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Labour may seek new controls

The Labour Party is considering proposals for wide-ranging "development contracts" which would extend planning controls to give future Labour governments a "crucial lever" to influence company policies in private industry. A new authority would be formed "to influence" decision-making. Meanwhile, the TUC has called for a £8,400m reflationary Budget in March Page 11

Inquiry into UDR killing

The police started an inquiry after a UDR patrol shot dead a young Roman Catholic in Armagh. The soldiers said they believed at first that he was armed, but no weapon was found Page 2

Pakistan press curbed again

Press censorship in Pakistan has again been tightened, two weeks after President Zia ul-Haq introduced a partial relaxation when he inaugurated his Advisory Council. Newspapers in Sind province have been forbidden to publish political news or views Page 6

Compromise on Belvoir

Ministers are expected soon to refuse to allow the National Coal Board to develop one of the three mines it wants to open in the Vale of Belvoir. A compromise has been reached after more than a year of internal government debate Page 2

Last effort at EEC pact

After six months of discussions, Foreign Ministers from the EEC meet in Brussels today for what must be the last attempt to agree guidelines for the reform of Europe's budget and agriculture policy Page 5

Europe to buy more Soviet gas

Disregarding United States warnings against increasing dependence on Soviet energy supplies, France and West Germany have agreed to buy large extra supplies of Siberian gas and other European countries seem likely to follow suit Page 4

Sinai resistance

Jewish religious zealots have escalated their campaign against Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai by moving unopposed into the southern outpost of Sharm el Sheikh. The evacuation of the peninsula is, however, in full swing Back page

Left candidate

Mr Terry Fields, aged 44, a militant left-wing fireman has been selected as the prospective candidate to fight the Liverpool Kirkdale seat at the next general election Page 2

GP men banned

After Alain Prost, of France, won the South African Grand Prix in a Renault all but two of the 31 drivers in the race were suspended by the stewards Page 19



Australia trail

West Indies took a 2—0 lead over Australia in the best-of-five World Series Cup cricket finals with a 128-run win in Melbourne. Richards (above) was their top scorer with 60 Page 19

Spending curb threatens to cut police by 5,000

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Large cuts in police budgets are threatened in big provincial cities, which would undermine law and order, unless Government decisions on local government expenditure are changed.

Police authority leaders say that the options facing them include closing some police stations and a reduction of manpower by up to 5,000 police in six key forces.

The warning came from the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents the Greater London Council, and the metropolitan councils of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West and South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, and the West Midlands.

The association says that priority is being given to the Metropolitan Police in London, who will get money at their expense and leave them short, thus harming attempts to carry out Lord Scarman's recommendations on the police after the summer riots.

The forces expecting to be affected to a greater or lesser extent are in places with high black and Asian populations, including Merseyside, the West Midlands and Greater Manchester.

Mr Edwin Shore, chairman of the West Midlands Police Authority, has warned Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, of the consequences and Mr Shore is due to see Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary tomorrow.

He told me: "We will have to cut the police budget anyway, but if Mr Whitelaw cannot put pressure on Mr Heseltine it will be much worse."

In a statement by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Roy Shaw, vice-chairman, forecast that the cuts in police strength will have to be made in the six metropolitan counties if the squeeze on them is not eased.

The AMA said that the Metropolitan Police's share of national resources is to be increased from 26.6 per cent to 30.3 per cent in the settlement the Government is about to put before Parliament. "The Government therefore has increased the approved expenditure for the Metropolitan Police by no less than 24 per cent compared with an increase for other forces of a mere 3.4 per cent."

Mr Shaw is quoted as saying: "The Government decides the grant-related expenditure for all police authorities, but for just one force, the Metropolitan, the Government is, through the Home Secretary, the police authority. It is very difficult not to come to the conclusion that this is a case of the Government looking after its own."

Referring to the "incredible problem" of deciding police budgets in provincial conurbations he said: "If they spend what needs to be spent on police they will incur the wrath of the Government for exceeding their targets.

"If they keep their targets they must cut their budgets by 32 per cent in the West Midlands, 25 per cent in West Yorkshire, 19 per cent on Merseyside, and 7 per cent each in Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, and Tyne and Wear. Altogether these cuts would mean over 5,000 fewer people on the police strength in those areas alone."

If police services were safeguarded it would mean enormous cuts to other services for which the metropolitan counties were responsible. They would be as high as 46 per cent in the West Midlands; 35 per cent in West Yorkshire; 29 per cent on Merseyside, and 10 or 11 per cent in Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear.

If the cost of the Metropolitan Police in London has risen by 24 per cent, as the Government assessed, then there was every reason to believe that costs outside London had risen in the same way, he said and forecast "devastating effects in the very areas the Government pledged to give its protection—law and order and inner cities".

Mrs Margaret Simey, chairman of the Merseyside Police Authority, said: "I am hopping mad. And yet Mr Whitelaw says we have to meet a 14 per cent increase in police wages".

She said that Merseyside would have to pay double overtime for policing the Pope's visit because it was at a Bank Holiday—another expenditure over which they had no control. "The Pope will cost Manchester £1m in overtime, they estimate, and Merseyside £600,000.

"If we obey Heseltine's mandate it will mean the reduction of 1,000 police on Merseyside."

Complaints reform, page 3

Aslef rebels to call off blacking

Rail chairman hints at new inquiry

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Rail passengers face a third week of strikes with little sign of a solution to the train drivers' pay and productivity dispute after the collapse of peace talks at the weekend.

But the most dramatic development yesterday came when two local officials of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen gave an undertaking in the High Court intended to end the blacking of News International newspapers by Kings Cross workers.

The British Railways Board is expected to decide tomorrow to lay off 65,000 railway workers to recoup some of the rapidly mounting costs of the dispute if Aslef calls another strike next Sunday.

The Aslef executive, which in late night talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service on Friday refused a proposal that their members should be paid the 3 per cent increase so far withheld from them if the issue of flexible rostering was put to binding arbitration, is expected to call a further extension of its programme of strikes on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, who strongly criticized Aslef's refusal to accept binding arbitration, yesterday suggested that a non-binding independent inquiry into the dispute might give a "new clarity to Aslef's responsibilities", but there was no indication of the proposal bearing fruit in the next few days.

In a rare Sunday hearing in the High Court, before Mr Justice Glidewell, counsel representing *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun*, and *News of the World* won the individual undertakings regarding blacking of the newspapers.

Counsel for Mr Steven Forey, Aslef King's Cross branch secretary and Mr Dennis Cadywood, a local union officer who were cheered by about 50 picketing traindrivers when they left the Law Courts yesterday, undertook before Mr Justice Glidewell that they would ask their own members and those of the National Union of Railwaymen at King's Cross to lift the blacking today.

Counsel representing the newspapers, all of which are in Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International company, had gone to court to seek an order to end the blacking, which began in protest at allegations of "drinking, fiddling and cheating" by train drivers in the *Sun* on Friday.

A News Group statement issued last night said the Judge had told both parties that the undertaking carried the same force as a court order. The Judge reportedly added: "If I were an engine driver during a dispute and I had read the article in the *Sun* I would have been extremely cross. But no one is entitled to take the law into his own hands. I trust that this very sensible solution you have arrived at will be the end of the matter."

Under the terms of the undertaking it is understood that an independent observer, probably a solicitor, will be allowed into this morning's meeting to see that the officials' request is made.

Mr Forey said: "I have given an undertaking to the court as an individual. But as far as the issue of rostering and the 3 per cent is concerned, I can tell you that men at Kings Cross are as determined as ever to win this dispute."

Sir Peter Parker said yesterday that in the wake of the collapse of talks in the early hours of Saturday, he thought Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman would be giving "very careful thought indeed" to the possibility of some form of non-binding arbitration. Such a move might put Aslef under "a new moral obligation to fulfil its productivity commitments from August".

He asserted that the board had taken a "constructive stance" at the talks, but repeated that it wanted either commitment to flexible rostering or acceptance of the result of arbitration before the 3 per cent would be paid. "I am very happy to go forward now to any arbitrator and say this is our case. I would like Aslef to come in and explain their case. We could have this thing over in days," he added.

British Rail is today expected to meet other union leaders, including Mr Sidney Weighell.

Continued on back page, col 3

End of Flight 30 from Honolulu: The stricken DC10 with its nose section sheared off lies in Boston harbour.

DC10 skids into harbour and 208 survive

From Our Correspondent, New York, Jan 24

Officials of the American National Transportation Safety Board today began their investigation of the incident in which a DC10 airliner carrying 208 passengers and crew slid off the end of a runway at Boston's Logan Airport into the waters of Boston harbour.

Everyone in the aircraft survived the accident, and most escaped without injury. Of the 196 passengers and 12 crew, 31 were taken to hospital, and only four were admitted, suffering minor whiplash injuries.

The aircraft skidded off the end of Runway 15R, slid over a snow covered bank of rocks, and ended with its nose in the water.

The impact sheared the cockpit from the fuselage, but because the water was shallow due to low tide, there was little flooding in the aircraft and passengers were able to get out using inflatable escape chutes.

The investigators are looking at three possible causes: bad weather, equipment failure and pilot error.

Although the aircraft, World Airlines Flight 30 from Honolulu, was attempting to land in freezing drizzle with one and a half miles visibility, the conditions were not bad enough to warrant closing the airport.

There were conflicting reports from both passengers and observers on the ground of the speed at which the aircraft landed and what happened after its wheels touched the ground.

Mr Nicholas Anzilli, of East Boston, was leaving the airport as Flight 30 was about to land. "The thing was coming in low and slow. There was white exhaust coming out of the front engine", he said.

Another East Boston resident, Mr Bill Wilson, who watched the approach, commented: "I'm surprised it made the airport."

There was also confusion among the passengers. One woman passenger described the landing as normal. "Then we ran off the runway into the water, and the plane broke apart. I was in the seventh row and a wave came in and washed over us. We could see land. Everybody was pretty calm", she added.

But another passenger, Patricia Gilson, a United States Navy electrician stationed at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, said: "There was no change in the tempo of the plane's engines like there normally is when you land.

"We knew something was wrong because the plane wouldn't slow down."

A World Airways spokesmen blamed ice on the runway for the accident. He said: "The information I have is that the plane taxied to the end of the runway, hit a patch of ice—due to bad weather conditions in Boston—skidded off the runway and a portion of the plane dropped into the water." He added that this was the first incident of this kind that World Airways had been involved in.

A spokesman for the Massachusetts Port Authority, which is responsible for maintaining the runways at Logan airport, disputed the World Airways claim of ice on the runway.

"We feel the runway was in good condition" she said. "Another plane had landed on that runway only minutes before and had made a perfect landing with no trouble whatsoever.

"When the DC10 reached the end of the runway he was moving along pretty good. There was no way he was in a taxiing mode at that point."

She added that the air traffic controllers were in no way responsible for what happened. "Their responsibility ended the second those wheels touched the ground", she said.

The transportation Safety Board officials were also investigating claims by several of the passengers that the aircraft's engines were still roaring even after it had settled in the water. Two such passengers were Mr David Drew and his wife Tammy, of New Hampshire, who said the engines were kicking up dirt into one of the doors as they tried to leave the aircraft. "It was hitting me in the face", Mrs Drew said.

The investigation is expected to take several days, and much will depend on the aircraft's flight recorders.

World Airways Flight 30 had started in Honolulu and had made stops in San Francisco and Newark, New Jersey, before starting the final leg of its journey to Boston.

Shortly before 7.30 pm local time on Saturday, the aircraft was given final clearance to land on its designated runway, 15R, by air traffic control at Logan Airport.

At 7.35 it touched down on the runway. Just what happened between the time the wheels touched the ground and the aircraft ended up in the water, less than a minute later, and why, is not clear.

At first the stunned passengers could not believe they were still alive. "Everyone kind of looked round as if to say 'We're still here'", said Carolyn Savasta, of Massachusetts.

Then, it appears, there was momentary panic as some passengers shouted: "Let me out, let me out".

It is estimated that 10 to 15 minutes elapsed before the passengers were able to leave in orderly fashion.

The evacuation of the aircraft and the ferrying of passengers to dry land took one hour, according to the Massachusetts Port Authority.

□ According to other passengers, however, the flight attendants gave contradictory orders because the destruction of the pilot's cabin prevented radio communications between them and the pilots (AFP reports).

Inside the passenger section, some of the passengers panicked. A few who had unbuckled their seat belts were hurled about when the airliner finally halted, while others hesitated to leave their seats, because the noise of the jets made them think the aircraft was still moving.

□ McDonnell Douglas called a meeting of airline operators 10 days ago, to discuss proposed changes in the DC10 wing slots. Last September a DC10's engine blew up during take-off at Miami, but the pilot managed to stop on the runway. An investigation was launched.

The worst air disaster in aviation history involved a DC10—all 346 on board a Turkish Airlines flight perished near Paris on March 3, 1974. It also holds the American record—273 died in Chicago in May, 1979, when an engine fell off.

Fewer air deaths, page 3

BOSTON
Runway R15
Logan International airport
DC10 IN WATER HERE
Boston Harbour



An injured passenger on her way to hospital

Jaruzelski unlikely to ease martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 24

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's Military Council, opens a new session of the Sejm (Parliament) tomorrow with a speech that will try both to send a firm signal to the West and make conciliatory noises towards domestic critics of martial law.

Despite mounting pressure from the West, General Jaruzelski is certain to disappoint hopes of an early end to martial law and the internment policy. Instead, the Polish leader is expected to make explicit the need for strong military control until the situation in Poland has "stabilized"—that is, at least until the threat of popular unrest over food price rises has passed.

But at the same time he is likely to give a nod to the Roman Catholic church in Poland. Today, congregations heard a pastoral letter which called for "a return to the road of dialogue". It also appealed for "a restoration of the normal functioning of the state, the quick release of all internees, and the end to ideological pressure at the workplace".

At the St Martin's Church in the centre of Warsaw the congregation, men and women, wept openly when the letter greeted those "who are mourning the tragic death of their kin".

The state concessions are, according to party sources, likely to come not so much in a repeal of the martial law proclamation but in the administrative execution of such restrictions as travel within the country and, perhaps, in the release of more internees.

Both church and state enter the week—the sixth under martial law—determined to step back from open confrontation. For example a spokesman for the episcopate said at the weekend that Western news agencies and media had misinterpreted the pastoral letter as an attack on General Jaruzelski whereas no such assault was intended.

The army newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, said that the Vatican and the Polish Government were in full agreement in condemning Western economic sanctions but it omitted the Pope's sharp criticisms of internment and martial law.

At the Holy Cross Church, Archbishop Josef Glemp the primate, issued a relatively low key sermon instead of the pastoral letter—"we are not getting everything we want—but our efforts are not fruitless".

Continued on back page, col 7

'Coup' that caught the bookies

By Michael Seely

The bookmakers, facing a £360,000 loss to those who correctly forecast the first two home in the Fulwell Chase at Kempton on Saturday, have suspended payment, pending an inquiry today. The three-horse race was won by Venture to Cognac, who started second favourite at 5 to 2 from the 66 to 1 chance, Great Dean.

The computer straight forecast paid £14.27 to a 10p stake, odds of over 140 to one. This freak result occurred because the 4 to 11 favourite, Little Owl, the 1981 Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, was veering so badly to the left that his part-owner and rider, Jim Wilson pulled him up.

The bookmakers obviously considered that a coup may have been executed. And so indeed it was. But the idea that there was anything dishonest about the affair is palpably absurd and an unwarranted slur on the reputations of those who took part in the race.

If anyone thinks £100 is a lot of money to bet on a flimsy chance, one punter told me: "I hope to have £14,000 to say it wasn't."

Racing review, page 19

Second hitch-hiker raped near USAF base

By a Staff Reporter

A girl hitch-hiker, aged 17, was raped in Suffolk woodland early yesterday after accepting a lift from a motorist as she began the five-mile walk from Barton Mills to her home at the Lakenheath United States Air Force base.

The attacker was described as aged between 30 and 40, about 5ft 9in tall, clean shaven, with a long face. He was driving a two-door right-hand drive car with reclining front seats.

The girl was attacked near the woodland where a hitch-hiker was raped last year after leaving a party at the USAF base at Mildenhall. The rapist was fined £2,000 at Ipswich Crown Court three weeks ago after Judge Richards said the victim was guilty of contributory negligence.

Police in Coventry said that a man of about 20 who raped a woman aged 60 in her home early yesterday had probably been looking for valuables. She suffered a leg injury, cuts, and bruises. The attacker was said to be tall and well-built, with dyed blond hair.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said on Saturday night that last week had been the worst for adverse publicity that the police had experienced. He said on BBC-2 television that he had been shocked by a documentary showing Thames Valley detectives questioning a woman who had complained of rape.

He said the police were not proud of the image shown by the officers, but emphasized that it was important to establish the facts of a rape allegation while the complainant was in the police station.

"I think this programme has done more harm to relations between the police and the public, and certainly for people who could be wanting to go to the police station complaining about rape, than anything in the past 60 years," he said.

Glasgow woman to prosecute

□ The woman at the centre of the Glasgow rape case has decided to go ahead with a private prosecution of her alleged attackers. Her solicitor, Mr Ross Harper, said last night: "I have accepted instructions from the lady concerned. Tomorrow I propose to initiate the preliminary moves necessary for a private prosecution."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Labour call for hospital deal terms

The Labour Party is to press the Government to disclose the full terms on which the Crown is to surrender part of the St George's Hospital site in London and redevelop it for offices in partnership with the Grosvenor Estate.

The Commons was told on Friday that the estate was to be allowed to buy back for £23,700 roughly one third of the 1.7 acre site at Hyde Park Corner which was acquired from them at that price in 1906. The land's value now is estimated at tens of millions of pounds.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman for health and a member of the Labour Shadow Cabinet, said last night that she wanted to know the precise financial details of the proposed deal. "If there are millions involved then the House of Commons has to be fully involved in the beenfits, and the costs", she said.

Ripper hunt cost £4m overtime

The Yorkshire Ripper hunt cost £4m in police overtime, causing the West Yorkshire County Council to overspend on its police budget by £1m a year during the inquiry, Mr John Gunnell, leader of the council, disclosed on Saturday.

He appealed for the Government not to penalize the labour-controlled council, which is regarded as the country's third highest over-spender and for it to pay for the overtime.

PC dies after cliff fall

Police Constable Mark White, aged 20, died yesterday after falling 100ft down cliffs in Devon, in spite of attempts by a nurse to save him.

PC White, of Yeovil, Somerset, slipped when he went to help a fellow climber at Babbacombe, near Torquay. Miss Carol Phillips, aged 23, a state registered nurse and a student at Bath University, climbed up to him and revived him with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, but he died later.

Fear of fuel bills 'killing the old'

Forty per cent of pensioners do not heat their bedrooms, and many spend less on heating their homes in winter than most families spend in summer, a report says today.

The survey, by the Electricity Consumers' Council, the industry's watchdog group, says many old people die from the cold through fear of big fuel bills. It calls for higher grants and pensions, and says greater efforts should be made to tell pensioners of their entitlements.

Lifeboat fund to be closed

The Penlee lifeboat disaster fund which now contains over £2.4m will be officially closed to further donations on February 15, its trustees announced yesterday.

They said they wanted to acknowledge the "generous and overwhelming response" of the public. The trustees will now start discussions with the families about the allocation of the money.

Baked beans for the Princess

The Prince of Wales bought a 10p tin of baked beans and a mango for £1.50 at a school fair in Brixton, south London, on Saturday and told pupils: "The Princess loves them". The Princess, who is expecting a baby in June, looked well on her first public engagement since Christmas, after the morning sickness which forced her to cancel engagements.

Freeze kills coypu

The severe weather has destroyed almost all the young of East Anglia's 15,000 to 20,000 coypu. The rodents escaped into the wild from fur farms in the 1930s. Many thousands of the young have been found dead in recent weeks.

Heathrow delays

Freezing fog disrupted Heathrow airport yesterday causing flight delays and diversions. At one time visibility was reduced to 100 yards.

Inquiry after UDR patrol kills man in Armagh

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An investigation was started by the police yesterday a few hours after a young Roman Catholic man was shot dead by an Ulster Defence Regiment patrol in Armagh.

Detectives were also continuing their inquiries into the deaths of a father and son who were shot dead at their home in east Belfast early on Saturday.

The Armagh man, Mr Anthony Harker, aged 22, was shot dead by the patrol after he and another man ran from a supermarket and garage on Lower Irish Street early yesterday. Mr Harker had produced what the soldiers believed was a gun when he and another man were challenged for acting suspiciously near the buildings.

Two shots were fired and Mr Harker, of Culdee Crescent, Armagh, fell. The other man ran off, but was caught later by the police. He was being interviewed last night.

The soldiers searched the area but found no weapon.

Mr Harker, an unemployed man with a son, was on bail at the time of his death facing charges of making petrol bombs.

In Belfast, detectives were keeping an open mind on the motive for the murder of a father and son in the Protestant Willowfield area of the city.

Two gunmen burst into a semidetached house at 2am on Saturday and shot dead Mr Robert Mitchell, aged 21, in the hall before running upstairs and killing his father, Robert, aged 46, with a burst of automatic gunfire as he lay in bed. Mr Mitchell was a member of the Ulster Defence Association.

The killers also shot dead one of the family's pet dogs before fleeing through the back garden.

Another son, Paul, aged 17, was in the living room when the gunmen struck and escaped by jumping over the body of his dead brother and running barefoot, shouting for help.

Neighbours heard the shots but were too frightened to open their doors.

The gunmen fled from the scene in a white Transit van, which was found abandoned in the area later. It had been hired in Belfast four days ago and fitted with false number plates.

One theory is that the men were killed as part of a feud between rival "loyalist" groups, although that has been denied by Mr Andy Tyrie, chairman of the UDA.

☐ Mr Owen Carron, Independend Republican MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, who is in Alden prison, near Buffalo, in New York State, after being detained for trying to enter the United States illegally from Canada, said yesterday that he was a political prisoner (Reuter reports from New York).

Mr Carron and Mr Danny Morrison, described by officials as director of public relations for the IRA, have refused to wear prison uniform. In Court in Buffalo on Friday, they were charged with giving false statements while trying to enter the United States from Canada.

Warships may be reprieved

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, is having second thoughts about some of the naval cuts announced after last year's defence review.

He has asked for an assessment of how much it would cost to keep the two amphibious assault ships, Fearless and Intrepid, in service instead of disposing of them during the next two years. His interest comes after a visit to the 12,120-ton Fearless at sea before Christmas.

Fearless and Intrepid would be used in wartime to ferry heavy equipment across the North Sea, particularly to Norway for the Royal Marines. The Navy is planning to use roll-on-roll-off car ferries in their place.

It was decided some years ago not to replace Fearless and Intrepid, which are 17 and 15 years old respectively and were unlikely to have remained in service for many years anyway.

The Navy is likely to agree to retain both vessels if the Government provides the money to do so, but it is questionable whether it would want to spend any available cash on the two assault ships rather than other priorities.

One such priority would probably be to retain the new 19,500-ton carrier Invincible, which is also being sold, probably to Australia. Negotiations with the Australian Government are expected to result in a decision before the end of next month.

☐ The Army is having to consider doing things by halves in future, because of the ministry's cash problems.

Until now it has been economical for the Army to replace an important weapon system every 20 years or so, but recently half of its fleet of Chieftain tanks was replaced with the new £1,500,000 Challenger, while the remaining half must wait until the 1990s.

The Army will have to decide during the next few months whether to replace its armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and its main artillery in a similar piecemeal way.

HMS Invincible : Due to be sold to Australia.

Labour group vetoes truce on candidates

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The fragile nature of the truce between left and right within the Labour Party, arranged earlier this month at the Bishop's Stortford conference of party and trade union leaders has been exposed with the rejection by Southwark Labour Party of truce terms offered last week by the party's National executive committee.

The NEC, which is due to meet on Wednesday, will be told that the local government committee of the divided Southwark party, in south London, will not reverse its ban on eight senior Labour members of the council, including Mr John O'Grady, the present leader.

The eight, all of whom hold chairmanships or vice-chairmanships have been kept off the panel of candidates for the London borough elections in May by the left majority in the party. That means that they will be unable to seek re-election.

Last month, after bitter complaints from the right, including one of the three local MPs, Mr Robert Mellish (Bermondsey), the NEC decided to freeze the selection process and hold an inquiry.

Last week the NEC's representatives, Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool Walton and Mr David Hughes, the national agent, met representatives of the Southwark party to offer a deal.

If Mr O'Grady and his seven colleagues were put back on the panel, the conciliators suggested, the NEC would see to it that the whip was restored to 11 far left members who had been denied it since last May.

Mr Heffer who, like Mr Michael Foot, regards himself as a peacemaker and a most reasonable man, has helped to bring about similar reconciliations in Manchester and Coventry. But this time, the atmosphere was soured by the NEC rejection of Mr Peter Tatchell, the left-winger, to fight the Bermondsey parliamentary seat at the next general election. Mr Heffer failed. Mr Tatchell was present for part of the meeting.

Mr Heffer did not risk antagonism by praising Mr O'Grady and his fellow victims before their opponents. He even pointed out that, so long as the eight were put back on the panel, there would be no need for any branch to go so far as to pick them as candidates.

However the left showed no interest in presenting an appearance of unity. When the full local government committee met at the weekend they decided not to accept Mr Heffer's offer.

They were in a strong position, because the concession in their favour had been made: the right and centre on the Southwark council had already, under pressure from the NEC, restored the whip to the 11 left-wing "rebels".

☐ A Labour party constituency at the centre of a militant takeover row has chosen a leading left-winger as their new prospective parliamentary candidate (our Liverpool correspondent writes).

Kirkdale Labour Party in Liverpool yesterday chose Mr Terry Fields, the militant Firemen's Union leader, as its candidate for the next general election. He will replace Mr James Dunn, MP for Kirkdale, who recently resigned from the Labour party to join the SDP.

After the meeting Mr Terry McDonald, the former party chairman, who resigned recently, said he was not surprised at Mr Fields's selection.

Leading article, page 9

Alliance agrees to heal rift and allocate seats

By Our Political Editor

The Liberals and Social Democrats are expected to agree tomorrow, when their negotiating teams meet, to redouble their efforts to get agreement on the sharing out of parliamentary seats. The move follows the unilateral ban on fresh negotiations imposed two weeks ago by Mr William Rodgers of the SDP.

Informal contacts between the two sides yesterday, after an impatient meeting of the Liberal Party executive on Saturday, indicated that both parties have drawn the same lesson from last week's Gallup Poll in *The Daily Telegraph*.

That showed that following the public quarrelling between prominent members of the two parties at the beginning of this month, support for the two parties together fell by one fifth, from 50½ per cent in December to 39½ per cent. The SDP alone fared worse, falling from 36 per cent to 26½ per cent, while Liberal support fell from 14½ per cent to 13 per cent.

Much irritation at the unilateral action by Mr Rodgers was expressed in the Liberal executive, which was meeting for the first time since the rift. It was agreed that the target date of March 31 for completion of negotiations with the SDP should be maintained .

During the suspension, negotiations which were already in train seemed to have gone steadily forward on one or two fronts.

In Sussex, the county's Liberal Federation on Saturday ratified a division of seats which was reached at a single two-hour meeting the previous week. The Liberals are to fight eight of the 15 seats on the boundary commission's new map and the SDP seven. Details are being kept secret until the Liberal constituency associations have also agreed.

Mr Edward Heath, former Tory Prime Minister, said yesterday that the Conservatives would be very unwise to underestimate the power of the Alliance to win seats. It was a serious threat to the Conservative Party, he said.

"What we have to do is to make sure our appeal is greater," Mr Heath said on Independent Radio News.



Blast at dead man's home

A man who found his brother dead in a gas-filled room yesterday caused an explosion while trying to turn off the supply. The dead man, a detective, was facing a rape charge.

Fifteen other houses were damaged in the blast at Queen's Crescent, Bawtry, South Yorkshire, but Mr Alfred Hall, aged 44, escaped with burns to his arms and legs.

His brother, Det Constable George Hall, aged 37 and married with two children, had been suspended on full pay and was due to appear in court next month, accused of rape and assault.

Having found him dead on the floor Mr Hall smelt gas coming from an unlit fire. In trying to turn it off he ignited it.

The policeman's wife, Ella, is in Australia visiting her mother and the police in New South Wales have been asked to contact her.

Communist scorn for the MI5 'mole'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Senior figures in the British Communist Party reacted with public outrage but private scorn yesterday to the claim that they had been infiltrated by an MI5 "mole" during the height of the 1950s Cold War.

The mole, Miss Betty Gordon, aged 54, was supposedly paid £1 a week by MI5 during a decade of undercover operations in which her work included an accounts job at the London office of *Soviet Weekly* and a year as a live-in nanny at the household of Miss Betty Reid, a party administrator. Feelings of guilt have apparently prompted Miss Gordon to reveal her M15 role.

party's general secretary, said MI5's behaviour was outrageous and that he would be protesting in the strongest possible terms to the Home Office. Miss Reid described the episode as a fresh revelation of the unscrupulousness and callousness of the security services.

Privately, however, former leading figures in the party establishment were inclined to be dismissive. Neither Mr Bert Ramelson nor Mr Reuben Falber, former national industrial organizer and assistant secretary of the party respectively, had heard of Miss Gordon and pointed out that her access to any secret information was probably extremely limited.

Mr Falber, the party's national election agent during the 1950s, said he was mildly amused by the disclosure. "Every sensible person on the left, whether they are in the Communist Party or CND, takes it for granted that the security services do this sort of thing. If anything Miss Gordon found out about our meetings or administration or any other prefectly legal political activities was of use to MI5, good luck to them."

Miss Gordon, according to a report in *The Sunday Times*, was recruited by MI5 in 1949 after answering an advertisement in *The Times* for girls of good education with secretarial skills. Before leaving in 1960, she also worked as a spy, teaching English at the Chinese embassy in London and for an East German government organization

Miss Reid, who reverted to her maiden name after the death of her husband, Mr John Lewis, said Miss Gordon, who was pregnant at the time, had applied for a residential job citing party references. She and her baby had been welcomed into the family. MI5 had callously recruited a young girl and involved her in a life of deceit and betrayal of friends,

"There is not a single word in *The Sunday Times* story to show that in any of the jobs she undertook on behalf of MI5 she uncovered a shred of evidence of any activity directed against the security of Britain.

"This would certainly have been impossible in the case of my household because the political activities in which my husband and I were engaged were completely legal- and above board."

Nuclear waste conflict

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A fundamental misunderstanding has arisen between the nuclear energy industry and the Government about the disposal of long-lived radioactive wastes from atomic power stations.

The conflict lies behind the decision of the Department of the Environment to cancel the drilling of boreholes to explore for suitable sites to dump glass blocks containing the most active waste products, which are at present stored in liquid form in double-lined stainless steel tanks at Windscale, Cumbria.

The type of high-temperature glass being considered by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) and British Nuclear Fuels as suitable for the job is a subject of scientific controversy.

Although the process of glass-making has been perfected by the UKAEA and by the French Atomic Energy Commission, they use different types of glass and different methods for filling the glass blocks.

Plans for a British vitrification plant are at the design stage, and British Nuclear Fuels confirmed yesterday it is committed to complete building by the end of the decade.

However, a postponement of the scheme for disposing waste *in underground sites has arisen* because of uncertainty about the stability of glass, which has been voiced most recently in *Nature* by a UKAEA team at Harwell.

Doubts arise about the rate at which the glass may develop cracks at high temperatures underground, thus allowing seepage into the surrounding soil.

Third mine at Belvoir unlikely to go ahead

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

Ministers are expected soon to refuse to let the National Coal Board develop one of the three mines it wants to open in the Vale of Belvoir to replace exhausted pits elsewhere in Leicestershire. The Government has decided to compromise after more than a year of debate since it received a report from Mr Michael Mann, QC, the inspector who conducted a public inquiry into the project.

The plan to create 4,000 jobs by opening three mines in the scenic vale has united the board and the National Union of Mineworkers, who are supported by the Department of Energy.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food opposes the project because of its impact on farmland: Mr Michael Heseltine, *Secretary of State* for the Environment opposes it because of its symbolic importance as a victory for heavy industrial growth over conservation.

The Government wants to allow development at the southernmost Belvoir mine at Ashfordby, but intends to forbid the opening of pits at one of the other two sites proposed by the board. One is at the village of Hose, in the middle of the vale, and would have the largest output of the three. The other is further to the east at Saltby.

Each side accepts that the argument has significance beyond the fate of attractive farmland in the vale. The outcome of the Belvoir case will be an important precedent in the struggle for possession of the landscape between conservation groups and the energy and raw material supply industries.

A partial government commitment to Belvoir would fall short of the National Coal Board's forecasts of coal demand once domestic oil supplies have begun to fall rapidly in the 1990s. But it would also be a defeat for farming and rural protection groups who fear that mining at Belvoir will make it harder to stop developments planned by the board in Northumberland, Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

Ranges may kill Maplin airport idea

By Hugh Clayton

Opposition from the Armed Forces will probably destroy Maplin's chances of becoming the site for London's third airport. The Ministry of Defence has told the airport inquiry that the loss of experimental ranges near the airport site would represent a serious impairment to our defence capability.

The ministry owns 8,000 acres of Essex coast land near the site which would be reclaimed if an airport was built at Maplin. The land houses four experimental units, including the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Shoeburyness which conducts essential trials of munitions for the three Armed Forces.

Some of the facilities at Maplin sands have no parallel in Britain. For instance, it is the only place where experimental shells can be fired over water, watched during the whole of their trajectory and recovered intact at low tide, the written evidence said. The area includes a range for test-firing of the non-nuclear parts of nuclear weapons and provides a centre of expertise which is vital to their development.

When Maplin was chosen for the site of the third airport in the early 1970s, the services were urged to find other areas of coastline for experimental firing. The ministry told the inquiry that alternatives examined then have been taken over by other defence establishments.

"It would be impossible to relocate the facilities of Proof and Experimental Establishment, Shoeburyness, without serious detriment to defence functions and serious environmental problems."

The ministry has no objection, however, to the expansion of Stansted, even to the extent sought by the British Airports Authority. The only service unit to be affected substantially would be the RAF Air Defence base at Wattisham, Suffolk.

Science report

Siberian crane born in captivity

By Tony Samstag

The first Siberian crane, one of the world's rarest birds, has been bred in captivity. It was hatched last year after artificial insemination of an adult female named Hirakawa, at the International Crane Foundation, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

There are thought to be fewer than 300 Siberian cranes left in the wild. The species is particularly at risk because the birds' migratory routes from breeding grounds in Siberia to wintering quarters in India and China cross Afghanistan and Iran, where the birds often fall victim to minefields and to trigger-happy militiamen and insurgents taking advantage of conditions in which the enforcement of wildlife protection laws is impossible.

Dr George Archibald, director of the International Crane Foundation, reports an ingenious use of incubation equipment combined with surrogate parents—in this case, four pairs of sandhill cranes—to encourage the hatching of a chick, which was named Dushenka despite uncertainty as to its sex (Siberian crane eggs are removed from the parents to induce the female to continue laying).

Hirakawa laid ten eggs, only three of which proved to be fertile. "The eggs were immediately removed from the nest and placed under the sandhill pairs", Dr Archibald writes, "or in the incubator when all foster parents were engaged."

In the incubator the natural state was emulated as closely as possible, including . . . cooling periods in a refrigerator to approximate the time when the adult in nature would be absent from the nest; this cooling period could stimulate the embryo to increased activity, and therefore strengthen it.

"In addition, adult unison calls were played to the egg on a tape recorder during its alternate day weighing. Observers detected increased movement from within the mature eggs during these calls."

Of the two other fertile eggs, one hatched, but died of "a massive *E. coli* infection" after 12 hours and one died in embryo. By last August Dushenka, fully-fledged and weighing just over 12lb, had made its first flight.

Dr Archibald hopes that the Baraboo population of captive cranes will ultimately "provide the nucleus of a reintroduced wild population".

Source: *World Wildlife Fund Monthly Report, November, 1981, Project 1711: Siberian crane*. Panda House, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1QU.

CORNWALL FEARS EEC CUTS

From Craig Seton, Exeter

Cornwall and large parts of Devon which are regarded by the Government as being in need of special assistance, face losing millions of pounds in EEC aid unless a proposal by the European Commission is changed.

Tomorrow a deputation from Devon and Cornwall County Councils and the South-West Water Authority will meet South west MPs and European MPs at Westminster as part of a campaign to have the proposed EEC regulation altered.

All of Cornwall, Plymouth and north and west Devon, which have been given assisted area status by the British Government, would, under the new criteria proposed for the EEC's regional development fund, be regarded in future as part of the larger South-West Region which the EEC commission has decided has a "low relative intensity of regional problems".

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canarios Pts 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pts 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

Rates analysis 'justifies Labour'

By David Walker

Rates in London and the South-east are substantially higher than those in most other parts of England, according to calculations for 1981-82 released yesterday.

Average weekly household payments in inner London are more than £8 and above £5.50 in several of the home counties, while in West Yorkshire they are just over £3. For Cornwall, the cheapest English county, the figure is £2.99 a week.

The library of the House of Commons made the calculations at the request of Mr Jack Straw, Labour MP for Blackburn. He said in a statement that the analysis destroyed the myth that all local Labour councils levied high rates.

A table of weekly payments showed that rates in the 13 shire counties controlled by Labour averaged £3.77, which was 74p a week lower than in the 24 comparable Conservative counties.

"The figures undermine the case by which the Government has sought to justify the powers which it is taking under the Local Government Finance Bill now before Parliament", he said.

Mr Straw's figures do not tell the whole story. All the counties now in Labour control, except Durham, were Conservative until May last year. The rates were set before the change of political control. But Mr Straw said that even with the supplementary rates levied by incoming Labour councillors in several areas, those shire counties looked relatively frugal.

The rates burden appears heavier in the South of England than in the North, regardless of political control. That is probably explained as much by the relative rateable values as by the collective parsimony of people in such counties as Yorkshire.

	Average weekly household rates week (£)
Inner London	8.59
Outer London	6.88
Hertfordshire	5.94
Buckinghamshire	5.90
Surrey	5.79
Essex	5.01
East Sussex	4.89
Merseyside	4.86
Cheshire	4.79
Cleveland	4.73
Hampshire	4.65
Tyne & Wear	4.53
Greater Manchester	4.49
Cambridgeshire	4.43
South Yorkshire	4.43
Suffolk	4.12
Kent	3.91
Lancashire	3.50
Devon	3.47
Cumbria	3.32
West Yorkshire	3.16
Cornwall	2.99

The figures include payments for supplementary rates; no adjustment has been made to the London figures for any repayments made as a result of the Law Lords' decision in the Greater London Council-fares case.

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The police and the people

Concern over complaints reform

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Members of the Government's Policy Advisory Board are expected to object to details of Home Office proposals to reform, through use of an independent "assessor", the system of handling complaints against police when they meet in private tomorrow.

As first disclosed in *The Times* on Friday, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, wants conciliation machinery for minor complaints and a greater independent check on the way the police handle serious complaints. A Bill will be presented to Parliament in the autumn.

The proposals please neither Police Federation representatives on the board nor local police authority chiefs. The leaking of government plans for a Bill and the circulation of Home Office thinking is being seen in informed quarters as an attempt to scuttle police opposition and ideas from the board's own working party. The Home Office proposals fall far short of Lord Scarman's recommendations in his Brixton riot report, although ministers insist they are backing him.

Lord Scarman said that nothing short of an independent investigation system, available for all complaints except the frivolous, would win public confidence. He added that if that system was not accepted, an independent supervisor should be "treated as a member of the investigating team" in the case of serious complaints. Information reaching the board indicates that is not what the Home Office has in mind.

It questions whether there is sufficient public concern to warrant the creation of a separate complaints investigation agency, which, it claims, would erode the chief constable's responsibiltiy for the discipline and control of his force.

Instead, it thinks there should be an "assessor" (not a "supervisor", as Lord Scarman called him) as an independent check on the investigation of serious complaints. He would not automatically be involved in all serious complaints, for example of corruption, of assault by police causing bruising or superficial lacerations. Such cases would be referred to him at the deputy chief constable's discretion.

The assessor's involvement would be mandatory only if the complaint was that police caused death or serious injury, such as fracture, damage to internal organs, impairment of bodily function, deep cut or laceration.

But even then the reference to the independent assessor would be mandatory only if the deputy chief constable accepts that the death or injury could have been caused in the way alleged.

The Home Secretary would have powers of intervention as a "long stop", however.

If the assessor was involved, he should be able, if necessary, to make "reasonable" directions to ensure that the investigation was done "expeditiously, thoroughly and impartially". When the assessor was satisfied with the conduct of the investigation, the deputy chief constable would send the report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The DPP is one of the possible choices for the job of assessor. The chairman of the Police Complaints Board (or his deputy) — Lord Scarman's suggestion — and a "new appointment for the purpose" have also been considered.

Lord Scarman said that if a system of independent investigation was not acceptable, "deputy chief constables should be placed under and obligation to appoint an officer from another force to investigate all matters of a serious nature rather than having discretion in the matter", but the Home Office would give discretion to appoint an outside officer to the assessor in those cases he was able to consider, or to the deputy chief constable.

Home Office thinking on the extent of police involvement in the processing of complaints falls short of Lord Scarman's recommendations, which said that it should be possible for complaints to be lodged not only at a police station, but also with a police authority, a local consultative or liaison committee, or Citizens' Advice Bureau which would pass the complaint to the police.

The idea was clearly to overcome misgivings people might have about going direct to the police. Some complainants have accused police of trying to persuade them not to go ahead.

But the Home Office thinks the chief constable (in practice, his deputy) should continue to be the receiving point for complaining against members of his force.

TV search for understanding

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Ten years ago Reading police station was a grimy, red-brick building with a dour air which no amount of late-Victorian architectural fol-de-rols could diminish. Local reporters seeking news were often met with the barest details. Questions could elicit a brusque "not going to tell you".

For the past few weeks viewers of BBC Television's *Police* series have been watching a very different view of Reading Police station. In the 1980s it is a fine concrete and glass building and for nine months camera and microphone were allowed to investigate its nooks and crannies with little impediment.

Viewers have already seen armed officers conducting a siege, watched a tearful detective constable demoted to uniform duties and last week sat on the shoulders of officers interrogating a woman alleging rape. Tonight they will see the police in action at a pop festival and, in future episodes, handling a death in custody, interviewing a suspected burglar, staking out a duchess's house where thieves are expected and keeping blacks and skinheads apart.

For reporters reared on the likes of the old Reading police station and viewers used to the muscular exploits of the Sweeney the series is a revelation.

It was born in 1979 when Mr Roger Graef, an expatriate New Yorker with a reputation for innovative television documentary, went to the Association of Chief Police Officers with the idea. He and Charles Stewart, cameraman and co-producer, had made a series of cinema vérité films examining institutions and human relationships. Could the same be done for the police? The association thought it could.

Mr Graef explained his methods:"We are trying to deal with issues which are alive in the current debate about policing but in an evidential form. For example, arming the police. You want to argue about firearms; here is an example.

"There are endless discussions in the abstract about the future of the coal industry, the Communist Party, parliamentary democracy... but what we are trying to do say is these are the people you are debating about in action."

Thames Valley, which covers Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, was chosen after the nine-man BBC team had investigated seven other forces, including the Metropolitan Police. Some were not suitable and others would not give the BBC everything it might want. The ground rules were a guarantee of editorial freedom, except where professional secrets were involved, or the personal lives of the officers were revealed.

The BBC team felt that in Thames Valley they had a senior officers and a chief constable, Mr Peter Imbert, who understood what they wanted, and a geographical mix which suited the film.

The force was told the sort of subjects the filmmakers were interested in, but no incident was created for them. The siege, on the last day of shooting, was one occasion when a policeman told Mr Stewart to stop filming. The cameraman refused and continued working unhindered. He feels he achieved a considerable empathy with the policemen involved, building up a widening rapport.

"Most detectives thought they would not let us film", Mr Stewart said, "but after the first the officer said: 'I did not find that difficult at all'.

Both Mr Graef and Mr Stewart admit that they tended to choose particular policemen to follow.

It remains to be seen whether *Police* marks the high water mark of the open-doors policy. Among those who previewed the series was the Police Federation, which has often been critical of both press and television coverage.

The federation's magazine says: "On balance *Police* is more likely to help than to harm the public's esteem . . . at a time when the service is under the microscope *Police* gets nearer to the truth".



Keith Waldegrave

Nurses shouting to make their point heard during a pay campaign rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday. Speakers, including several MPs, supported the nurses claim for £100-a-week minimum for women with three years' training.

Clerks defend JPs' justice

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

More than 10,000 criminal cases a year now being tried by juries in the Crown Court should be heard in magistrates' courts instead, the Justices' Clerks' Society urged in a report published yesterday.

The theme of the report is that the virtues of trial by jury have been exaggerated and that justice in the magistrates' courts is speedier, far cheaper, more efficient, and fairer.

It also produces statistics, based on an admittedly narrow range of offences, showing that, in comparable cases, the Crown Court is five times more likely to impose a sentence of imprisonment than a magistrates' court, and that any sentence it does pass will be nearly three times as long.

The society, which represents the 350 lawyers who administer the magistrates' courts and act as legal advisers to the lay justices, calls for a review of the distribution of criminal work between the crown and the magistrates' courts.

In particular, it calls for a fundamental reexamination of the unfettered right to choose trial by jury given to defendants for offences that can be tried in either court.

The discretion whether a defendant should be entitled to a jury trial in those cases should be left to the magistrates, after hearing representations from the prosecution and defence, the society argues. There would be a right of appeal against a refusal by justices to allow a jury trial.

The report points out that 57 per cent of offenders sentenced in the Crown Court for offences that could have been tried at the lower level receive sentences that could have been passed by the magistrates.

The justices' clerks say that a defendant's desire to be tried by jury was often prompted by the advice of unqualified friends or based on misguided or ill founded beliefs, for instance, that there was a better chance of acquittal.

Moreover, "as a nation we have been conditioned over the years to a fond belief and a certain confidence in the ability of jury — any jury — to bring in a just verdict". That confidence, the justices' clerks argue, is misplaced.

In practice, magistrates' courts offered a superior mode of trial to a jury, they say. "The constant improvement in the standard of justice administered by the magistrates' courts, with the extensive review and appeal procedures available therefrom to all parties, provides far greater safeguards than the single appeal from the Crown Court."

"There can be no doubt that magistrates' courts are easily the most cost-effective system of justice in the country", the report adds. It says that the total revenue from fines and fees paid in magistrates' courts (which deal with 97 per cent of all criminal cases) exceeds the cost of the service provided. by contrast, the cost of the remaining 3 per cent of criminal cases, albeit the most serious ones, was £60m.

The cost of legal aid to defendants in magistrates' courts was £30m, whereas the far smaller number of cases in the Crown Court cost £32m in legal aid.

The justices' clerks claim that the magistrates' courts could easily absorb the additional workload that would be placed on them by the transfer of 20 per cent of Crown Court cases, especially if, as has been recommended by an inter-departmental review last year, more motoring offences were to become subject to fixed penalties and removed from the courts.

Yard under pressure over injured student

By Lucy Hodges

Scotland Yard said yesterday that if new evidence is produced it will review the case of a Nigerian student, who says he was kicked so badly by police officers in Brixton, South London, that one of his testicles had to be removed.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal oficer of the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL), called on the police to reopen the case, which, she said, highlighted the unsatisfactory methods of investigating complaints against the police.

This week the NCCL will be drawing the attention of the House of Commons home affairs committee, which is examining reform of the police complaints system, to the details of the alleged assult on the student.

The man has been awarded £1,500 by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and recieved a further £4,000 (as well as £1,000 for legal costs) last November from the Metropolitan Police in an out-of-court settlement.

The compensation board, whose chairman Mr Michael Ogden, QC, presided over a private hearing into the Nigerian's case in 1980, concluded that the man was assulted by officers.

Despite the board's finding, no police officer has been punished. The matter was investigated internally by the police who concluded that he had been assulted by officers but no individual could be identified.

The papers were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions but he decided to take no action because the police officers could not be traced.

It was not until the case was reopened by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board at the Nigerian's request that discrepancies emerged between police evidence given to the magistrates (who dismissed a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct against the Nigerian) and that given to the internal police inquiry and to the board.

The man said he was a passenger asleep in a car when he was picked up by the police. Two of several officers involved in the arrest, Police Constables Brian Spreadbury and Steven Clements, testified first that he was limp when they encountered him; later they told the internal police inquiry that the man struggled; finally they told the compensation board that they had lost their notebooks.

BA opposes Bethell's air fares campaign

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

An embarrassing conflict over Lord Bethell's campaign for cheaper European air fares has arisen between the British Government, which supports it, and British Airways, which opposes it.

Lord Bethell, who is expecting his case against price-fixing by European airlines to be heard in Luxembourg in April, described the conflict as bizarre.

"British Airways always claim they are in favour of lower European air fares yet they have joined the European monopoly state carriers in opposing my case," he said. "They are thus also opposing the British Government, which supports my case and which also financially supports British Airways."

After first denying that it opposed Lord Bethell, British Airways later admitted that along with other airlines, including British Caledonian, it was asking for the right to intervene in the case.

"We agree with Lord Bethell's aim of cheaper fares; but we disagree with his means", a spokesman said. "We do not think the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome can be applied to air transport without a common air transport policy by the member states, which does not exist.

"Without that the competition rules would be inconsistent with existing agreements, and would undermine present coordinated international aviation systems."



Lord Bethell: More forceful measures needed

The Department of Trade said it was "up to British Airways what line they take". The line British Airways takes is to support a Brussels initiative calling for "country of origin" pricefixing, whereby, for example, Britain could unilaterally halve fares to Paris after failing to reach agreement with France.

But Lord Bethell said there was "not a cat in hell's chance" that the Council of Ministers would agree to the commission's proposal.

Fewer plane crash deaths

By Our Transport Correspondent

Air travel was safer last year than in the two preceding years, according to an analysis by *Flight* magazine. The number of deaths in air crashes was 710 compared with 1,144 in 1980 and 1,267 in 1979. Almost all fatalities involved third world operators, mostly Latin or South American second-line carriers.

Eastern European countries had a poor record, with the worst accident of the year; 178 killed when a Yugoslav charter aircraft crashed into a mountain in daylight cloud in Corsica in December.

Russia's Aeroflot was also involved in a serious accident when about seventy people were killed on takeoff near Leningrad in February. The exact number is not known *Flight* says, because "as usual there is no information on what actually happened to Aeroflot, the world's biggest airline".

The six worst accidents in 1981, in terms of numbers killed, were:

Jugoslav Inex Adria. DC9 hit high ground in cloud on charter flight to Ajaccio, December, 178 killed.

Far Eastern Air Transport. Boeing 737 fell apart in air, Taipei, August, 110 killed.

Aeroflot. TU 134 crashed on takeoff, Leningrad, February, 70 killed.

Aeromexico. DC9 crash-landed in storm, Chihuahua, July, 50 killed.

Colombian local airline. Viscount hit Andes at 11,000 ft, August, 50 killed.

Somali Airlines. F 27 crashed and caught fire, Mogadishu, July, 49 killed.

No wide-bodied jets crashed and the trend was encouraging, at any rate in the United States, Europe, the Middle and Far East, and Australasia, *Flight* says. "Evidence suggests so far that whatever economies the carriers are making to cope with two successive years of masssive financial losses, they are not in areas affecting safety."

King Haakon burns the midnight oil

From Jonathan Wills Lerwick

There will be little work done in Lerwick on Wednesday for the good reason that most of the Shetland capital's inhabitants will only just be going to bed when most of us are going to work.

Tomorrow is Up Helly A', the day (and night) when Lerwick's 8,000 people put on Britain's most spectacular fire festival.

The few visitors who brave the North Atlantic weather will see 800 "guizers" in fancy dress, parading through Lerwick's grey and windy streets with blazing torches of fencing stakes and paraffin-soaked sacking.

Then, in a public park which is just about the only place in the town from which the sea is not visible, they will hurl their torches into a full-sized copy of a Viking war galley, reducing months of craftmanship to ashes in a sacrifice that will ensure that the sun really does return to warm these bleak islands.

In Shetland at this time of year it is sometimes hard to believe that it will return, but if Up Helly A' goes to plan there will be no night at all in June and July.

King Haakon of Norway sailed to Shetland in July, 1263, with a fleet of nearly 200 war galleys. He anchored in Bressay Sound, now the bustling port of Lerwick and a focus for the North Sea oil industry. He was on his way to fight the battle of Largs, which both Scots and Norwegians have claimed as a victory ever since.

Tomorrow night King Haakon will live again, in the person of this year's "Guizer Jarl", the chief of the fire festival and lord of Lerwick for a day and a night in place of the Government and the Shetland Islands Council.

These days the Viking path is a hard road to travel. Sacking, pillaging and looting are not what they were and most Lerwegians keep body and soul on speaking terms by means of more prosaic employments.

Take the case of Mr Kenny Crossan, this year's Guizer Jarl. When not playing the part of his Nordic Majesty, King Haakon of Norway, Mr Crossan runs a successful business on the Lerwick waterfront.

Crossan Oils is Esso's local distributor and does a nice line in selling the products of the North Sea oil fields.

Mr Crossan did not get where he is today without knowing a thing or two about the right grade of paraffin oil to keep the Up Helly A' torches burning. To be a guizer jarl you have to serve for 15 years on the Up Helly A' Committee.

Unlike King Haakon's ill-fated expedition to the Costa Clyde, the Lerwick Festival is extremely well organized. This has been the case for 100 years, since the days when the unruly working class mobs of Lerwick celebrated Up Helly A' (literally, the end of the yule holiday) by a drunken carousing which culminated in dragging a sledge bearing a blazing tar barrel through the town.

When you take this Viking business seriously, as all grown men in Lerwick are expected to do, you find that there are only a few months in summer when the festival does not occupy your spare time.

In autumn the work begins on building the galley, for which only the best materials and shipwrights will do; then the 800 torches have to be made, following a secret formula.

The Lerwick brass band has to practise three stirring Up Helly A' anthems (whose origins, it must be said, are Victorian rather than Viking); each of the 49 sqads of guizers must meet in secret to decide which local incident of the year is worthy to be pilloried in their satirical sketch and the guizers have to make their own fancy dress, at an average cost of £40, or up to £400 if you are one of the Vikings surrounding the Jarl himself.

And it does not stop there. In the months that follow this night of fire, each squad has to hold its own private dance to renew pillaging treaties, discuss the untoward events of the big night, and lay plans for next year's revelries.

Tomorrow, however, all the labour will be worth it, as the guizers make their way round the 13 halls open for merriment, dancing, and free food and drink all night.

At a conservative estimate, more than £10,000 worth of beer and spirits will be available for the guizers and other guests in the halls.

Despite the abundance of refreshment, serious drunkenness is not all that common on Up Helly A' night: the pace is too brisk.

Woe betide the guizer who falls out of line or the squad which arrives at a hall in the wrong order. For really serious misdemeanours such as taking the "mickey-taking" of the Jarl too far, you can be banned altogether, as one squad found out last year when it paraded in what the Jarl and his Vikings took to be a cheap imitation of their own extravagantly expensive costumes.

Concessions to West ruled out by Moscow

From David Blow, Vienna, Jan 24

One of President Brezhnev's top foreign policy advisers has said that the Soviet Union *will not be* forced into making any concessions to the West because of the liabilities it has had to meet in Poland.

Mr Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Soviet Communist Party's foreign affairs department, delivered a strong warning to Western politicians in an interview Broadcast on Hungarian radio yesterday.

"Those in the West who think we will show compliance on the issue of Euro-missiles or any other question, because we have to support Poland, make a great mistake. The Soviet Union has never showed compliance on principal issues and will not do so now."

Mr Zagladin described the impact of American sanctions as "of minor importance." He pointed out that Soviet trade with the United States was small compared with that with other states, and added that "a great part of it is the importation of cereal, which has not been frozen by the embargo." However, Mr Zagladin went on to say that the Soviet union would take counter-measures in the long-term. These would involve a drive towards self-sufficiency by the Soviet Union and its allies so as to avoid economic dependence on the West.

"We are going to produce *everything that is necessary* for us unaided and by the develppment of relations and co-operation with the socialist countries," he said.

This is similar to the line taken by the Polish Government. Yesterday the official Polish News agency PAP quoted Mr Zbigniew Madej the Deputy Prime Minister as saying that Polish industry would have to switch "to the maximum utilization of domestic resources" while foreign trade would "have to provide new sources of raw materials to replace the present unreliable ones."

There is no doubt that all the Eastern block countries are deeply concerned now at their vulnerability as a result of their growing dependence on Western finance and Western imports. This is likely to lead, as Mr Zagladin indicated, to a partial return to the principles of economic autarchy within Comecon and a more cautious approach to future economic links with the West.

□ Washington. — Mr Alexander Haig the United States Secretary of State left for Geneva today to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in the first high-level talks since martial law was declared in Poland. —Reuter.



Wajda signs petition against martial law

By Our Foreign Staff

Polish intellectuals have made a concerted appeal to end martial law on the eve of General Jaruselski's address to the Sejm parliament today. A petition to parliament, signed by 130 academics and intellectuals, urges the authorities to halt "confrontation with their own nation".

The petition speaks of an attempt to enslave Polish society, and protests against "brutal strike-breaking by the army and police, against shootings and beatings, against the internment of thousands . . ."

Among the signatories is Andrzej Wajda, director of the prize-winning films *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*, which chronicled the birth of Solidarity, and were recently screened on British television.

In Vienna, Mr Rakowski, the *Polish Deputy Prime* Minister, was quoted as saying that there were continuing contacts between the authortities and Mr Lech Walesa, the detained Solidarity leader. He gave no further details, merely stating, in an interview with Polish radio, that there was no clear answer yet to the problems of *Poland's* trade unions. A diversity of trade unions was needed in Poland, he said.

US wishes ignored

Europeans to take more Siberian gas

By Our Foreign Staff

Disregarding United States warnings against increasing its dependence on Soviet energy supplies, France this weekend became the second European country to sign a large gas deal with the Soviet *Union*.

France is to buy 8 billion cubic metres of Siberian gas each year from 1984 for a period of 25 years, in addition to the 4 billion cubic metres a year of Soviet gas it already receives.

West Germany, which already receives 10 billion cubic metres of Soviet gas, has also committed itself to buying another 10.5 billion.

The Italians, who already receive 6 billion cubic metres of gas from the Soviet Union reached a preliminary agreement in October to buy another 7 billion or 8 billion. They were due to finalize their agreement last week, but announced that in view of the Polish situation negotiations would be temporarily suspended. Yet it now emerges that the Russian Soyuz Gas export delegation is staying in Paris with a view to meeting the Italians in either France or Italy this week.

Several other European countries have also expressed interest in buying some of the 40 billion cubic metres of gas due to be exported by the Soviet Union under the existing project

Holland and Belgium would like to buy 5 billion cubic metres of the Soviet gas apiece, Austria 3 billion on top of the 2.5 billion it already receives, and Switzerland one billion.

The United States is concerned at European countries increasing their energy dependence on the Soviet Union. An EEC study suggests that extra gas purchases increase the Community's dependence on Soviet supplies to 21 per cent in 1990 instead of 7 per cent of their overall supplies if the deal did not go through. Belgium would find itself relying on the Russians 38 per cent of its supplies, Italy for 35 per cent, West Germany for 34 per cent and France for 26 per cent, it claimed

Certain circles in France, notably in the Quai d' Orsay, have shared this United *States concern* and suggested that France reduce the amount of extra gas to be purchased. This lobby became even more vociferous after the events in Poland and the imposition of United States sanctions on the USSR.

The French Government justifies its pushing ahead with the deal with a number of arguments.

While admitting the French dependance on Soviet gas could reach 30-32 per cent in 1990, France argues that by that date France will no longer be buying — Soviet oil, thus keeping its overall energy dependence at around 5 per cent.

Sanctions elude Nato

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 24

It proved impopssible to agree a quick coordinated Nato resoonse to show diapproval of Military rule in Poland during yesterday's meeting in Brussels of high-level officials.

Further meetings to review the situation were arranged for the next two Wednesdays, but there is no expectation among officials that any Western package of sanctions could be put together before then.

Yesterday's meeting was cautious. The officials agreed there was a need to maintain "steady and gradual pressure" on the Polish military authorities, but they could not decide how best to maintain that pressure.

Afterwards a statement was issued deploring the absence of any signs that the military regime in Poland was easing its control.

A whole range of possible measures was explored, with each country putting forward its own ideas and pokinting to the drawbacks in other suggestions. Some ideas were retained for further consideraton, including restriction on the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats within allied countries, a cutback in Soviet imports to the West and an ambargo on some xports to Russia and Ploland.

It was not possible to agree even one sanction which could be implemented collectively and immediately.

Silence on Soviet grain crop

Moscow, Jan 24 — The omission of the size of the Soviet Union's grain harvest from official statistics on its economic performance in 1981 puzzled Western experts today.

Soviet officals admit that the harvest was hit by "extremely unfavourable weather conditions". But the experts were cautious not to conclude that there had been a catastrophe. Western diplomats suggested that Moscow might be wary of driving up prices on world markets while it is still buying, or that it was exercising prudence about the size of its stocks while still under threat of United States sanctions over Poland.

However, despite this caution, it was clear to the experts that the Soviet Union had suffered its third successive crop failure, depleting grain reserves and placing a question mark over food supplies.

The official silence broke with recent Soviet practice. It followed a mid-year drought, and American forecasts that the crop would be as low as 175 million tonnes, which would need to be topped up with imports of 42 million tonnes.

The Soviet Union produced 189 million tonnes of grain in 1980, compared with the disaster year of 1975, when the harvest was 140 million tonnes.

The scant details given pointed to disastrous results in some other sectors of agriculture. The statistics showed that overall agricultural production was down 2 per cent on 1980, itself a poor year.

The 60.6 million tonnes of sugar beet, and 4.6 million tonnes of sunflower seed (a vital source of cooking oil in the Soviet Union) were the worst figures since 1963.

Production of potatoes, a basic item in the average Russian's meal when times are hard, was 72 million tonnes, the second-poorest performance in 18 years.

The dairy herd rose by 200,000 to 43.6 million head in 1981, but milk production dropped to its lowest level since 1973. Experts said this indicated that fodder shortages over the last three years were reflected in less productive livestock.

A third poor harvest seems certain to increase shortages of meat, chronic in some parts of the Soviet Union, and lead to longer queues for less food.

The statistics for the end of the first year of the current five-year plan suggested that a national food programme, announced by President Brezhnev last year, is unlikely to have any immediate impact.

One bright spot for agriculture was cotton, where there was a yield of 9.6 million tonnes.

Italians are denounced by Pravda

Moscow, Jan 24. — The Kremlin fiercely denounced the leadership of the Italian Communist Party under Signor Enrico Berlinguer today and said it was steering the party away from the very basis of communism.

The attack, in *Pravda*, said the leadership of the Italian party had adopted positions that directly helped anti-communist forces in the world.

Relations between the two parties appeared to be near breaking point after today's attack against the independent-minded Italian movement which has taken a strong anti-Soviet line on Poland.

Referring to Signor Berlinguer's denunciation of the military takeover, *Pravda* said the Italian party leadership had used the Polish crisis as a pretext for putting forward views that denigrated world socialism and the Soviet role in building it.

Pravda accused Italian party leaders of showing sympathy for Solidarity extremists and dismissed Signor Berlinguer's call for greater human freedoms in the Soviet block.

[In recent statements, referring to the Polish crisis, Signor Berlinguer said he believed the cycle of history which began with the Russian Revolution was drawing to a close. He said that this meant some third way had to be found which would include only "certain elements" from Lenin's thinking.]

The party leaders, *Pravda* said, envisaged offering freedom of action for those who, trampling socialist legality underfoot, and using assistance from outside, were trying to undermine the socialist system.

"And in fact, these people have no such freedom in the countries of real socialism, for to give them it would mean not to consolidate, but to subvert, the foundations of a new socialist system".

Pravda said the leadership had made inadmissible and unjust denigration, of the gains of socialism, and put forward pretentious concepts that were akin to tenets of opportunism and revisionism.

The newspaper accused the leaders of ignoring the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which, it said, was based on strengthening peace and international cooperation, and said they had credited Western Europe instead with forging détente.

It further accused the party at its full central committee meeting in Rome on January 13 of making a *truly sacriligious attempt* to prove that the Warsaw Pact's foreign policy was no different from that of the United States and Nato.

It said the course taken by the leadership ran counter to the interests of its members.

هكذا من الأصل

NEWS IN SUMMARY

10 years in jail for sex offences

Paris. — The Assize Court in Rheims has sentenced three former police officers to 10 years' imprisonment each for indecent assault. Although the victim accused the three policemen of raping her, the jury did not proceed with the rape charge.

A Frenchman aged 35 of Montauban was jailed for 18 months last week for raping his wife, from whom the was estranged.

Pope appeals to Chinese church

Rome. — The Pope has expressed his deep concern for Roman Catholics in China and appealed to them to recognize the authority of Rome, the Vatican said.

The Pope wrote in Latin to all Catholic bishops on January 6 recalling the "difficult and prolonged trials" undergone by Chinese Catholics over the past 30 years, in which they proved their loyalty to the church.

Italian terror suspects held

Rome.—Four suspected members of the left-wing Prima Linea terrorist group, sought by police since Thursday in the forests north of Rome, were captured yesterday.

Two other alleged members of the group were arrested on Saturday. The group was believed to be involved in a gunfight with police on Thursday during a bank raid in Siena. Two policemen and a member of the gang were killed.

Israelis deny attack on fishing boats

Beirut. — An Israeli warship and several gunboat escorts opened fire on seven Lebanese fishing boats inside Lebanese territorial waters, sinking two of the boats, official press and radio reports here said.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv denied the story, a spokesman refused to say if Israeli vessels were in the area at the time.

Chirac triumph

Toulouse. — M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, was triumphantly reelected leader of the Gaullist RPR (Rassamblement pour la Republique) at the party's national congress here. He received 99 per cent of the votes.

Roosevelt home burnt

New York. — The Hyde Park mansion where Franklin D. Roosevelt was born was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday, a week before the centenary of his birth. The family art collection was saved.

Tank deal confirmed

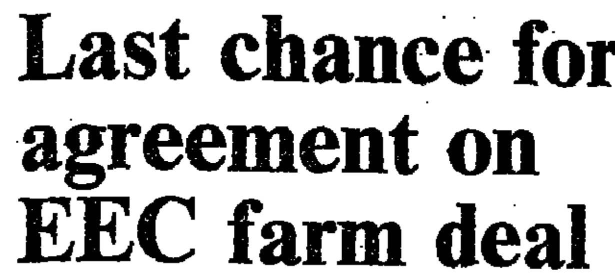
Kuala Lumpur. — Katuk Sri Mahathir Muhamamad, the Malaysian Prime Minister, confirmed that Malaysia would buy 26 Scorpion light tanks and 26 armoured personnel carriers worth £20m from Britain.

Watertight test

New York. — Twenty-five senior members of the American Defence Department took lie-detector tests in an unsuccessful effort to learn who leaked details of a meeting on defence spending, *The New York Times* reported, quoting Pentagon officials.

Jazz on the air

New Orleans. — The only commercial, non-religious shortwave redio station in the United States has begun beaming jazz and rock music in what it hopes will become worldwide transmissions.



Last chance for agreement on EEC farm deal

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 24

Foreign ministers from the EEC meet in Brussels tomorrow for what must be the last attempt to agree guidelines for the reform of Europe's budget and agricultural policy.

The meeting is a resumption of the informal one here ten days ago when the ministers appeared to get within striking distance of agreement on the guidelines, which have eluded them for the past six months.

The remaining points, however, are prodigious. Both of the major ones find Britain almost on its own facing its partners. Even agreement on them would still leave Ireland, with backing from Greece, Italy and Denmark, seeking better assurances about future levels of expenditure on agriculture.

The two main problems concern the amount of Britain's budgetary contribution and ways of controlling milk production while helping small dairy farmers. The budgetary question, which precipitated the chain of negotiations, looks the easier of the two to solve.

According to the text worked out at the last meeting, all that is left to argue about on the budget is how long it should last and whether the amount of rebate to Britain should decrease each year.

Britain wants the deal to last five years before a review, while the others are prepared to offer four. Britain is also standing firm against any idea that its rebate should diminish.

Difficulties will arise if any of the ministers try to insist on putting forward figures as to what the guidelines would mean in real cash. Britain would object to any such idea on the grounds that all figures are hypothetical until the proper financial mechanisms are worked out later.

The problem of controlling the milk surplus looks more intractable. Britain has rejected the compromise text proposed because it feels nothing is being suggested which will really cut the milk production, now exceeding the Community's ability to consume it by around 20 per cent. The other countries will be looking for a softer British line.

Should the meeting reach agreement on the guidelines considerable negotiating will still need to to be done by specialist councils. Nevertheless, it will mean that the entire package of Community reforms, including restructuring of the regional and social funds, will then be ready for approval by the European summit in March.

Should the meeting fail, the whole package, including the many parts already negotiated over the past six months, will be thrown away.



Supporters of Amnesty's national day in France wore white masks on the Paris streets at the weekend to symbolize the anonymity of political prisoners who disappear throughout the world.

'Spies for Olympics' report upsets US Jews

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Jan 24

Jewish communities in California have greeted with sceptism and growing concern a controversial police claim that the Soviet Union is sending hardened criminals to the United States posing as Jewish immigrants in a Machiavellion plot to disrupt the 1984 Olympics.

The one page report, entitled "Soviet Emigré Mafia", caused something of a sensation when it was released by the Los Angeles police department.

It alleged that the Soviet Union was taking advantage of the United States' increased quota of 50,000 refugees a year to infiltrate intelligence agents and spies, some of whom were not Jewish and were in fact criminals in Russia.

The report alleged that most of the organized crime activities involving Soviet emigrés was controlled and directed from the Brighton Beach area of Brooklyn, New York. However, in New York, Mr Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, the largest United States group that helps Russian Jews to immigrate called the report "far fetched".

"There are probably some criminals among the 90,000 Jews who have immigrated into America in the past 10 years, but there is a vast difference between that and a Russian Mafia. There is a vast overestimation of the ability of the Soviet Union to control the lives of private individuals", he said.

Members of the Los Angeles Russian Jewish emigre community were upset by the report and were concerned that it would "seriously diminish job opportunities, breed suspicion and reflect a growing trend toward isolationism and chauvanism in the United States.

A federal police official was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* as noting that almost any crime might involve "a Russian emigrant oriented pickpocket group."

Observers here believe that the report may simply be something of a storm in a teacup and may merely be a piece of propaganda

Europe to tighten safety controls

By Michael Baily Shipping Correspondent

Stringent policing measures to reduce the number of sub-standard ships are expected to be agreed by governments of 14 European states meeting in Paris tomorrow.

Instead of leaving countries like Panama and Liberia to take action against their own offending ships, the 14 states, including Britain, will board and inspect ships visiting their ports and if necessary detain them and take legal action while faults are put right.

All the states are stepping up their surveillance forces in the ports and aim to board a quarter of all visiting ships by 1985, a total of about 15,000 a year

Britain's minister at tomorrow's meeting, Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, said at the weekend: "I am looking forward to a constructive meeting that will bring about concerted European action for safer and cleaner seas".

In Britain inspections by the 150 port surveyors have already increased from about 500 to 1,800 a year. Some have led to detentions costing ship owners thousands of pounds a day.

The inspectors look for badly kept ships, defective safety and navigation equipment, sub-standard crew and catering facilities, and evidence of pollutants being discharged into the sea.

Waldheim's new post may start controversy

From Our Correspondent New York, Jan 24

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations Secretary-General, who was known for his penchant for avoiding controversy, may soon find himself part of one, scarcely three weeks after leaving office.

The issue is his appointment by the Austrian Government as its special envoy at international conferences, a move which runs contrary to a United Nations resolution seeking a decent interval from the time a Secretary-General, who is an international civil servant, retires to when he once again becomes beholden to a government.

Having foreseen the likelihood that a Secretary-General would throughout his tenure be privy to sensitive and confidential information concerning member states, the General Assembly in 1946 passed a resolution designed to protect the trust between the United Nations and its members.

It states that "because the Secretary-General is a confidant of many governments, no member government should offer him immediately upon retirement any position in which his confidential information might be a source of embarrassment to other members, and on his part a retired Secretary-General should refrain from accepting any such position".

Dr Waldheim, who ran vigorously albeit unsuccessfully for a third term, had indicated interest in obtaining new employment as soon as possible. Last Thursday Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, announced on Austrian radio the new posting for Dr Waldheim, who served briefly as Austria's Foreign Minister before his election as Secretary General in 1971.

Because Dr Waldheim, as Secretary-General, was not considered a staff member of the secretariat, his possible breach of ethics will not cost him his £35,000 a year tax-free "retirement allowance".

Chinese usher in Year of the Dog

By Our Foreign Staff

The party begins today throughout east Asia as Chinese celebrate the start of the Year of the Dog with holiday festivities lasting between three and seven days.

In Peking fireworks have, over the past few weeks, heralded the lunar new year, which is supposed to take its characteristics from the canine species — loyalty, tenacity and courage, or, if things go badly, conflict and aggression.

The *China Youth News* has criticized such "feudal, supersitious" beliefs, deploring the fact that some young people brought forward their wedding day so as to escape any bad luck brought by the Year of the Dog.

For the Chinese, the festival is the biggest holiday of the year. Many people travel to be with their families, causing serious transport problems.

Tens of thousands of people from Hongkong vied for seats on trains to China. They were loaded with boxes and suitcases packed with food, presents and television sets.

Over the past few weeks stores in China have stocked up on goods ranging from television sets to seafood and traditional sweets. Peking had 6,000 tons of sweets and 2,500 tons of cooked meats for the holiday season, the New China news agency said. The authorities are making special efforts to curb prices, sending inspection squads to stop profiteering.

For most Chinese, the new year is a family affair, when northerners eat meat dumplings and southerners enjoy rice sweets.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior party vice-chairman, who is 77, failed to attend a weekend reception to mark the new year, but Mr Li Xiannian, another party leader weighed in resolutely, telling the celebrators that China considered outside interference in its affairs absolutely intolerable.

Hongkong welcomes the Year of the Dog tonight with a big firework display. Fireworks have been banned from private use in Hongkong since the 1967 riots, and the public show will be the first since the Queen's visit in 1975.

India and Pakistan begin new search for trust

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 24

India and Pakistan are beginning another of their wary diplomatic tangos. The object is to bring some trust and understanding to their neurotic and potentially dangerous relationship.

At a time when the relationship is under more strain than usual, Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistan Foreign Minister and one of the shrewdest diplomats in Asia, arrives in Delhi this week for talks about a non-aggression agreement.

The core of the relationship is suspicion and historical prejudice. To this has been added the Kashmir dispute and three wars in the 34 years since partition. Today it is aggravated by anxiety over nuclear capability and intention, the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and the United States' supply of arms to Pakistan.

The American case is that Pakistan has to be armed because it is a front line state facing the Russians. But India's reaction was bound to be strong. The arms deal challenges a key element in subcontinent stability, the Indian perception that stability, is based on overwhelming Indian superiority.

In Pakistan there is considerable anxiety about India's steamroller might, and Pakistanis fear India more than they do the Soviet Union. In turn, Indians think that American tanks and fighters are meant for use against them.

There is pressure on the Government to keep India's lead immense. At the same time the arms equation is complicated by nuclear developments. Pakistan is thought to be working towards the stage India reached in 1974 — a nuclear explosion.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has talked often of "gathering war clouds", to some extent a ritual incantation meant for internal consumption. When President Zia proposed a non-aggression pact his suggestion appeared curiously, in a Pakistan press release last September announcing agreement on the American arms deal.

It seemed a coy, even sly, approach; and India, unprepared, was wrong-footed by it. The slow and negative Indian response gave an impression that Pakistan had scored propaganda points. But Delhi had genuine reservations about Pakistan's sincerity, wondering what President Zia's game was.

India and Pakistan already have a no-war pact, the agreement signed at Simla in 1972 by Mrs Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It was agreed that all Indo-Pakistan disputes should be settled peacefully through mutual discussion, without outside assistance.

India will want to ensure that this principle is retained, particularly with regard to Kashmir. Its hope is that Pakistan will eventually agree to recognize the 1948 ceasefire line as the official border. But it would be difficult for Pakistan to agree to do so and, pact or no pact, a central dispute will stand.

It is hard to see that in itself a no-war pact will have any meaning beyond the symbolic. But the search for a reduction of the tensions created by recent events is important, given the widespread acceptance of the view that Indo-Pakistan détente is the nub of regional stability.

It will nevertheless be difficult even to begin to chip away at the suspicion and fear which characterize Indo-Pakistan dealings. One has only to look at the way in which the newspapers write about the neighbour. The chained press of Pakistan and the the free press of India mirror societies which prefer to believe the worst of each other.

Censorship tightened once again

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Jan 24

Press censorship in Pakistan which was partly relaxed by General Zia ul-Haq about two weeks ago, has been once again tightened with the Sind government directing newspaper editors not to publish political news or views.

General Zia had announced relaxation in press censorship on the inauguration of his advisory council of 288 nominated members earlier this month. This led to renewed efforts by political leaders who opposed the council, towards the restoration of the 1973 constitution and the holding of general elections.

Since General Zia left for his European tour on January 17, Karachi became the hub of numerous private political meetings of the leaders of different political parties. Among the topics discussed was an alliance of right-wing parties to work with the Movement for Restoration of Democracy to which six parties, including the late Mr Bhutto's People's Party, subscribes.

Some right-wing leaders have also suggested the formation of a grand assembly to counter General Zia's federal council. Such an assembly might include former parliamentarians and those who contested 1970 and 1977 general elections.

On Friday, however, the Sind government served notice on about 70 leaders who are either in Karachi, or thinking of travelling there to suspend their political activities because they contravened the martial law order.

More than a dozen leaders were expelled from Sind province and others were placed under house arrest. Mr Sherbaz Mazari, chairman of the National Democratic Party said it was now uncertain whether the movement for the Restoration of Democracy could hold its scheduled meeting in Karachi next week.

Leadership contest begins

Why one German is polishing his image

By Richard Davy

When Dr Helmut Kohl comes to London he will be received as the man most likely to be the next Chancellor of West Germany, but he has a number of hurdles to surmount. He is now chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Party.

If the governing coalition were to come unstuck this year he would slide almost automatically into the top job; but that is unlikely. Power is a strong glue and the Social Democrats and Chritstian Democrats have become adept at ironing out their differneces. Moreover, the Social Democrats have largely agreed among themselves on how to avoid a crisis over nuclear weapons, which might have brought down Herr Helmut Schmidt in the spring party congress.

Another route to power will open up if the Christian Democrats win the Landtag election in Hesse this autumn without losing majorities elsewhere. They would then have a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat (Federal Upper House) which would enable them to block legislation.

It is widely believed that public opinion would not like them to exploit this power to bring government to a standstill so there would be no automatic change; but there would be powerful pressure from the grassroots of the party, and Dr Kohl, himself, could be tempted by the thought that this was his last chance.

He might well be right about that. His party is less then totally enthusiastic about him and if given until the next scheduled federal election in 1984 it could become more serious about looking for another candidate.

Dr Kohl's problem is that he still cannot shake off the reputation of being a successful provincial politician who is not quite up to the big issues of the capital. Among


Dr Kohl: manoeuvring

other things he is one of the few leading politicians in Bonn who speaks no English. That is a disadvantage in Nato politics.

Now 51, he rose to prominence in the Rheinland Palatinate. He was Prime Minister there from 1969 to 1976, when his party unable to agree on anyone else, put him forward as candidate for the chancellorship. He did rather well — getting 48.6 per cent — which is more than Herr Strauss got as the party's candidate in 1980. It gave him the confidence and support to carry on.

He is a comfortable figure friendly and sociable, most at home chatting over a glass of wine from his own region. But he is quite effective on a public platform talking about things like moral standards, the family and the dangers of communism. He offers a moderate shift to the right, arguing that the country has been living beyond its means.

There must, he says, be a change in the moral climate, a cutback in the welfare state, more individual freedom and less liberal attitudes towards abortion and homosexuality.

Given the seemingly steady decline in public support for the Social Democrats, the Christian Democrats have a good chance of winning the 1984 election.

European Law Report Court of Justice of the European Community

Reliance on a directive

Frau Ursula Becker v Finanzamt (Tax Office) Münster.
Case no. 8/81: Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty on a reference by the Finanzgericht (tax court) Münster (West Germany).
Before the president, Judge J Mertens de Wilmars and Judges G Bosco, A Touffait, O Due, P Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A O'Keeffe, T Koopmans, U Everling, A Chloros and F Grevisse. Advocate-General: Sir Gordon Slynn.
Judgment given on January 19, 1982.

The plaintiff claims to be exempt from value-added tax (VAT) for the period March to June 1979 by virtue of Article 13b (d) (i) of the sixth Council Directive No. 77/388 of May 17, 1977, on the harmonization of laws relating to turnover taxes.

Article 1 of the Directive provides that the member states "shall modify their present value-added tax systems in accordance with the following articles" and "shall adopt the necessary laws, regulations and administrive provisions so that the systems as modified enter into force at the earliest opportunity and by January 1, 1978 at the latest."

Article 13b of the Directive provides: "Without prejudice to other Community provisions, member states shall exempt the following under conditions which they shall lay down for the purpose of ensuring the correct and straightforward application of the exemptions and of preventing any possible evasion, avoidance or abuse:. . .". (d) the following transactions: (i) The granting and the negotiation of credit and the management of credit by the person granting it . . .".

West Germany was one of several member states which found itself unable to implement the directive within the period fixed for doing so. In consequence, the Council extended the deadline for the implementation of Directive No. 77/388 to January 1, 1979. On November 26, 1979, a law was finally passed implementing the directive in West Germany with effect from January 1, 1980.

The case is concerned with the period during which, contrary to the provisions of article 1, West Germany had not implemented the directive.

In her tax returns for March to June 1979, Frau Becker entered the "credit negotiation transactions" she had completed as being exempt from VAT, but the Finanzamt rejected her claim and assessed her to tax in accordance with the West German legislation then in force. She commenced proceedings in the Finanzgericht, asking it to fix the VAT for the period in question at nil on the basis of article 13B(d) (1) of the Directive, and the latter referred to the European Court a question for a preliminary ruling simply asking whether article 13B(d) (1) is directly applicable in relation to transactions consisting of the negotiation of credit in West Germany from January 1, 1979.

The Court ruled that it followed from the settled case law of the court, and lastly from case 148/78, that "whilst under Article 189 regulations are directly applicable and, consequently, by their nature capable of producing direct effects, that does not mean that other categories of acts covered by that article can never produce similar effects. It would be incompatible with the binding effect which Article 189 ascribes to directives to exclude on principle the possibility of the obligations imposed by them being relied on by persons concerned".

Where the provisions of a directive appear, as regards their content, to be unconditional and sufficiently precise, then in the absence of implementing measures adopted within the time limit, such provisions may in every case be relied upon against any national rule not in conformity with the directives: they may also be relied on where they are of such a kind as to define rights which individuals are in a position to vindicate vis-à-vis.

Ruling on the system established by the directive, the court found that as regards the transactions to be exempt and the beneficiaries of the exemption, the directive was sufficiently precise to be relied upon by a party and applied by a court. It remained to consider whether or not it could be regarded as unconditional in the light of the general system of the Directive, the context of Article 13, and the characteristics of the fiscal arrangements within the framework of which the exemption is to be applied.

Although the sixth directive undeniably gives the member states a margin of discretion for the implementation of certain of its provisions, it is not possible, said the Court, to withhold from individuals the right to rely on those provisions of the directive which, taking account of their objectives, are capable of being severed from the whole and applied.

This minimum safeguard in favour of those adversely affected by failure to implement the directive follows from the binding nature of the obligations imposed on member states by Article 189 of the Treaty.

The answer given by the court to the Finanzgericht laid down that the provisions concerning tax exemption in Article 13B(d) (1) "may be invoked as from January 1, 1979, by a credit negotiator who has refrained from deducting the tax concerned, despite the failure to implement the directive; and that the state cannot rely on such failure as against him".

The Times profile: the RSPCA

Fur flies among the animal lovers

On Wednesday the Council of the world's oldest animal welfare society will try to resolve a deep cash crisis. And next month it will receive a disturbing report on the administration of its Horsham headquarters. Richard North profiles a great institution which has always attracted controversy as well as royal patronage.

Peter Brookes

In the evening of June 16, 1824, an odd assortment of Quakers, Anglican vicars and others met at Old Slaughter's Coffee House in St Martin's Lane. They were convened by the Rev Arthur Broome, from east London, and included the leading animal welfarist of the day, the extraordinary, duelling Irish landowning MP, Richard "Hairtrigger Dick" Martin.

The society that was born that evening — it was soon to receive Princess Victoria's blessing and became the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals — has always wavered between eccentricity and respectability, and sometimes attracted those who make a giddy cocktail of the two.

But nothing in its past could have prepared the first and greatest animal welfare organization in the world for the quite possibly terminal crisis which now besets it. For years its debates have been sounding like the baying of the hounds of hell, and at times its intrigues have made the machinations of the Borgias look like inept prep school conspiracies over a dorm feast. But now there is every likelihood that nothing short of major surgery of its elected and administrative bodies can save it. Otherwise, like the 160,000 unfortunate unwanted animals it annually disposes of, it may be that the kindest thing for the RSPCA would be to put it to sleep.

The catalogue of problems is massive. In three years, its budget has gone from million pound surpluses to a £1m deficit. In a handful of years it has seen the resignation, redundancy or sacking of at least six senior members of its headquarters staff. No budget has been agreed this year. There have been serious allegations of sloppy, extravagant spending on the executive director's travel and accomodation. The management of the Hasham headquarters has been widely castigated as autocratic and dangerously inadequate.

The governing body, a council of 23 members, has been deeply split for years, with one side generally characterized as conservative and defensive about the society's administration, and the other characterized as radical and sceptical of the bureaucracy with which the annual £7m budget and the society's activities are managed. The moderates are said to be the cats-and-dogs brigade, while the radicals are supposed to be in favour of the abolition of everything, from meat-eating to the Royal family, and especially the latter's passion for chasing and shooting their fellow creatures.

Naturally enough, the debate is perceived in highly personal terms: Janet Fookes, Tory MP for Plymouth, Drake, an ex-chairman of the Council, is seen as the arch-conservative, while another ex-chairman, clinical psychologist Richard Ryder, who coined the expression "speciesism", is seen as the arch radical. The battle lines are, in reality, a little fudged: Miss Fookes has often spoken in the Commons against foxhunting, and Richard Ryder, so far from being a dyed-in-the-wool revolutionary, is a liberal.

The crisis is no overnight event. "The RSPCA is a microcosm of British society", says Richard Ryder. "It displays many of its features: bureaucratization, unionization, opposition to change, and poor management". As the wealthy, established — not to say establishment — body of respectable humane opinion it was bound to become a battleground as young people came to see man's treatment of animals as an ethical issue which was — however oddly — central to the ecological idea which has gained so much ground since the sixties.

Young people began to join the society, which — because of a surprisingly small membership, currently of about 38,000 — turned out to be very vulnerable to this "entryism", as a *Daily Telegraph* editorial, bellowing with rage, called it. Their ideas and activism turned out to be at odds with the comfortable workings of what the radicals saw as "a rest home for old majors". There were RSPCA members with factory farms; others with a passion for hunting; many of the good ladies of the branches had not concerned themselves with the sufferings of rabbits in the cause of cosmetics. The young turks saw red.

The scene was set for a desperate confrontation, and in 1973 Charles Sparrow, QC, was asked to head a lengthy, Congress-style inquiry into the ferocious brew the society had become, and especially to hear what the Reform Group — the radicals had given themselves a name — had to say. Nothing the distinguished barrister had experienced previously in the calm of the law matched the can of worms that was now shoved under his nose. His report, published in 1974, makes powerful reading.

"We were quite unprepared", Mr Sparrow wrote, reeling, "for the abandon with which some members assailed the Council of the society and, indeed, the society itself. Again and again members made a disclaimer of any desire to create bad feeling within the society, and would launch into a torrent of the most bitter accusation. Charges of dishonesty, lying, and utter indifference of the interests of animals were the small change of our open sessions".

The most potent of the debates, as it had been for 40 years, was about fox hunting. Since Sparrow, the RSPCA has made opposition to hunting a matter of policy: but leading radicals are still outraged that royal patrons continue to ride to hounds. Many believe that last year's expulsion from the society of the radical council member, Richard Course, director of the League Against Cruel Sports, was — though ostensibly on another matter — spurred on by his outspokeness on the subject.

In the event, he recommended that the Council get its act together, streamline its workings and size, and work to help the staff at Horsham, whom he found to be efficient and patient. By the late seventies, the radicals were often in the majority on the Council, led by Ryder, and when not in command, were always incapable of being ignored. The policies of the RSPCA were made to fit — and they still do fit — most expectations of an enlightened animal welfare body, short of a vegetarian or vegan respect for the lives of animals as well as their suffering.

Yet the acrimony remained. Radicals insisted and insist, that the conservatives are hopelessly enamoured of the Horsham way of doing things, and have been encouraged in this view by last year's *Daily Mail* disclosures of the large house Julian Hopkins, the executive director since 1978, enjoys. There were charges of extravagance in motoring, carpeting and air travel, none of which amounted to anything very serious in themselves: they did, however, look tactless in a charity. "Probably a bad decision" says Mr Hopkins now of some of this expenditure.

What now divides the society is far more than welfare policy, on which some uneasy, tense compromise could probably be reached. The days are gone when the Society nearly fell apart because of a decision by the then radical council not to join the Government's farm animal welfare council on the grounds that it was probably a whitewash body. That was the great issue of 1980, and it revolved around a clear-cut division between the branches and the radicals on the Council: the old guard thought it a snub to government — and more particularly a Tory government — and altogether typical of the young, trendy "leftiness" they abhorred in the Young Turks.

A fundamental change has taken place since then, and it springs from an important realization by many of the old guard that the Young Turks may have been right about the climate of opinion in the country and that, more to the point perhaps, they might have a point about the administration of the society. Indeed, one of the people who was most eloquent against the radicals in a wild public meeting on the farm animal welfare council issue, Mrs Rachel Smith, seems now to betoken a new mood even amongst conservatives.

She has recently become the Society's treasurer, and it was she particularly who would not endorse the headquarters staff's proposed budget for this year: she refused to accept a deliberate deficit. Moreover, in the latest of the moves the council has made to come to grips with the society's problems, she and the council's chairman, solicitor Anelay Hart, are now conducting an inquiry at headquarters into the employees' feelings there. It is expected that this Wednesday, a Council meeting will address itself to the budgetry chaos assailing the RSPCA. And that next month, the council will hear Mrs Smith's and Mr Hart's account of morale at Horsham. It is no secret that junior and middle-rank people at headquarters are using this opportunity to voice very serious dissatisfactions.

They are the sort of dissatisfactions which have led to an alarming diaspora of talented staff. In recent years the society has lost or despatched a chief wildlife officer, a head of communications, a political affairs officer and her assistant, a press officer, a chief education officer and an animal experimentation officer: some of the posts have been filled by caretakers, others have been declared redundant. Others still remain empty. The society now has no press officer, no chief of the £1m per annum communications office, and no political affairs officer (hence no parliamentary lobbying on a regular basis). There is no money for any major paid press campaigning this year.

The conservatives used to believe that the radicals threatened the greatest source of funds for the society: the legacies of old ladies and gentlemen too cross about human beings to leave money to featherless bipeds. Surely, a radical RSPCA would be anathema to such souls? Now, however, it seems that other animal welfare groups do succeed in vastly increasing their memberships on preciseiy "extremist" tickets, and that it may be that the RSPCA's respect for their past conservatism may be leaving them stodgily behind public opinion.

The RSPCA: the people who run it


Young turk collared by old guard: Richard Ryder and Sir Freddie Burden MP in 1980. Julian Hopkins (above right) and Janet Fookes MP.

Where they get the money . . . and how they spend it

TOTAL INCOME IN 1980:
£6,749,000, of which:
71 per cent came from legacies
17 per cent from campaigning
10 per cent from investments
2 per cent from subscriptions and other donations

TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN 1980:
£7,991,000, of which:
40 per cent was spent on animal welfare establishments
13 per cent on national administration
10 per cent on campaigns and publicity
5 per cent on branches
5 per cent on education

THE RSPCA SUPPORTS:
3 hospitals
57 animal homes
33 welfare centres
48 clinics
2 mobile units

IT EMPLOYS:
288 inspectors
37 market/dock inspectors

IN 1980:
166,887 animals were treated
184,230 were destroyed
94,099 were found new homes
28,740 complaints about cruelty to animals were reported to the RSPCA, which resulted in 1,454 convictions and 13 prison sentences

Women on the march to the altar

What started as a murmur of protest in the Church of England during the early 1970s could be turning into an obstinate, even rebellious confrontation. With the ordination of the Rev Elizabeth Canham in America in December — the first British woman to become an Anglican priest — and her celebration, to considerable official displeasure, of the eucharist in private houses in London earlier this month, has come a determination among many Anglicans that the question of women and the priesthood can no longer be left quietly under the carpet.

Their sense of purpose has been fuelled by one simple anomaly: that while Miss Canham is an accepted priest in the United States, neither she nor any one of her 388 fellow Anglican women priests in Canada, the USA, New Zealand and Hongkong may celebrate the Eucharist at the altar of a British church. "It is an intolerable ruling," says the Rev Tony Crowe, Rector of St Luke's Charlton, South London. "An act of gross discrimination against women."

Elizabeth Canham was ordained in New Jersey because of the intransigence of the Church of England. There have long been deaconesse's in Britain, but their functions in the Church are severely limited: all those who wish to have their vocation to the priesthood tested simply cannot do so. In 1975 it looked, briefly, as if the Church of England might be weakening in its hostility to aspiring women priests: the General Synod voted, by 255 to 180, that "there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women to the priesthood".

Whatever pleasure greeted that motion was shortlived. While the Anglican churches of Kenya, Hongkong and Canada and the USA went ahead with their plans for the ordination of women, the Church of England doggedly held back. A motion against removing the legal barriers to their ordination was lost in the House of Clergy in November 1978 (despite the fact that bishops and laity had voted in favour). And in the summer of 1979 came an even more unacceptable decision: women priests from abroad must not officiate in churches while visiting this country.

The day the House of Clergy defeated that motion, the Movement for the Ordination of Women — MOW — was born. In a little over two years its membership has leapt into the thousands and today there are branches in every diocese in Britain. MOW's task, as the members see it, is to educate the


The Rev Elizabeth Canham: "unauthorized"

clerical hierarchy into seeing the necessity for a change in the law.

"We are not saying women have a right to be accepted as priests," says Mrs Margaret Webster, executive secretary and wife of the Dean of St Pauls. "But they do have a right to have their vocation tested." In June 1980 MOW received considerable publicity when those attending an ordination service of male priests staged a silent protest on behalf of women would-be ordinands.

Long before its recent ruling the Church of England was adamant that no woman should celebrate the Eucharist in a church. Where they have never been clear was over the question of houses and how far the Church's jurisdiction should extend to what people do in private. It is precisely this vagueness that has allowed the present confrontation to develop. Other visiting women priests have conducted services in Britain but Miss Canham is the first British woman to do so, and as a result has received considerable publicity.

Dr Graham Leonard, Bishop of London, has now called the recent communion service she conducted in St Paul's Deanery unauthorized and has asked Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to dissuade clergy from permitting such services. MOW has replied by issuing a press release stating its support for "women priests . . . who break bread privately while in this country".

And so the battle lines are drawn. On one side is MOW, which argues that it is inhospitable to visiting women priests to prevent them exercising their priestly functions in this country. Ann Hoad, a deaconess in Southwark (where there are known to be 17 women who feel they have vocations), mother of two small children and wife of a consultant physician, who has long felt she has a vocation, adds that for her it is now less a question of legality than one of morality and rightness.

On this side are people like the former Bishop of Southwark, Mervyn Stockwood, who assisted at Miss Canham's ordination in New Jersey, and the Rev Ian Ainsworth-Smith, chaplain of St George's Hospital, London, who believes that the "priesthood is at present incomplete and inadequate and does not express what is going on in life". There is something of the early crusaders in these determined figures.

On the other side there are large numbers of clergymen and many lay people who are equally passionate, in their opposition to women priests. Why do they feel so strongly? Because, some say, the timing is wrong; the Church should be concentrating on unity with other churches and not on this divisive and inflamatory issue. Because history and tradition is against it, say others.

It is this spirit of conservatism that MOW and its supporters are resolved to put to the test.

Caroline Moorehead

Television

Antic Symbols

Theatre as dissent, as a political weapon to make people aware of how they are enslaved by mechanisms they cannot understand — that is the objective of the Theatre of the 8th Day, Poland's leading dissident theatre group and the first subject of LWT's **South Bank Show** last night.

The group, who pre-date Solidarity, were given official status in 1979 in the hope, it was suggested, that institutionalization might somehow blunt their purpose. They are based in Poznan and cling to a provincial base, performing mainly to student audiences in basements, adapting the form of their productions to the occasion. All are untrained and extrapolate their performances from an agreed idea or area of concern. Their present status is unknown but they were filmed here in the summer of last year when things in Poland seemed hopeful, though obviously not hopeful enough for them.

Melvyn Bragg remarked that the excerpts we were to see would seem strange to us and he was right: they were antic, symbolic and, inevitably, distanced by language, but none the less they did suggest something of the social deformities that oppressive systems produce. Mr Bragg is right to tackle the not-so-easily comprehensible from time to time.

His second subject was Bernard d'Ascoli, the 23-year-old French pianist, blind since the age of three, a prizewinner at the Leeds competition last year, who makes his concert debut in Britain at the Queen Elizabeth Hall tonight.

Mr d'Ascoli has now given up competitions, finding them inhibiting to expression "and a bit like sports". He talked interestingly to Mr Bragg about the difficulties of blindness, which he has demonstrably conquered, and about Chopin, his favourite composer, and made his musical comparisons. He also played pieces by Chopin, Bach and Schubert, and it was this split between interview and performance that made his half of the programme somewhat unsatisfying. Better one thing or the other, but still worth watching.

World About Us on BBC2, which dealt with the threat to the people and environment of the Himalayas by the felling of trees, seemed determined to say the same thing over and over, more in the fashion of advertising, which regards repetition as the basis of its credo, than documentary.

The programme had an engaging character to follow around, Sunderlal Bahaguna, a former Congress Party activist who has moved away from politics to religion but has become a formidable opponent of the exploitation of the Himalayas for timber. He is a propagandist who believes that the residual wisdom of the people is greater than that of politicians, a belief which is not confined to the Himalayas.

He observes that, as the trees are felled, the unimpeded rain sweeps the soil away so that "the wealth of the Himalayas is disappearing into the Bay of Bengal." It is a sad story, repeated in other places, of course. Some 40 million acres of the world's forest are disappearing yearly with dire ecological consequences and Sunderlal Bahagunas are very much needed but, to get the message home, you have to come into a rather closer focus than Richard Taylor's production managed. Otherwise you end up, as this programme did, I fear, being tedious.

Dennis Hackett

Development

Mixing business and leisure

On Thursday Robert Cogo-Fawcett and Alan Lord, administrators respectively of the Riverside Studios and the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, met for lunch at the Lyric. The former has just ceased being the recipient of an annual £200,000 from Hammersmith and Fulham Council while the latter continues to receive local-authority subsidy at the rate of £400,000 annually. To add further flavour to their food, the former receives an annual £65,000 from the Arts Council while the Lyric, in spite of repeated representations, is cold-shouldered by 105 Piccadilly.

The financial contrasts reflect aesthetic and historical dissimilarities. But lunch will not entirely have been in vain for the Lyric and Riverside both inhabit Hammersmith, a now-thriving enclave midway between the Barbican and Heathrow, and they will have been able to discuss the anomaly of running two major subsidized theatres within a few hundred yards of each other. It is an anomaly which has been made more pointed by the Riverside development which will probably be approved by the Greater London Council Planning Committee on Wednesday.

The development will be the salvation of Riverside, which has just emerged from a traumatic year. It began with an accumulated deficit of £52,000 which leapt to £76,000 by November after appalling months in June and September. Apart from the local authority and Arts Council money, Riverside also received £3,000 from the Greater London Arts Association and £25,000 from the GLC. It was the latter which came to the rescue by giving two years' future subsidy in one go. This puts the GLC in the curious position of making a planning decision on a scheme to which the same authority has already committed itself for the medium term with a £50,000 advance. There is a quiet optimism in the air.

Such nuances aside, however, the Riverside development, which has already been approved by Hammersmith Council, should be passed for two reasons. First it represents an ingenious and original way of blending private capital and public subsidy for the arts. Secondly, the proposed buildings by Will Alsop, George Finch and John Lyall are architectually refreshing in their post-modernist plurality of styles and references.

The £18m development involves spending £1.5m on the studios and creating 80,000 sq ft of offices, 20,000 sq ft of houses, some studios for sale, a headquarters for a touring ballet company, a wine bar, a restaurant and 77,000 sq ft of media centre, which, despite its name, is an entirely commercial proposition to be leased to television and film companies.

The pension fund consortium which will finance the scheme will subsidize the studios to the extent of £250,000 annually, index-linked from January 1 this year and, subject to negotiation, £825,000 to keep them in business over the three-year development period. From all this the Riverside will get two acoustically separate studios, so that they can be used simultaneously, as well as a variety of other improved facilities which should enhance both their box-office income — running at £174,000 this year — and revenue from other areas — currently £100,000. The result will be a better earnings-to-subsidy ratio as well as independence from the local authority.

The carrot which is luring the investors into this improbable display of cultural altruism is the availability of prime development land with permission for relatively intensive office and residential development. The subsidy element amounts to no more than an effective ground rent on the site. Thus the Riverside's salvation has been engineered by the happy accident of a two-acre site next door becoming available as a result of the council's decision to centralize its depot. The borough will continue to have two major cultural centres, not counting the BBC of course, as well as the smaller Bush and Grove theatres.

The key to this development of a west London West End, which, unlike its central counterpart is so far relatively unsullied by discarded polystyrene fast food containers, appears to be the attitude of the local authority. Alan Lord of the Lyric comments: "We cannot sing the praises of Hammersmith Council too highly." Indeed the Lyric's £400,000 should more correctly be seen in the context of no bills for rent or rates which creates a subsidy package with an effective value of about £1m. Meanwhile the Riverside, which just happens to be in Hammersmith because that is where the disused BBC studios were, has been faithfully supported to the point where it looked certain that the development was likely to take over.

Dick Ollin, director of leisure and recreation, says: "Hammersmith a few years ago did not have a lot to recommend it, so we felt we had to put something back. And it does seem to have developed a distinct identity as a good place to live with the way property prices are moving all over the borough. We had quite an artistic community here anyway."

But will this policy, as well as the steady enrichment of the commercial centre as more than a place for the flyover to fly over, amount to enough to justify the existence of the two theatres in such close proximity? Stylistically they could not be more different — the Lyric with its lovingly reproduced interior laden with fibrous plasterwork and soaring proscenium arch and Riverside with its flexible spaces. But, since the arrival of Peter James as artistic director of the Lyric, there is some overlap in their commitment to community theatre. In the case of the Lyric this may also be seen as a useful strategy for drawing in the Arts Council, which has so far refused to support the Lyric on the grounds that it is too close to the West End.

Finally, however, it is clear that Hammersmith with its big corporation headquarters, its geography, its "artistic community" and its property prices is providing the economic foundation for a cultural endowment which was accidental but is now to be claimed in the name of Planning. The theatres' half of the bargain will to be to provide the kind of product and reputation which will sustain the momentum.

Bryan Appleyard

Robin Laurance



Cogo-Fawcett (left) and the architect William Alsop with model of the proposed new complex

Concerts

Huddersfield Choral Society/Hughes

Festival Hall

Yorkshire's most illustrious choir visits London not infrequently, and is always welcome. On Thursday, for the first time, the Huddersfielders promoted their own concert on South Bank, doubtless to show off their current prowess under their present conductor, Owain Arwel Hughes, appointed two years ago, perhaps specifically in Elgar's *The Dream of Gerontius*. It has long ranked among their best war-horses, and Mr Hughes gives a particularly fine account of the score.

They had the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra to play for them. Anybody who expected a choral conductor to devote his attention to the choir would have been surprised to hear the deftly shaped, sensitively moulded interpretation of the orchestral prelude, steadily paced yet dynamic, highly dramatic in the exposition of the "Proficiscere" theme.

Just so, anyone who went to this *Gerontius* expecting the full-throated roar, commonly associated with Yorkshire choirs, will not have been disappointed by "Praise to the Holiest", its last pages projected by Mr Hughes with a tingling instancy, and almost no application of brakes at the final cadence, that made me long to rise from my seat and cheer.

At least as thrilling and, even more impressive, was the soft massed choral singing, for example in the Angel's Farewell, in the deathbed prayers of Gerontius's friends, most of all in "Go forth upon thy journey" at the end of the first half, soft as well as loud, and everything in between, exquisitely balanced and weighted — praise is due to the society's chorus mistress, Nina Walker.

The Priest in that scene was John Shirley-Quirk, mightily impressive, less vivid as the Angel of the Agony.

Robert Tear's Gerontius, portrayed with full commitment and maximum concern for beauty of tone and word, has become less hectic but no less vivid than when I last heard it. Bernadette Greevy makes the Angel more brisk, less solemn than usual.

William Mann

SCO/Maksymiuk

Queen Elizabeth Hall

I wonder if it is simply because cellists sit down that they so often seem more part of an orchestra than soloists on other instruments. Performing the Schumann concerto with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Paul Tortelier looked to be feeling the music as much when he was not playing as when he was: moving with feverish speed from deep thought to surprise, his face betrayed emotional readiness that also flowered from his instrument when he was actively involved, the willingness then to press an idea for all it was worth but stay prepared to drop it immediately for something else.

Of course, Mr Tortelier can afford to listen hard because whatever influences he picks up he remains inevitably an individual. Here his individuality was most potently expressed in his own cadenza, the voice of a lost soul in troubled remembrance of the work's themes.

The other soloist, also stunningly effective in her smaller contribution, was Teresa Cahill, singing George Benjamin's timely and beautifully worked *A Mind of Winter*. Benjamin merits special commendation for creating winter wild not with the easy twinkles of tuned percussion but with intricate, gusting textures that were brilliantly executed under the direction of Jerzy Maksymiuk.

Paul Griffiths

Handel Opera Society/Farncombe

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The Fireworks Music and coronation anthems apart, Handel's serenades to state occasions tend to be edged out of the repertory. Sometimes they are forgotten altogether; one such, of which no complete score survives, is the *Anthem on the Peace* of 1749 (the peace that provoked the fireworks), written for the Chapel Royal. Recently reconstructed by Donald Burrows, it had a hearing on Saturday. The music is not unfamiliar: Handel drew on *Messiah* and other works for it. The result is an agreeable occasional piece of some 15 minutes, beginning with a fine duet and chorus ingeniously and effectively made out of "How beautiful are the feet". We also had Handel sounding off in honour of the royal triumph at Dettingen in 1743.

This *Te Deum* is something of a rarity, perhaps because it is patchy — much of the music is adapted from a setting by F.A. Urio, and the piece lacks the inspiration of Handel even at his second best: plenty of jubilant D major trumpet-and-drum praise of God for his partiality to the English cause, but not many grand ideas, not much ring of conviction.

This kind of music, naturally enough, is apt to sound best from a modest-sized professional choir, boys and men, in a chapel. The Handel Opera Chorus seemed cumbersome, try though Charles Farncombe did to guide them clearly and precisely. We had good solo singing, however, from the countertenor Charles Brett, a master of the pure and expressive line, and particularly Ian Caddy, who sang the bass solos, including a fiery trumpet aria and the touching "When thou tookest upon thee", where he showed distinguished legato phrasing.

Stanley Sadie

Singcircle

St John's

Fifty years have passed since Brecht was working with Weill, a century more since Beethoven wrote his ninth symphony. It is not easy to feel confident that music can change the world, or that a composer can achieve much with a song cycle culled from witnesses for the revolution. But this does not mean that political music is a dead issue, as Dominic Muldowney has shown in a quite remarkably astute, subtle and beautiful work introduced on Saturday night by Gregory Rose's excellent groups of singers and players, Singcircle and Circle.

In Dark Times uses poems by Brecht, but not the hectoring calls to arms or the savage accusations, for this is not a piece smugly content with wearing the right badge of allegiance. Instead Muldowney chooses texts that are contemplative, doubtful and apologetic, and the manner of his music, hard-edged, strong and independent, is not to endorse them but to expose and by implication question verbal messages. The words are part of a fractured mélange of attitudes, involved in processes that have become ossified and redundant, entwined by vocal quartet and *Pierrot* quintet in mechanical, precise constructions.

This is a moving and disquieting essay on an individual's power to act in the political world, a kaleidoscope of sharply featured anxieties that has its heart in the right place but cannot decide where to put its mind. And, if it is also music of great accomplishment, that is only because it is far easier to solve musical than political problems.

Paul Griffiths

Northern Sinfonia/Vasary

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It is well known that any self-respecting violin, left to its own devices, will play the Mendelssohn concerto rather than any other, the work is so perfectly fitted to the instrument. But that does not make it any the easier to play interestingly. Rather one can easily feel that the music has made all the decisions in advance, that the soloist is conveyed by the vehicle and incapable of spontaneous action. This was not, however, the impression given on Friday by Vanya Milanova when she played the concerto with the Northern Sinfonia under Tamas Vasary.

Appearing on the South Bank for the first time, Miss Milanova did not dominate by weight of tone or emotional exaggeration, for her sound was light and bouncy, her expressive aim always fine, whether the result was blithe or touching. What kept her on top was her airy rhythm, her lack of emphasis on strong beats, contrasting with Mr Vasary's decisive metre, so that she seemed often to be gliding on the accompaniment, directed by it but free as a bird.

This refreshing performance was especially welcome at the end of an unfocused concert that had begun with *Haydn's E flat* "Paris" Symphony, squarely done, and continued with two central European lost causes. *Summer Evening*, an idyll by Mr Vasary's teacher Kodaly, was piously endowed with colour and stamina but remained an unfortunate mix of Bartok and Delius, and Haba's first nonet turned out to be the sort of piece that has decided on atonality and is determined to stick with it.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Real experience

Child's Play

Crucible Studio, Sheffield

It could be seen as a morality play on the new morality, commissioned by Planned Parenthood as a graphic warning of the realities of child-bearing. Instead, it is personal and a little bit celebratory, clearly Rony Robinson's private vision of parenthood as a long-running tragi-comical serial.

In the second act of *Child's Play*, the adventure has reached the age of one and a quarter. The parents are enduring the second day of the Spock method of breaking a child's will to cry for feeding in the night, which consists of ignoring the incessant squalling for three nights. Their nerves are stretched by the experiment to the point at which they express animosity in baby talk, and batter each other with harsh accusations and bitter confessions.

Every outburst and gesture is the stuff of theatrical life, but it also rings with domestic truth. The writing demands that the actors mix the varieties of expression, ranging from psychological acting-out, with the father identifying with his son in a play group, to super-articulate realism and music-hall bravado. What gives it strength is that real experience is always on display, and the devastating dialogues of mutual loathing lack the gentility of fiction, although there is a foundation of affection.

To get to that point in the serial, Mr Robinson offers a first act of detailed pre-natal chronology. He has stripped the fat from an earlier play, which appeared in London as *Holding the Baby*, and immediately confronts the audience with a question: How do you tell an unsuspecting partner you are going to have his baby? Deborah Findlay acts some ingenious charades in rehearsal, and then bluntly tells Michael Irving: "I'm pregnant".

The rest of the act follows the usual biological progression, and Mr Robinson freezes the moments of rage and ecstacy with photographic precision. It engages interest, and amuses in its clinical detail and emotional revelation, and Clare Venables, in her first production as artistic director of the Crucible, provides exactly the right exhibitionist tone. The specifically private nature of the play, which could guarantee annual instalments of parental discovery, excuses the attitude of unique adventure. The couple are not so original as they believe, and being legally unmarried is barely relevant. The fine acting demonstrates the broader application: each child changes the world of its parents.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

The Marriage of Figaro

Coliseum

It is rather more than two years since Jonathan Miller's then fairly new production of Mozart's *Figaro* was last given by English National Opera. For the current revival several roles have changed hands. It could be seen that the newcomers were less at ease than John Tomlinson's noisy, doltish, yet ultimately winning and well sung Figaro, or the comic roles so handsomely taken by Stuart Kale (a Robertson Hare Basilio), Edward Byles and Eric Shilling (whose perpetually sozzled Antonio owes a mite too much to the bizarre routines of the jailer Frosch).

Miller's production is chiefly concerned with real people, not strip-cartoon comics, the troubled, insecure principal characters. Lois McDonall catches the roguish, flirtatious, high-spirited nature of Countess Almaviva most interestingly, better than her wretchedness, which needed steadier, more affecting vocalization. Neil Howlett's Almaviva, *bel canto* impressively on display in the last two acts, gives the effect of several conflicting male characters by turns, charming in public, tetchy before his wife and personal servants, an ambitious youngster prematurely falling into middle age, unless a pretty girl is to hand.

John Tomlinson: ultimately winning

The Susanna is Eilene Hannan, one of ENO's brightest assets: their duet "O why are you so cruel?" was the vocal zenith of the evening, perhaps equalled by his subsequent solo, and nearly by Susanna's last aria, charmingly sung yet just short of high expectation. I would guess that she has designs on the part of the mistress before having mastered the character and music of the maid: the latter must, traditionally, precede the former. Susanna's anxiety in the first scene, for example, made an unnatural, imposed effect. She and Miss McDonall acted together with close sympathy.

Miller's production will be remembered for the introduction of two young Almaviva offspring, at the start of the second act. I had forgotten the cretinous peasant at the wedding, and Bartolo's game of billiards with a walking stick and bunches of flowers. Janis Kelly is the lovable, discretely Mummerset Barbarina. James Judd conducted an uncomfortable reading, fated to find tempi that did not quite accommodate situation, orchestra and singers all at once.

William Mann

Dance

Sleeping Beauty

Covent Garden

Now that the Royal Ballet has belatedly come round to implementing the policy, announced a while ago, of giving some of its young dancers their heads, the general level of performances at Covent Garden is beginning to rise from the dull routine it had sunk to. Saturday's matinee of *Sleeping Beauty* was a good example, with an Aurora seen only once before at the Opera House (Rosalyn Whitten, not ideally cast but bursting with enthusiasm) and newcomers in several other main roles.

Two of them were outstanding. Deirdre Eyden gives the Lilac Fairy a quiet authority that proves a match for Monica Mason's venomous Carabosse, and she dances her solo with more assurance and control than we have usally seen of late. Phillip Broomhead, as Bluebird, not only has a light, apparently easy jump, but enough sense not to force it in the opening passages of the demanding solos; consequently, he sustains the same quality all through. Also, he composes his limbs into a pleasing line while airborne, avoiding the desperate scurry we have seen from some of his predecessors.

Two other young men made a lively showing. Simon Horrill brings his own wild sense of humour to the role of the Wolf opposite Alessandra Ferri's engaging Red Riding Hood, and Stephen Sheriff soars crisply through his entries as Florestan. Gillian Kingsley's sharp attack and happy manner as one of Florestan's sisters made the Ashton choreography of her solo sparkle afresh.

Ravenna Tucker, another newcomer as Princess Florine, showed confident promise, and the general liveliness spread right through to the supporting company too. Emanuel Young shaped the music with tempi that sounded fair to Tchaikovsky and helpful to the dancers, but the level of orchestral playing did not match that of the dancing in polish or spirit.

John Percival

Sketches

Trident, Greenwich

I admire Tamara McLorg's attempts to bring a theatrical quality into her solo dance programmes, but I cannot help wondering whether she has gone too far in that direction with her latest programme, premiered on Saturday evening at the Trident Hall Theatre, Greenwich. The dance seems to be getting submerged under the other trappings.

The title, *Sketches*, indicates the format: a series of separate pieces each suggesting a character or situation. McLorg can bring her dance skills to unlikely contexts, such as *Lights Out* in which she shows a girl committing suicide with an overdose of pills. Even the use of a spoken text at times (ingeniously assembled from fragments of Ingmar Bergman and Oscar Wilde) does not prevent the main impact coming from her use of expressive movement in relation to the David Bowie music.

As the title and the sung words of another number, *Wiersze Baczynskiego*, are in Polish, it would be helpful to have some indication of the content. Even without that, the dance has enough passion and drama to suggest a comment on Poland's present troubles, and I found it impressive even though it suffered from being given immediately after, and among the clutter from, a hollow bit of melodramatic nonsense misleadingly called *Twice Nightly at the Windmill*.

The quest for variety in the rest of the programme is successful, but only at the expense of varying quality too: sometimes poised and original, sometimes twee or sentimental. The specially written music for some of the numbers is not very notable, but the look of the stage almost throughout, with three portable screens and a few other accessories, is good. Alan Lyddiard directed, and the cooperation of a theatre man is obviously beneficial, but I think McLorg should trust her own instincts more for the dance content.

John Percival

The Polish hunger that could explode into revolt

Next Monday, food prices in Poland will quadruple. It was increases in the price of food that led to the riots of 1970 and 1976 . . . Roger Boyes reports from Warsaw.



A nation that stands in line: shoppers in Warsaw waiting at a parade of empty stores

A scene from the Polish winter. Between the wooden slatted stalls of the peasants' market in Warsaw a wrinkled-faced woman bundled up in a dozen scarves offers a basketful of eggs: 15 cents each, no zloties accepted.

On the black market, a dollar is now worth at least 1,000 zloties; 10 eggs at that rate is a week's wages. The arithmetic is frightening but people still buy one or two eggs at a time.

A young woman packs her egg in snow and carries it away cradled in her hands as if it were a Fabergé creation.

Inevitably, a small crowd gathers and, less predictably, a man starts to complain: "How can you do this to us? Why don't you accept Polish money?" She replies: "I need to buy wine for my daughter's wedding. I need dollars. Suddenly, in a flash of anger, mutely encouraged by the crowd, the man stamps his foot in the basket. Egg shards stick to the bottom of his boots, the woman howls and pushes him, the crowd disperses.

These incidents do not happen every day. On the whole the Poles have learned to live with the small and not so small injustices in their lives. But of all of Poland's social tensions, of all the defeats and humiliations, it is those associated with food that linger in the dark recesses, that spark off rows and fights.

In 1970, riots followed rises in prices and a regime fell. In 1976 riots followed food price rises and another government was almost toppled. Food, its absence and its expense, is the most politically explosive substance in Poland.

On February 1, food prices are going up again. We have been warned, more than warned, consulted. But they go up anyway, 200 per cent, 400 per cent. A kilo of sugar now 10.5 zloties will be 46 zloties. A quarter of a kilo of butter now 17 zloties will be 60 zloties. A kilo of unfilleted beef now 30 zloties will be 100 zloties. A kilo of ham now 59 zloties will be 280.

The increases span most foodstuffs and are coupled with less dramatic increases in electricity and fuel costs. However, most people will receive 750 zloties compensation, a wage bonus to help them cope.

Perhaps to Western eyes those prices do not seem too terrible. At the official rate of exchange (about 75 zloties to the dollar, about 150 to the pound), some of the meat prices would be still competitive in Western terms.

Even the idea underpinning the increases seem to exude commonsense. Wages were increased by about 25 per cent last year and those extra zloties have to be soaked up, supply has to be matched with demand (albeit by throttling back demand and not increasing supply).

Farmers have to be given fairer prices and have to be encouraged to sell to the state rather than privately; and subsidies must be phased out if the economy is to make any sense at all.

Commonsense appears to be behind the move, public opinion is not. The problem is this: rations are not being honoured. Rations vary from between 2.5 and 6 kilos of meat per person a month: not a lot but just about enough. With the new price rises, if a man recieves his full ration of meat, sugar, butter and adds normal consumption of milk and potatoes, then between a quarter and a third of his 6,500 zloties (the average for whitecollar workers) has disappeared.

Even that is within the bounds of tolerance. Many urban Westeners spend a third of their salaries on rent. Poles spend it on food. But what if the rations were not honoured? What if the food shortages are so severe that the official shops do not and cannot offer enough food? Then, in order to eat, the Pole must turn to the private markets.

Polish agriculture is overwhelmingly in the hands of the private farmers and it is still largely up to them to decide whether they sell directly to the public or whether they sell to the state. The peasant woman with the eggs was selling directly.

But the prices on the private market will now take off. If egg prices treble in the official shops, then on the private market they are likely to quadruple: the era of the 60-cent egg is fast approaching.

The implications of this are, to understate the matter, disturbing. Many Poles will simply have to withdraw from the food market: that is, they will have to stop eating many types of food. Western agricultural experts here say that is precisely what the Government has in mind, to force the population to eat less meat, for only that can correct the imbalances in Polish agriculture. And only a government operating under martial law would be able to enforce that shift in consumption patterns.

Meanwhile, the tension between town and country will be aggravated. The countryside is always better fed than the large townships, though there are also problems there. Those with access to hard currency are in conflict with those without: the richer peasants versus the poorer peasants.

Raising food prices in a centrally planned economy is a question of balancing economic necessity with political judgment. Raising food prices at a time of severe shortages solves neither economic needs (except in the crudest way of stifling demand), nor does it solve political problems. On the contrary, fresh social tensions will be created, tensions that escape even the control of the military.

But how enduring are the shortages? If food were to return to the shops soon, then the Cassandra cries will be misplaced.

Greater food supplies would improve the standing of the military rulers. When troops were sent to the countryside last autumn, for example, the move was welcomed by most townspeople. Their deep-rooted suspicions that they were being swindled by the farmers were being put to the test and there was considerable confidence that the army would stamp out corruption. In fact, the army may simply have been preparing the ground for the December takeover. Checking local storage depots could have been the precursor to the procurement of food when necessary.

The facts and statistics of food supply are grim; nor do they look like improving this year or next. Grain production at 20 million tonnes is about 2 million tonnes up on 1980. But it has to be borne in mind that 1979 and 1980 represented the worst harvests for a decade — 1981 only mildly improved on that.

Poland needs about 27 million tonnes of grain to feed itself. But Poland's catastrophic balance of payments with Western indebtedness of at least $27,000m and teetering on the brink of default, means that it has been able to import very little, about 1.5 million tonnes in total from Canada and France on credit terms.

The immediate consequences of this shortfall are threefold: bread is likely to be in short supply very soon. The imported grain is wheat which should help in bread production but it will go only a small way to meeting the current demand.

Second, it has led to a serious shortage of feed grain for cattle. The result is that there will be a large number of distress slaughtering. This may in the initial stage lead to more beef in the shops, but not for long. It takes three to five years to rebuild the herds. The Government hopes to encourage the farmers to shift to breeding pigs which have a shorter market cycle and it is easier and cheaper to feed pigs.

Finally, there is a severe poultry shortage because of the absence of maize. Polish officials have been blaming this directly on United States measures against Poland. Only two countries produce sufficient maize — America and South Africa, and Poland has no diplomatic or official trading relations with South Africa.

The refusal to sell maize to Poland means, Polish officials say, that about 300 to 400 million birds will not be fed. Poultry is the most important low-cost meat in Poland, but due to the lack of maize there will be virtually no chickens in the shops by the end of this month. Poland needs 120,000 tonnes of poultry meat to produce the average poultry consumption of one kilo a month, but 20,000 tonnes of that will now drop out.

According to Ministry of Agriculture estimates, the amount of meat and poultry bought from private farmers in the first quarter of this year will be about 400,000 tonnes, or 180,000 tonnes down on the same period in 1981, itself a bleak year for food supply.

The military council's answer to this catalogue has been to issue a series of veiled threats about procurement. But it is not clear how much this will achieve even if it were practicable to force farmers to produce more grain at bayonet-point. According to Western estimates, farmers are hoarding no more than about 1.5 million tonnes of grain and that still leaves a substantial shortfall. On the other hand voluntary measures to persuade the farmers to part with their produce are also unlikely to succeed. The council of ministers has now approved a scheme whereby farmers are offered bonds in return for grain deliveries to the state. The farmers could then redeem the bonds in two or three years time, receive the year's highest price for their crop as well as interest payments.

But this begs the question. Farmers are not parting with their grain because they have lost faith in the zloty and because at a time of political uncertainty they feel it is safer to hang on to their assets. Instead, they barter Silesian coal for pigs, for example.

But the real shortages are fertilizers, pesticide and petrol, all of which are in the control of the Government. The Government can, and has, threatened to withold deliveries if more food is not sold to the state. But it has proved to be a hollow threat. There is not enough petrol to withold.

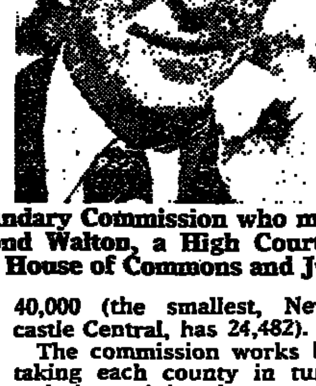
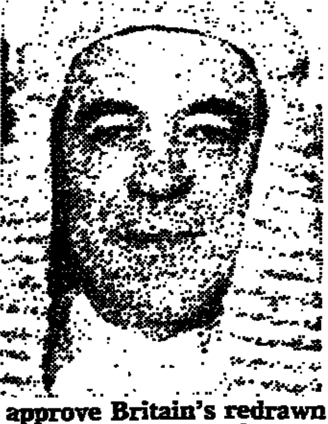
It is almost impossible at present to produce or import fertilizer. Yet without these fundamental supplies, farmers will not be able to do basic farm maintenance. Many tractors have been immmobile for weeks, despite special allocations for agricultural fuel. Spring sowing will be at best haphazard and the potato harvest, relatively good last year, may be again a victim of blight, unless pesticide can be found.

There is a terribly crude spiral involved. The Government cannot supply sufficient fertilizers or petrol, so farmers produce less. Because they are producing less, the farmers become more and more reluctant to sell to the state and prefer to sell on the private markets where prices are better. But the consumer, defeated by the empty shops, goes to the private market to find he cannot afford to buy a 60c egg.

The result is not so much starvation as experienced in, say, Somalia or Chad, but some malnutrition. Polish television said the incidence of tuberculosis is going up and is officially admitted in Poznan, all because of protein deficiency. And there is a great uncontrollable sense of frustration and anger that will eventually seek a political outlet.

New doubts about who gains from Britain's redrawn political map

The Boundary Commission for the new parliamentary constituencies is nearing the end of its massive task, begun in 1976. Ian Bradley explains how its work will affect politicians and electorate alike at the next General Election

Three members of the Boundary Commission who must approve Britain's redrawn constituencies: Sir Raymond Walton, a High Court Judge, Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons and Judge John Newey.

The results of a meeting which begins today in Committee Room A of the municipal annexe in Liverpool could well determine the political futures of the city's MPs far more effectively than any machinations by the Militant tendency or defections to the SDP.

The occasion is a public inquiry into the recommendations of the boundary commission for the new parliamentary constituences on which the next general election is almost certain to be fought. Like other large cities which have experienced a sharp fall in population in recent years Liverpool is due for reduced representation at Westminster.

The commission's proposal is for the city's present eight seats to be cut to six. Today's public inquiry could determine exactly how that piece of surgery is to be done. On it may well depend the future political balance of the city, which at present has three Labour MPs, three Social Democrats, one Conservative and one Liberal.

Boundary changes are likely to affect more than 500 seats. With the completion of nearly all the outstanding public inquiries next month, the Boundary Commission hopes soon, at last, to be within sight of completing what has sometimes seemed an endless task. When it began its review in 1976 it hoped to finish in 1979. Largely because of the need to wait on the deliberations of the Local Government Boundary Commission, however, it has taken much longer.

It now hopes to present its final recommendations to the Home Secretary at the end of this year. They should then go for approval by Parliament early in 1983. In fact, the commission does not legally have to report until April 1984, 15 years after the last revision of constituency boundaries.

Redrawing the political map of Britain is a complex and exacting task, the burden of which falls on 18 civil servants seconded from the Office of Population and Census Studies. They begin by setting an electoral quota, produced by dividing the total electorate in the country by the number of parliamentary seats — there will be 646 seats next time, 11 more than now — which establishes the optimum size for every constituency. The quota for English seats in the present review is 65,753. Wales and Scotland are allowed smaller quotas because of their remoteness and sparsely populated rural areas.

It is the commissions's job to create constituencies which are as near as possible to the quota. At present there are wide anomalies, with 11 constituencies having more that 100,000 electors (the biggest, Buckingham, which takes in the expanding new town of Milton Keynes, has 116,419) and 14 with less than 40,000 (the smallest, Newcastle Central, has 24,482).

The commission works by taking each county in turn and determining how many seats it is entitled to by dividing its total electorate by the quota. Then, using local authority wards as building bricks, it sets about constructing the required number of constituencies.

It is here that the problems really start. In addition to its prime aim of keeping as near as possible to the quota, the commission also tries to follow local government boundaries and to take notice of geographical factors, lines of communication, and industrial and social considerations. It aims, wherever possible to keep natural communities together and takes considerable trouble to research such details as the catchment area for hospitals, schools and shops.

Before being published as provisional recommendations, the suggested boundary changes go before the members of the commission for their approval. For England they are Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Raymond Walton, a High Court judge, Judge John Newey, and Mr William Ruff, former clerk of Surrey County Council. There are also two assessors who advise the commission: the Registrar General and the Director General of the Ordnance Survey. Normally they accept the civil servants' proposals.

The commission's provisional recommendations are often altered as a result of the public inquiries which have to be held if there are objections from local authorities or groups representing more than 100 electors. In the present review, for example, a proposal to keep Colchester as a single-borough constituency was dropped in response to local preference for a division of the town into two seats, each taking in surrounding areas. The inquiries are chaired by senior barristers whose reports form the basis of the commission's revised recommendations. It is these which eventually go to the Home Secretary.

Many of the complaints at recent inquiries have been directed at the proposed titles for the new constituencies. Several familiar names are scheduled to disappear. Michael Foot's Ebbw Vale constituency, for example, will become Blaenau Gwent, the Lowestoft seat of James Prior changes to Waveney, and Greenock, scene of recent unfraternal bickering between the Liberals and SDP, will become Inverclyde.

It is still too early to determine the precise shape of the new electoral map that will result from the commission's final report. It is certain, however, that very few existing constituencies, probably fewer than a sixth, will survive untouched. Several constituencies will still be some way off the quota. The Isle of Wight has been left untouched although it has more than 88,000 electors. It is too small to split in two and the only other alternative, rejected as unacceptable, would have been to detatch part of the island and join it to the mainland seat.

After the boundary changes, as well as the five extra constituencies for Northern Ireland agreed by the Government in 1979, England will have another six, granted to rural areas and to London boroughs over and above their strict quota entitlement.

The most striking change will be the greater representation given to shire counties at the expense of large cities. That is a straight reflection of population movement over the past decade. London will have eight fewer constituencies. Among the other inner city seats scheduled to disappear is Tony Benn's base of Bristol South East. The main gainers are the Home Counties and East Anglia.

The arrival of the SDP-Liberal Alliance has confused calculations. If the last election were to be rerun, there is no doubt that the expected redistribution of seats would help the Conservatives at the expense of Labour. According to a computer calculation by Dr Robert Waller of Magdalen College, Oxford, the Tories would have had another 40 to 45 MPs in the House of Commons.

It is difficult to predict the effects that the changes will have on the prospects of the SDP/Liberal alliance. Dr Waller reckons that 11 of the 27 MPs at present sitting as Social Democrats could be in trouble because of boundary alterations. They include the three who represent Liverpool seats (Richard Crawshaw, James Dunn and Eric Ogden) and the two who sit in Islington (Michael O'Halloran and John Grant). Among other Social Democrats whose seats will disappear are John Roper (Farnworth), John Horam (Gateshead West) and Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby).

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the new alliance is likely to benefit from a situation where there will be so many new names and shapes for constituencies and where most existing MPs will be appealing to voters whom they have not represented in Parliament. This weakening of traditional ties and loyalties could yet prove as important a factor in breaking the mould of British politics as changes in the party structure.

Tinker, tailor, soldier, drunk . . .

Nothing, it seems, is what it appears to be in the twilight world of the international spy — not even Irina Mamedova, the attractive, party-loving wife of the KGB's former top Washington man, Georgi Mamedov — as embarrassed FBI and State Department officials admitted publicly for the first time last week.

When Irina, aged 35, defected last year with her five-year-old daughter Tatiana, the FBI thought they had a coup. Not only was it the first defection in Washington of a senior KGB officer's wife but the prospects of capitalizing on it looked distinctly promising.

Georgi, ostensibly second secretary and assistant press attaché, turned out to be remarkably well-connected, the son of Enver Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the state committee for radio and television in the Soviet Union. An expert on the SALT 11 talks, he was, according to one State Department official, "the smartest Soviet agent in the United States."

If Georgi's wife and daughter had come over, the FBI reasoned, could Georgi be far behind? They moved Irina and Tatiana to a safe house 25 miles outside Washington and waited for Georgi to make the first move. Seven days later he did — he got on an aircraft and went back to Moscow.

The FBI, which now got down to asking Irina some pertinent questions, suggested that she had defected because she had come to appreciate the superiority of the American way of life. No, said Irina, it was not quite like that.

She had gone to the FBI, Irina said, to get away from her husband. Georgi, it appeared, had been trained in the Soviet Union for everything except the Washington cocktail circuit. Her husband, she complained, regularly came home drunk, criticized the dinner, and then beat her up.

"One minute we had a classic case of an ideological defector", a disappointed FBI official said later. "The next minute it was a classic case of a battered wife."

Armed with the assurance that she would be given asylum in the United States if she requested it, Irina was then permitted to talk to two Soviet officials who promised that not only would there be no reprisals if she returned to Moscow but Georgi would be sent to a drying out clinic and Irina would have the services of a marriage guidance counsellor.

It was an offer that Irina apparently could not refuse. She flew back to Moscow the next day. And as far as State Department officials can discover, the KGB has kept its word: Georgi, although demoted, is still at work in the Foreign Ministry, and word has filtered out through diplomatic circles that Irina is telling friends that he hasn't had a drink since Christmas.

THE TIMES DIARY



Hamlet, the Algonquin Hotel's famous cat, has died in a New York veterinary hospital of kidney failure. A sturdy white and marmalade cat, Hamlet had lived in the Algonquin on New York's 44th and Fifth Avenue for the past 12 years and was well-known to the many British actors who regularly stay in this legendary literary and theatrical haunt.

Thought to have been about 15 years old at the time of his death, he originally took up residence at the Algonquin after forsaking the wilder pleasures of New York street life.

The first signs that something might be wrong were spotted a few days ago when he took refuge under a sofa in the Algonquin's lobby and was barely able to acknowledge the greetings of Anthony Andrews and other members of a visiting party from Brideshead Revisited, *currently in New York for the American launch of the series.*

Much celebrated as an Algonquin character, and subject of an attractively illustrated biography Algonquin Cat *(Text by Val Shaffner, drawings by Hilary Knight), Hamlet's familiar presence by the entrance of the Algonquin's crowded and hospitable lobby will be much missed.*

"We are now auditioning for the next Hamlet", Mr Andrew Anspach, the Algonquin's manager told me over the weekend. "We are deeply sad but in the tradition here at the Algonquin we must carry on".

Royal whodunit

Bored with crossword puzzles? Unimpressed by the tantalizing difficulty of Rubik cubes? Then how about lending Mr John Schellenberger a hand? He is very anxious to discover the identity of the man who beheaded Charles I.

In a cri de coeur to the editor of *The Times Literary Supplement* this week Mr Schellenberger, of 60 St Barnabas Road, Cambridge, says that there are at least three candidates who may have had this dubious distinction.

According to a correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1767, he says, a certain William Walker, who was a sergeant in the New Model Army, confessed to being his executioner on his deathbed in 1700.

However, such respectable authorities as the *Dictionary of National Biography* and C. V. Wedgwood (in *The Trial of Charles I, 1964*) claim that Charles was beheaded by the common hangman, Richard Brandon, and they have evidence to prove it.

Unfortunately there is equally authoritative contemporary evidence to suggest that Brandon refused the job. Even more confusingly, some people suggest that the real executioner was in fact another Walker, Henry, a journalist and the brother of William of the deathbed confession.

Reith revisited

Lord Reith, father of British broadcasting, is being submitted to a cautious re-examination in a two-hour BBC play celebrating the corporation's sixtieth anniversary later this year. Roger Milner, playwright whose recent television work includes a dramatized biography of the racing driver Sir Malcolm Campbell, has been engaged to probe BBC archives and memories to see if he can come up with an alternative portrait to the dour autocrat that is Reith's popular image.

Milner has been consulting Reith's family, surviving colleagues and his exhaustive diaries and is hoping to discover the true story behind the director general's controversial departure from Langham Place. He says he has already detected a trace of humour in Reith's writings and he is working on a theory that the prevalence of tall producers at the BBC is one of the most abiding legacies of its 6ft 6in founder.

Hard pressed

The *Jerusalem Post*, one of the best-known English newspapers in the non-English speaking world, has run into deficit — to the audible delight of the Israeli authorities. The *Post*, which is half owned by the Histadrut, Israel's equivalent of the TUC, has taken an anti-government line on economic and foreign policy ever since Mr Begin broke Labour's hegemony of three decades when he came to power five years ago.

The paper's influence is out of all proportion to its circulation — 25,000 daily and 40,000 for the bumper week-end edition — but in a country whose language is a hard-to-learn Hebrew, most foreign correspondents and diplomats read only the English paper, gaining what the Government sees as an oppositionist — and even dissident — view of local conditions and opinion.

Currently marking its fiftieth anniversary (it was called the *Palestine Post* until 1948) the paper insists that its difficulties are not critical and can be overcome by making cuts. It lost more than £300,000 last year, about 1 per cent of turnover, and blames its plight principally on the Begin Government's inability to reduce three figure inflation.

Verging on cheek

An attempt by Richard Branson, the head of Virgin Records and publisher of *Event*, one of a whole clutch of London weekly magazines struggling for the minds and pockets of the metropolitan young, to buy a stake in *Time Out*, his leading competitor, has failed.

Last week Branson offered to pay Tony Elliott, the editor and proprietor of *Time Out*, cash for a substantial, although minority, shareholding *in a single company* which he suggested could assume responsibility for publishing both magazines.


Tony Elliott

Yesterday Elliott described the *offer as "very cheeky"*. Branson, he said, was trying to acquire equity in *Time Out* at "a cheap price". The offer did not reflect the "the comparative success of the re-launch of *Time Out*.

The gentler sex

The spectacle of nearly 300 male scientists and politicians jostling for space in a new account of the evolution of atomic energy (*The Nuclear Barons* by Peter Pringle and James Spigelman, published today by Michael Joseph) to the almost total exclusion of any representatives of the "fair sex", prompts the doubtless idle speculation that the world could scarcely have become a more dangerous place had women had a more equitable hand in the *development of the atom.*

Simon Midgley

THE TIMES
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THE PRICE OF UNITY

Mr Benn has added his voice to those calling for peace within the Labour Party. But peace at what price? He urged a meeting on Saturday of a new far-left grouping, Labour Liaison 82, to work flat out for Labour victories at the general election, the Hillhead by-election and local government elections. All very much in the spirit of Bishop's Stortford. But he also declared: "after two years of debate and discussion, we have won all the policies for which we campaigned and have made significant advances of democracy within the party". In other words, the party is being invited to unite on territory captured by the left.

This was made explicit in the statement issued later by Labour Liaison 82's steering group: "If the party unites around its policies, accepts the democratic reforms won after much debate, and continues the tradition of tolerance in the party, the Labour Party can look forward to successful campaigns in the future". Those three ifs deserve some examination.

The reference to tolerance within the party is a coded warning to the National Executive Committee not to take any action against the Militant Tendency on the basis of the inquiry that the NEC has itself instituted. The far left will want extremist candidates, like Mr Peter Tatchell at Bermondsey, to be endorsed automatically by the NEC. This would mean that while unity prevailed at national level the left would be enabled to continue its campaign to extend its control of the party locally and thereby progressively change the complexion of the parliamentary party by selecting left-wing candidates.

This is a campaign that has been deliberately furthered in particular by one of the "democratic reforms" that have been won after much debate; the requirement that there should be a full reselection process before a sitting MP is readopted. This is designed both to make MPs more susceptible to pressure from their constituency parties and to make it easier to replace a sitting member.

But it is in terms of policy that the price demanded by the far left for party unity is so significant. One of the curiosities of Labour politics since the last election has been that the public furore, both inside the party and outside, should have concentrated on changes in the party constitution, while far-reaching shifts of policy were being pushed through at the same time. The constitutional changes matter because they affect the future disposition of power within the party. But the policy positions adopted by Labour in opposition are at least as important because they are intended to determine what a Labour government would be required to do in office. These decisions can be disregarded only if it is believed that Labour ministers would be able again to wriggle out of their commitments when they were once more equipped with the prerogatives of power.

But it is an oversimplification of history to believe that this is what Labour ministers have consistently done in the past, and it is even more facile to assume that they would be able to do so in the future. The more responsible right-wing leaders have realized this well enough. They have been worried by the party conference votes in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from the EEC and an alternative economic strategy that would lead to much greater public ownership and control of industry.

Their objective was to stem the tide at Brighton last autumn by blocking any further constitutional changes, and by winning the battles over the deputy leadership and the NEC. These successes, they hoped, would change the psychological balance within the party, put new heart into the right, and enable them to begin at next year's conference the process of reversing the most dangerous policy decisions.

This strategy seemed to have begun well enough at Brighton, but it has subsequently been frustrated by two developments in particular. The balance on the NEC has not been swung back to the right after all because of the equivocal positions adopted by Mr Foot; and the Bishop's Stortford truce has been turned into an instrument of pressure on the right to accept the extremist policies adopted by previous conferences. The true test of the far left's attitude is not simply whether Mr Benn stands once again for the deputy leadership, but whether it exacts a price for unity that would prohibit the rational discussion of policy that is necessary for any party that is to be worthy of holding office.

A TURNING POINT FOR KOREA?

Ever since the war left Korea divided between a Russian-supported communist government in the north and an American-supported anti-communist one in the south both halves of the country have been passionately urging reunification. The war of 1950 did not bring it about; nor did the armistice of 1953 allay suspicion enough to encourage the two governments to talk frankly to each other. In the early seventies some moves were made but ran into the ground. At that time it was Mr Kim Il Sung, the confidently self-inflating dictator in the north, who made all the running while President Park Chung Hee's response was defensive and limited. Now it is President Chun Doo Hwan, securely in power in Seoul, who is pressing for a meeting. Last week he renewed an approach he had first made a year ago, and repeated in June of last year, with more detailed proposals for a summit .

Ten years ago it was Mr Kim who insisted on a summit meeting to reach provisional agreement on some supranational body, pending discussions on the detail, while President Park, unwilling to face such a meeting, wanted only to discuss postal services or visits between divided families with appropriate officials. From the top downwards was opposed by from the bottom upwards. Now President Chon wants the summit, with a consultative conference for reunification to draw up a draft constitution. Each side will come with their differing versions; but no matter, he seems confident that Korean nationalism will win the day.

President Chon's confidence does not simply rest on the power he has secured for himself in the south, or in the undeniable economic superiority of the south over the north — that existed in President Park's day but was not enough to give him political stuffing. To understand the shift that is coming about one must read Korea in the Confucian terms which have ruled throughout its history and which survive strongly today: on which side in any conflict is the moral force perceived to exist or most convincingly proclaimed?

When Kim Il Sung seized power after the war he had grown up in an era when communist doctrine was eagerly embraced in East Asia. Mao Tse-tung and his conquering armies in 1949 added another ally to his Russian protectors. Though Kim's attempt to pull off reunification by force in 1950 failed, his confidence soon recovered in face of continuing political confusion and corruption in the south. Neither President Park's stolid rule, not the economic growth that accompanied it, seemed outwardly to be undermining his hopes. But from today's standpoint are not the fires of Mr Kim's doctrine being doused by events? Stalin's dethronement was the first blow. The enormous capitalist success of his neighbours — Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, as well as south Korea, could not be ignored. And now China, the country in whose shadow Korea has existed throughout its history, rejects the concept of continuing revolution as the statues of Mao come thudding down. The world-conquering claims of communism and its high-minded ideals prove to be hollow.

By comparison with his predecessor in the south, President Chon Doo Hwan rules with more Confucian vigour. Past corruption has been ruthlessly demolished with no eminent names spared. Recent cabinet changes have substituted capable technocrats for the remaining placemen. While the western liberal has every reason to protest at his no less ruthless supression of opposition, he must face the fact that a view of opposition to government so deeply entrenched will be slow to change. What, it must be asked, is the Korean perception of change in north and south? Failing in health, trying to instal his son in power, disappointed in all his expectations, is the moral force any longer at Mr Kim's disposal or does President Chon seem to earn the higher ratings? It would be surprising if Pyongyang was not now the more nervous capital.

David Wood

Reviving the case for PR in Britain

The argument for reforming the electoral system of the United Kingdom is enjoying a mild revival here and there inside both the main political parties for an obvious reason. There could be circumstances after the next general election in which MPs of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, not necessarily very numerous, would hold the balance of power in the House of Commons and be able to choose not merely which party should form a government, but also whom among that party's leaders they preferred as Prime Minister.

After that the Alliance, assuming its MPs could amicably work together for a few weeks, would proceed to claim a share of ministerial portfolios and to dictate legislative priorities. The legislative priorities which the Alliance insists must be the condition of any coalition, would be a change from direct election on the principle of first past the post to one of the innumerable systems of Proportional Representation.

Set down in its tactical political form, the Alliance's strategy smacks more of crudest blackmail than of piety about the fairness of the British electoral system. Nevertheless leaders and the rank and file of both main parties have good reason to start clearing their thoughts about the conditions on which they could negotiate a coalition with the Alliance.

Below leadership level, however, there are a few Conservative and Labour MPs who would welcome a move towards some form of PR, usually because it would keep their party leadership under constraint, and probably open up the choice of new leaders who carry the symbol of approval to be awarded by the Alliance. Mrs. Thatcher, say, would be blackballed; Mr Francis Pym, say, would be the darling of the day. Mr Wedgwood Benn would be out in the cold; Mr Healey or Mr Peter Shore would be in favour.

Disregard, though the morality of a coalition between parties that is to be justified neither by a profound national crisis nor by agreement on common ends. What, for example, is the point of 27 Labour MPs, probably with more still to follow, leaving their party after a total loss of faith and then blackmailing their way into a coalition that would make them bedfellows of colleagues they had forsworn?

The latest booklet* out of the Conservative Political Centre examines the case for PR, and arrives, not surprisingly, at the conclusion reached privately by Conservative Party managers a few years ago; that the disadvantages of electoral change outweigh the advantages, theoretical or practical. Angus Maude and John Szemerey, as in the Central Office's own study, boiled down the hundreds of Heinz varieties of PR to seven basic types, and they gave warning against "a major constitutional and political upheaval."

Mrs Thatcher, as we know, took that warning to heart and there would have to be very exceptional circumstances before she agreed to any coalition to survive in office that depended on a shift to PR.

Students of politics, especially those who hold strong views one way or the other on PR, should put *Why Electoral Change?* on their reading list, not because it breaks new ground or is especially apocalyptic but rather because it puts the sceptic's case lucidly, practically and fairly. It should be reckoned compulsory reading for Britain's European MPs in Strasbourg who will soon have to decide the recommendation they must make to the Council of Ministers for 1984 direct elections on a uniform system throughout the Ten. The Seitlinger report, as amended by the Political Affairs Committee, proposes the West German Bundestag system rejigged so that 75 per cent of MPs would be elected by PR for constituencies and 25 per cent from regional lists cooked up by party caucuses.

The proposal is likely to get through the European Parliament and be sent up to the Council of Ministers, but a shrewd gambler would put his money on the Ten agreeing to disagree and leaving well alone, no matter what the Rome Treaty orders. In France and two or three other EEC countries the party list system is valued as a perquisite of caucus patronage, and in Strasbourg today nothing smells democratically sweeter than the British devotion to "first past the post".

* *Why Electoral Change?* by Sir Angus Maude and John Szemerey. Conservative Political Centre. (£2.00).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protecting the public interest

From the Chairman of the Wider Share Ownership Council

Sir, You do well to criticise (even in such measured terms) the recent activities of the Monopolies Commission (leading article, January 21).

In free society the ownership of shares in a company manifestly confers the right to take decisions on the conduct of that company's business, including a decision on whether it should merge with another company. The interests of shareholders also require the maintenance of a free market, and it is in this capacity as well as in the capacity of consumers that they rightly support restrictions on the emergence of monopolies.

What shareholders cannot be expected to support is the exercise, by a body which they reasonably regard as concerned with the restriction of monopoly, of discretion to protect something called the "public interest," which may seem to be quite irrelevant to their own interests as shareholders, or indeed as consumers.

As you correctly intimate, the interpretation and protection of the public interest is a matter for the elected representatives of the people and should not be delegated to a body appointed by the Secretary of State. It is no reflection on the members of the Monopolies Commission to say that the decisions of such a body will inevitably reflect their own political prejudices — and, perhaps more significantly, those of the bureaucrats who write their briefs.

The interests of the shareholders of some of the companies concerned in these recent decisions may well have been upheld. There is, for instance, a strong case for saying that takeover bids rarely benefit the bidding company's shareholders, who, ironically, are often unable in practice to influence their own directors in the matter; and it may indeed be partly for this reason that fashionable opinion has, as you say, become less sympathetic to mergers.

Neither the protection of these shareholders, however, nor the fortunes of the others involved should be dependent on what the Monopolies Commission conceive to be the public interest.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4.
January 21.

The Japanese as war industrialists

From Professor Michio Morishima.

Sir, Julian Amery, in your letters column of January 22, has suggested that Japan should provide massive finance in the shape of interest-free defence loans to the West. I believe that this idea would constitute a recommendation to Japan to become a war capitalist (or if Mr Amery would prefer, a defence capitalist).

If the Japanese were to receive such a recommendation, they would start to think along the lines of becoming either war capitalists or war industrialists. I would suggest that they would choose the latter course.

According to your paper (December 29, 1981) Nissan has started a new venture producing munitions. Many other big Japanese companies, such as Mitsubishi, etc, could follow suit. If this were to happen, sooner or later (I would say definitely within 10 years) Japanese-made munitions would flood the world, and Western munitions manufacturers would suffer from this competition to exactly the same degree as Western car manufacturers are now suffering from Japanese competition. Therefore, Mr Amery's idea, which he puts forward as a remedy for trade imbalance, would aggravate the situation.

It seems to me that Mr Heath had a much more sensible idea in his message to Mr Suzuki, printed in your columns on June 16, 1981. He suggested that Japan could make substantial financial contributions to stabilising the international monetary market. He also suggested that Japan should make available aid to the third world, and should collaborate in promoting investment and development of high technology.

For several years now I have been advocating in Japan that massive aid, or interest-free loans, be offered to the third world, and that support in the field of education be extended to the West. This idea can be extended by offering industrial help to economically suffering industrial countries in the West or in the East. By doing so, Japan could decrease the tension between East and West, which in turn would help the West to decrease their defence needs.

In any case, we should be careful to keep Japan out of the munitions industry. With her enormous production capacity, once Japan is seriously involved in that business the balance of the world would greatly change, and a new military problem, Japan v the West, would again emerge. This the Japanese very much want to avoid.

Yours sincerely,
MICHIO MORISHIMA,
International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
10 Portugal Street, WC2.

Vatican 'muddle' in London link

From the Editor of The Catholic Herald

Sir, The upgrading of diplomatic relations between London and the Holy See is gratifying in many ways but worrying in others. It highlights the muddles into which the Vatican can get itself when trying to act as a "state" as well as being the headquarters of a Church.

It has been stressed that the new status of the former Apostolic Delegate in London involves unreserved Vatican recognition (at long last) of British sovereignty in Northern Ireland even though ecclesiastical matters in that province will be dealt with on the Pope's behalf by the Papal Nuncio in Dublin.

The latter, however, is still the Holy See's representative to "the Government of Ireland", which government claims sovereignty over all 32 counties of that country. The border, in other words, remains a matter of international dispute. It is nevertheless a cardinal axiom of Vatican diplomacy to withhold diplomatic recognition to any country whose borders have not been internationally agreed and definitively settled. This is given, for example, as the reason for the Vatican's refusal to extend diplomatic recognition to the state of Israel.

Everyone knows that the real reasons (in the case of Israel) are based on politics and theology, not to say prejudice. But as this cannot be admitted, the Vatican is driven to juggling about with papal nuncios, pro-nuncios, apostolic delegates and so forth. Surely it would be more honest and dignified for the international Roman Catholic Church to abandon all pretensions to secular "statehood" and return to its original stance as a purely spiritual entity?

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NOEL,
The Catholic Herald,
Herald House,
Lamb's Passage,
Bunhill Row, EC1.
January 19.

Output in research

From Professor E. J. Hobsbawm, FBA

Sir, The following data, comparing the output of scientific research originating in France, Federal Germany, Britain and Japan in 1970 and 1980, will be of interest to those concerned about the future of British research. It is based on the content-analysis of 286 scientific periodicals by a French team.

In 1970 Britain was far ahead of the other three countries, with 10 per cent of the papers in mathematics, 10.2 per cent in physics, 16.2 per cent in chemistry, 10.4 per cent in the earth and cosmic sciences and 16 per cent in the biological sciences. Only German mathematics and French physics were within reach of this order of magnitude.

In 1980 all the three other countries had improved their percentage in all the sciences, except for a slight drop in French physics papers. The British percentage had fallen to 6.9 in mathematics, 6.7 in physics, 10.5 in chemistry, 9.3 in earth and cosmic sciences, and 12 per cent in biology. Britain remained an easy first in the last two, modestly first in chemistry, but had fallen to third in mathematics and physics.

These are percentages of the world output of research, of which about half originates in the USA. However, the joint share of the four countries in this global total increased modestly over the decade (except for physics). This makes the relative decline of British scientific output more striking.

The above data are summarized from *Le Monde* of January 13. They deserve very serious consideration.

Yours etc,
E. J. HOBSBAWM,
Birkbeck College,
University of London,
Malet Street, WC1.

Corruption in Nice

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, After the murder of a general on the streets of Rome around Christmas, 1980, I received a telephone call here in Antibes (though my number is not in the directory) from a rather rough voice which spoke in English unintelligibly. I told the voice that I could not understand a word it said. It then asked me if I spoke French. I admitted that I could at least understand French. It then asked me in a foreign accent if I were ready to receive three members of the Red Brigades. I said, "No." He replied abruptly, "*Pourquoi?*" I answered: "Because I would have to leave France next day."

The Red Brigades were at that moment trying to gain press publicity, and a reporter of an Italian magazine was under arrest for publishing an interview with a member of the Brigades.

I reported the telephone call to a member of the Ministry of Justice; and he agreed with my impression that Nice was very likely as much a hide-out for members of the Red Brigades as the Basque area of France for members of ETA. The criminal milieu of Nice, a city noted for its corruption, has an Italian connexion which has led to the closing of the casinos — La Méditerranée and the Ruhl, and the disappearance (and almost certainly the murder) of Mlle Roux, the owner of certain key shares in the Méditerranée. Whether the man who spoke to me on the telephone (how did he obtain my number?) was really a member of the Red Brigades, or whether he was a member of the milieu of Nice — one of whose party members, who had been imprisoned in Italy for theft, I had to some extent exposed — I cannot be sure.

The corruption of Nice by the criminal milieu, of police officers, certain magistrates and some avocats, is a subject which has been well described in a novel by Monsieur Max Gallo. If old age permits I hope to deal with it too in a non-fiction book based on personal experience. As for the title I shall have to borrow from Zola, *J'Accuse*.

Yours truly,
GRAHAM GREENE,
Antibes,
Alpes Maritimes,
France.

Poland's story

From Mr Peter Calvocoressi

Sir, Poland was conquered by the Red Army in 1944. The Western Allies could neither undo this fact at Yalta (1945) nor prevent it at Teheran (1943). They got Stalin to accept certain rules about administering and restoring occupied territories. This was the best they could do, but they knew, and presumably Stalin knew, that they could not enforce these rules if Stalin chose later to break them — as he did.

This is an unhappy and deplorable story, but it does not constitute a "betrayal." There was no agreement at Yalta or anywhere else to hand Poland over to Stalin. He already had it. Dredging up misinterpretations of history helps the Poles not one little bit.

Yours etc.,
PETER CALVOCORESSI,
Guise House,
Aspley Guise,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
January 21.

Changing society

From Dr D. M. Pallister

Sir, Professor Westergaard's claim that the implications of social "facts" are necessarily "radical" (January 15) is as silly as the claim that they are "left wing" which was so neatly demolished by Professor Gould (January 12). And his assertion that "wholesale measures" rather than "piecemeal pragmatism" are necessary to change society is worse than silly, it is dangerous nonsense.

Popper has convincingly shown that piecemeal social engineering is the only sensible radical approach to social and political reform, since attempts to change society totally are logically impossible and lead, if pursued vigorously enough, to such horrors as were recently experienced in Kampuchea. The strength of British society has been precisely its readiness to incorporate change pragmatically and piecemeal.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PALLISTER,
14 Verstone Croft,
Birmingham.
January 18.

Hippo hazard

From Mr J. M. G. Halsted

Sir, The problem of desecration facing Colonel Hill's parents playing golf in Tientsin (January 12) were, or still are, nothing to the hazards facing golfers at the Nyanza Club, Kisumu.

Rule 4 on the score card reads: "If a ball come to rest in dangerous proximity to a hippopotamus or crocodile another ball may be dropped, at a safe distance, no nearer the hole, without penalty."

I am, Sir, etc,
MICHAEL HALSTED,
4 Albert Court,
Albert Road,
Cheltenham.
January 15.

Pay league tables

From Dr Geoffrey Marshall, FBA.

Sir, Few university teachers will have been surprised to find (*The Times* January 18) that they occupy one of the two top places in the pay league drawn up by Labour Research on the assumption that everyone else earning more than they do is excluded from the table (The survey did not include "the really big earners such as barristers, judges, Cabinet ministers and company directors" — and no doubt also senior civil servants, MEPs, town clerks, solicitors, dentists, divers, businessmen and so forth).

Research of this sort can be a great consolation in imagined adversity. Football supporters in the Midlands cannot have failed to notice that all their teams are currently doing very well and that Stoke City and Notts County are occupying the two leading positions in the First Division table (excluding from the reckoning the really big points earners such as Manchester United, Ipswich, Liverpool, Nottingham Forest and Southampton).

Incidentally, has it occurred to Sir Keith Joseph that if the Social Science Research Council is abolished, the entire burden of carrying out this kind of highly relevant social inquiry will be thrust on to independent bodies such as Labour Research?

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY MARSHALL,
The Queen's College,
Oxford.
January 18.

Pensioners' passes

From Mr Joseph Samson

Sir, I see that the Government is to empower the GLC to spend £65m on pensioners' passes, but could we ratepayers be told how such cost is incurred?

A bus or train is a fixed unit and requires no extra staff however many people it carries. London Transport Board therefore pays no additional wages, and cannot argue that free-riding passengers take up seats which paying passengers might fill. The concession operates at off-peak periods, and during these times buses and trains would otherwise run more than half empty. Certainly the issue of passes can cost only a fraction of the sum mentioned.

By the same token British Rail could introduce a similar concession for pensioners without incurring any extra cost. This would not only be good for trade, but would also attract additional fare-paying passengers.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH SAMSON,
23 Pebworth Road,
Harrow, Middlesex.
January 18.

Positive discrimination

From Mr Oscar Werdmuller

Sir, Professor Ronald Dworkin suggests (December 12) that one cannot morally justify the use of positive discrimination on the basis of righting past wrongs suffered by a racial group, because the individuals who benefit from special preference are not necessarily those who have suffered most, and because the individuals adversely affected by such measures should not be asked to assume the burden of society's past injustice. Instead he argues positive discrimination is justified because of the future benefit to the community as a whole.

The conflict which Professor Dworkin has confronted comes down to this: on the one hand we would all like to believe that we are judged on our individual merits; on the other hand the United States experience has shown that individual positive discrimination on the basis of race (and sex) is vital to any genuine progress towards racial (and sexual) equality.

It is not sufficient, however, to argue that only the future benefit to society as a whole justifies the use of positive discrimination. Racial discrimination as a social process involves a great deal more than conscious bigotry. For instance, informal channels of information flow play a very important role in hiring procedures and job-search processes. Once a whole layer of the population has been excluded from (or has never entered) a category of employment, this exclusion tends to perpetuate itself through these informal channels.

Similarly, people who argue that positive discrimination entails a lowering of standards of performance assume that the present standards of entrance to a course of study are good measures of intelligence and potential performance, and that everyone has the same cultural and social preparation for entrance to higher education.

The complex structure of established practices and information flows which characterises any society can turn against a minority. Past injustices become present institutionalized ones without anyone necessarily holding the blatantly racist views of the past.

Also, it is not clear that white individuals are "assuming the burden of past injustices" by supporting positive discrimination. Studies in the United States (Michael Reich, 1972) have shown that wherever racially discriminatory practices were the strongest (wherever the ratio of wages of whites to those of non-whites was the greatest), the wage level for both whites and non-whites was likely to be lowest.

In any case we should ask: are not discriminatory practices, whether institutionalized or conscious, morally reprehensible in themselves? Surely, the resulting social good provides a strong additional, but not necessarily a primary, moral incentive for eliminating discriminatory practices.

It is worth reminding ourselves that the principle of equal protection under the law derives its moral strength from its intention to prevent unfair de jure exclusion of individuals and groups from channels of opportunity. Positive discrimination aims at removing continuing de facto racial discrimination. Is it not ironic that many people, but not Professor Dworkin, now invoke this principle against attempts to remove existing obstacles to equal access to social and economic opportunities by racial minorities and women?

Yours truly,
OSCAR WERDMULLER
3 Church Walk,
Oxford.
January 14.

Proper names

From Mr T. E. Hatton

Sir, I am a Clerk and Receiver and I have accepted letters addressed to me as

1. Sir Clarke Obe.
2. The Clerk and Redeemer.
3. The Old Horse.
4. Mr Only the Clerk.

Moreover, the Clerk occasionally protests at being coupled with the Deceiver and the Receiver has been known to free himself from an association with the Shark.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. HATTON.
The Old House,
Mickleham,
Surrey.
January 19.

From Mr D. J. Oliver

Sir, I still treasure the letter I received some years ago addressed to "D. J. Oliver MaCantab Esq", beginning: Dear Mr MaCantab."

Yours faithfully,
D. J. OLIVER,
Marlborough House,
Westbury,
Wiltshire.
January 19.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 23: The Prince and Princess of Wales this afternoon visited the Dick Sheppard School, Tulse Hill, London, SW2.

Mr Francis Cornish and the Hon Mrs Vivian Baring were in attendance.

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 24: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Stepney preached the sermon.

The Duke of Gloucester as president, Institute of Advanced Motorists, will launch BP Oil Company "Young Driver of the Year National Competition" at BP House, Victoria, on February 23. His Royal Highness will later attend a court luncheon of the Pattenmakers' Company at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, London EC4.

A memorial service for Lord Cornwallis will be held today at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon.

A memorial service for Colonel Sir Douglas Glover will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Friday, February 26, at noon.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):

Caroe, Sir Olaf Kruuse Kirkpatrick, of Steyning, West Sussex, last Governor of the North-West Frontier Province £109,630

Dowdle, Mr Arthur John, of Whitstone, Cornwall £208,674

Newstead, Mrs Amy Florence, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.£252,244

Thoburn, Mr Hugh Forsyth, of Beneden, Kent, chartered surveyor, £1,293,316

Weale, Mr Wallace Henry, of Ludlow Shropshire £264,380

Dinners

Primrose League

The West Sussex branch of the Primrose League held its annual Dinner at the Royal Norfolk Hotel, Bognor Regis, on Saturday. The guest speaker was Mr Michael Marshall, MP.

Womens' Society of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

The annual dinner of the Women's Society of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators was held on Saturday at the Cafe Royal.

Seeking a solution on blasphemy issue

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

In the nature of the case the public at large was unable to pass judgment on the *Gay News* blasphemy trial, the consequence of which is the present Law Commission inquiry. Those few people who were able to read the offending poem, which described Jesus engaged in homosexual acts, were no sort of cross-section: they divided along party lines, so to speak.

Yet the real question to which the Law Commission is addressing itself, and which various people and groups are attempting to answer in *their evidence, is whether the* law as it stands drew the line in that particular case where most people would want it drawn, or whether the line should be redrawn to allow that and similar items free circulation.

It is the only case in point: all the other examples being argued to and fro are hypothetical. Thus the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, is urging a new law which would clearly catch the *Gay News* poem; the British Humanist Association asks for an amended law which would allow it.

The archbishop has proposed a form of words for a new definition of blasphemy: "Publishing matter which vilifies, ridicules, or insults the fundamental beliefs of Christianity of the fundamental religious beliefs of any religious group, knowing that this is likely to insult or outrage their feelings, to provoke a breach of the peace, or to disturb public order and tranquility". About the only common ground between the pro and anti-blasphemy law lobbyists is the proposition that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace should still be criminal, and the "anti" group points to a perfectly good public order statute which could deal with blas*phemy*, as *it* were, on its merits.

The peculiar difficulty faced by those wanting a modern definition of blasphemy is that of including too much, by relying on words (similar to words used in proposed new definitions of obscenity) like "outrage" and "insult".

Even this correspondent has from time to time been accused of outrageous or insulting references to fundamental religious beliefs held by some: religious people are especially sensitive to insult, on occasion. And it is their sense of injury which is relevant, if a blasphemy law is to make sense, rather than the vulnerabilities of the average agnostic on the Clapham omnibus. Perhaps even more than obscenity, it is a subjective judgment.

There is, even in such an area of uncertainty, a case for giving special protection to religious belief. It is not religion in general whose assault by words causes intense spiritual pain, but a *limited* range of sacred symbols and sacred personages.

The more abstract and general the target, the less case there is for the law to step in. "Christianity is a lie" is one thing; "Christ was a liar" is quite another. And for all the evidence from churchmen to the Law Commission urging that protection should be extended to non-Christian religions, it is not easy to imagine a blasphemy against, say, Buddhism. The problem is, in fact, limited to the two religious systems in which a human person is central, Islam and Christianity, and to insults to those persons.

Though in a different sense, to Moslems and to Christians, Muhammad and Jesus are living beings, vivid in the religious imagination of *their* followers, uniquely precious representatives of God. In almost every case conceivable, a serious blasphemy would have to be directed at them, insulting their memory and reputation.

That is the line that in fact is already drawn. Cartoonists and lampoonists have already brought religious objects and creeds into their subject matter, and society finds the result tolerable if *not* always tasteful. But not those two names. They are not fair game, and the public appears to perceive that the is so.

If the Law Commission, and Parliament in due course, are to insist on formulating a definition of blasphemy in abstract terms it may well be found that the problems of definition are beyond solution. And it may not appeal to worldly lawmakers to include in a statute, by name, the two religious figures whose identity is so sacred that any insult to it is an act of mental cruelty to believers. But it would be a simple solution, giving the law a far greater degree of certainty than any other proposal so far heard. And the tests of offensiveness could be broadly those accepted in the law of defamation: hatred, ridicule, and contempt.

In effect, they would be treated by the law as living people, but whose good name was the possession not of themselves but of their followers.

OBITUARY

DR EDUARDO FREI

Former President of Chile

Dr Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was president of Chile from 1964 to 1970, died on January 22 at the age of 71.

Frei was born in Santiago on January 16, 1911, the son of a Swiss immigrant. The family was not prosperous but they had a respect for hard work and for learning and Frei soon made his mark academically, passing into the Law School at the Catholic University. It was here that he came into contact with students of similar political views as his own, such as Bernardo Leighton who was to become his vice-president, and Radomiro Tomic who was to become the presidential candidate of the Christian Democrats in 1970.

After graduation, Frei became the manager of *El Tarapaca*, a newspaper in Iquique which was owned by nitrate interests, and started campaigning for the Falange, the new party he and his friends had formed. They stood against extreme capitalism, the inhumanity and atheism of Marxism and the weakness of liberalism — they wanted a Christian, democratic revolution that would bring the classes together.

From 1940 to 1945 Frei was a professor of law at the Catholic University and was elected president of the Falange in 1941, 1943 and 1945. He was elected senator for Atacama and Coquimbo in 1949 and senator for Santiago in 1957. It was that year that the party amalgamated with a similar party, the Social Christian party, and changed its name to the Christian Democrats. (The name Falange was an unfortunate choice, they were to realize, as it suggested too much the party of the same name in Spain).

In 1958 Frei stood as the presidential candidate and came third behind the conservative Jorge Alessandri and Salvador Allende, who represented the Socialists and Communists.

During Alessandri's presidency, Frei continued campaigning. He began to be favoured by outside observers, those who believed that the Latin American republics could be governed by democratic, progressive reformers, by men of conscience who could get rid of social injustices while avoiding a Castro-type revolution.

The 1964 election caused enormous interest abroad as it raised the possibility that Allende might become the first freely-elected Marxist leader in the world. With his slogan "Revolution in Liberty", Frei however won a huge 56 per cent of the vote. For the first three years enthusiasm for the Christian Democrats was tremendous. Their supporters talked confidently of staying in power for at least 30 years. One declared that their goal was to turn Chile into a modern, socially-progressive state like Denmark or Sweden.

It looked at first, because the party was in a minority in the Congress, that many of Frei's measures — agrarian reform, the "Chileanization" of copper — would not become law. But in the 1965 congressional elections, Chileans gave the new politicians a vote of confidence, giving them a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, although the opposition still controlled the Senate.

In foreign affairs, Frei followed a pro-American line, although he showed his independence in opposing United States intervention in the Dominican Republic and by believing that Europe might have much to offer Chile both economically and politically. He toured Europe in 1965, conferring with nine heads of state and becoming the first South American president to be invited to pay a state visit to Britain. One British newspaper called him the "most significant, political figure in Latin America". His policies made him "the prototype of the radical non-communist" leader.

What Frei called the "Chileanization" of the copper industry was an attempt to create a partnership between the state and the, mostly US-owned, companies. An agreement was signed, for example, whereby the state was to own 51 per cent of the shares in El Teniente, the largest mine. But Frei had to keep in check a large section of his party who, like the Socialists and Communists, were demanding outright nationalization. He was, however, more successful in his education policy, expanding primary, secondary and technical education, while an agrarian reform law was passed which allowed for the expropriation of some of the large estates.

In 1967 the country began to be disillusioned. The unions had won large pay rises and inflation was getting out of control. An unpopular austerity programme was brought in and the right to strike was suspended for a year. The political weakness of the Christian Democrats was shown up — they needed the support of the left-wing parties who, with their eyes fixed on the 1970 election, were not prepared to cooperate.

By the time the election came, Chile had become polarized between the left-wing parties and the re-emerging right-wing Nationalists. The centre had collapsed. The Christian Democrats' candidate, Radomiro Tomic, came a poor third, and Frei handed over his presidential sash to Salvador Allende.

During the next three years of "the Marxist experiment", the Christian Democrats were deeply divided abaout whether to help Allende or to oppose him. When the coup d'etat came in September 1973 Frei gave it his approval while the left-wing of the party, including Leighton and Tomic, condemned it. Later he became a critic of the military regime and in 1978 urged Chileans to vote against President Pinochet.

Frei was a tall, gaunt, shy man, sometimes accused of being haughty and arrogant. A soft-spoken intellectual, he could, when the occasion required it, give a rabble-rousing speech from the balcony of the presidential palace. He lived modestly in a Santiago suburb, in a manner that resembled the Swiss middle-class. Despite the failures of his movement, he was important in that he represented the principle, which until then had been rare in Latin American politics, that a conservative force could also have socially-progressive views.

Latterly Frei had been an influential member of the Brandt commission on international development.

He married Maria Ruiz Tagle in 1935 and they had seven children.

PROFESSOR H. D. F. KITTO

Professor H.D.F. Kitto, FBA, FRSL, who was professor of Greek in the University of Bristol from 1944 to 1962, died on January 21 at the age of 84.

Kitto wrote a number of books on Greek literature and thought as well as *one on* the country itself. All were informed by an intellectual integrity, wit and a vigorous prose style. But he will be particularly remembered for *The Greeks*, his remarkable introduction to Classical Greece, a volume which has had and continues to have, a persuasive influence on students approaching Classical Greek studies for the first time.

H.D.F. Kitto was born in 1897, in Stroud, Gloucestershire, the son of H.D. Kitto. He attended the Crypt Grammar School where, as he always said, he was cajoled by a determined headmaster into doing Classics, and afterwards went to St John's College, Cambridge.

From 1921 he was Assistant to the Professor of Greek and then Lecturer in Greek in the University of Glasgow, a post he held until 1944 when he was appointed to the chair at Bristol. While a young man he had travelled extensively in Greece, travels which gave rise to *In the Mountains of Greece*, which appeared in 1933. *Greek Tragedy* the first of his several books on various aspects of Greek drama, appeared in 1939 and was immediately recognized as an important contribution to criticism. A third edition appeared in 1961.

In 1951 *The Greeks* appeared in paperback and swiftly established itself as a study of the character, history and modes of thought of the ancient Greeks of immense accessibility and enduring importance. Since it first came out as a Pelican Book *The Greeks* has been reprinted over 30 times and translated into half a dozen foreign languages.

In *Form and Meaning in Drama* (1956) Kitto continued the preoccupations of *Greek Tragedy* in a study of six Greek tragedies and Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The book devoted a chapter to a comparison of Greek and Elizabethan dramatic forms, and its long chapter on *Hamlet* itself was an astute and knowledgeable piece of exegesis with much in it of freshness, objectivity and clear sightedness to recommend itself to students in the English schools.

Sophocles: Dramatist and Philosopher appeared in 1958, and in 1962 Kitto published translations into English verse of the dramatist's *Antigone, Electra* and *Oedipus Rex*. *Poiesis* (1966) was a series of leisurely and entertaining chapters in which Kitto ranged over Aeschylus, Homer's *Odyssey*, Sophocles, Pindar and Plato, as well as Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

Kitto was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1955 and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1957. He was visiting Professor at Cornell University in 1954 and at Brandeis University in 1959. He was also Sather Professor at the University of California in 1960-61 and returned to Brandeis University as Ziskind Professor in 1962-63. In the following year he was Regents' Professor in the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Kitto was an Hon D-ès-lettres of Aix-Marseille and an Hon DLitt of Glasgow. He was made Professor Emeritus at Bristol in 1962. He married, in 1928, Ann Kraft. They had one son and one daughter.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. L. Garber and The Hon. Fiona Spring Rice

The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. Garber, of St John's Wood, London, and Fiona, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Monteagle of Brandon, of Fulham Road, London.

Mr C. G. T. E. Bishop and Miss S. E. Sanders

The engagement is announced between Chips, son of the late Mr T. M. Bishop and of Mrs Bishop, of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, and Sally, daughter of Colonel D. H. W. Sanders, of Lindfield, Sussex, and the late Mrs Sanders.

Mr S. J. Brereton and Miss C. Murray

The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. L. Brereton, of Toronto, Canada, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Murray, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr O. Corderoy and Miss S. E. Somerville

The engagement is announced between Oliver, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs George Corderoy, and Sonia, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs George Somerville, of Newton Green, Suffolk.

Mr R. L. Jenkins and Miss D. Hanna

The engagement is announced between Rex, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Jenkins, of Surrey, and Dominica, younger daughter of the late Mr George Hanna and Mrs Jane Hanna, of Dungannon, Northern Ireland.

Mr J. M. Landale and Miss C. A. Smith

The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Brigadier C. A. Landale, of Mullens Pond, Weyhill, Hampshire, and the late Mrs Alison Landale, and Carolyn, only daughter of Mr D. B. Smith, of Adders Moss Farm, Over Alderley, Cheshire, and the late Mrs Ida Smith.

Mr F. O. Stowell and Miss C. M. M. Wedderburn

The engagement is announced between Oliver, elder son of the late Mr H. Rosser Stowell and of Mrs Marian Stowell, of Ealing, London, and Corinna, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs R. G. M. Wedderburn, of Kowloon, Hongkong.

Mr N. de N. Winser and Miss S. Wesley-Smith

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Winser, of Hidden Cottage, Hungerford, Berkshire, and Shane, eldest daughter of Mr A. J. Wesley-Smith and Mrs I. J. Crosthwaite, of 8 Pembroke Gardens, London, W8.

Marriages

Mr P. D. T. Galvin and Miss H. J. M. Swan

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Edmund's, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, between Mr Patrick Galvin, younger twin son of the late Major T. D. Galvin and of Mrs Galvin, of Longwood House, Nayland, Suffolk, and Miss Juliana Swan, second daughter of Dr Conrad and Lady Hilda Swan, of Boxford House, Boxford, near Colchester, Essex. Dom Benet Innes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream embroidered net and a long cream veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She *carried a bouquet of cream and* pink freesias. Nicola Galvin, Miss Alexandra Pollock and Miss Catherine Swan and Miss Anastasia Swan (sisters of the bride), attended her. Mr Michael Galvin, twin brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Canary Islands.

Mr R. T. A. Morgan and Miss E. S. Gibson

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Temple Church between Mr Richard Morgan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs T. S. Morgan, of Hickling, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and Miss Elizabeth Gibson, twin daughter of Mr Justice and Lady Gibson, of London. The Master of the Temple officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk, first worn by Mrs Morgan's grandmother in 1879. She carried a Victorian posy. Mrs David Barrie, sister of the bride, and Miss Josephine Dobry attended her. Mr William Hicks was best man.

A reception was held at Middle Temple Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in Venice.

Mr S. Cooper-Coles and Miss B. Elliott

The marriage took place on Friday, January 22, at Chelsea Old Church, between Mr Sherard Cooper-Coles and Miss Bridget Elliott. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson, officiated, assisted by Canon Edward Turner.

Mr Charles Richards was best man.

Mr J. J. Mainwaring-Burton and Miss N. J. Crowther

The marriage took place on January 9 at St Mary's-on-the-Braak, Stellenbosch, South Africa, of Mr Jeremy Mainwaring-Burton and Miss Nicola Crowther. The Bishop of George officiated, assisted by the Rev Henry Bush.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Mandy Crowther, Miss Sophie Mainwaring-Burton and Lucy and Jake Crowther. Mr Guy Mainwaring-Burton was best man.

Parliament this week

Commons Today (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on need for Government action on higher fuel bills following the extreme weather conditions and on the steel industry.
Tomorrow (2.30): New Towns Bill, second reading. Transport (Finance) Bill remaining stages.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Government motion on the employment situation.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on failure of Government's economic policies.

Friday (9.30): Private Members' Bills. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill and Dangerous Household Products (Child Safety) Packaging Bill, second readings.

Select committees. Today: Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Armstrong Committee report: Budgetary Reform in the UK. Witnesses: Treasury officials. (4.30)
Foreign Affairs. Subject: Carribbean and Central America: British approach to stability, security and development. Witness: Mr D Gray. (4.45).
Public Accounts. Subject: Provision of army vehicle assemblies. Witness: Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under-Secretary, Minister of Defence (4.45).
Tomorrow: Defence. Subject: Ministry of Defence, Organisation and Procurement. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence (10.30).
Environment. Subject: Private rented housing sector. Witnesses: Paddington Federation of Residents and Tenants Association (4): Westminster City Council (5).
Wednesday: Defence. Subject: Ministry of Defence. Organisation and Procurement. Witnesses: Vickers Ltd: Plessey Company Ltd (10.30)
Welsh Affairs. Subject: Water in Wales. Witnesses: Water Consumer Council (10.30)
Industry and Trade. Subject: British Leyland's corporate plan. Witnesses: Sir Michael Edwardes (10.45).
Home Affairs. Subject: Police complaints procedure. Witnesses: National Council for Civil Liberties. (11).
Public Accounts. Subject: Estimating, monitoring and control of expenditure. Witness: Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under-Secretary, Ministry of Defence (4).
Employment. Subject: The proposed industrial relations legislation. Witness: Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment (4.30).
European Legislation. Subject: European Regional Development Fund. Witnesses: Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry and officials from the Department of Industry (4.30).
Social Services. Subject: Age of retirement. Witnesses: Society of Pension Consultants (5).
Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Less favoured areas. Witnesses: Country Landowners Association: Scottish Landowners Federation: Smallfarmers Association (11).

Lords. Today (2.30). Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, committee, second day. Shipbuilding Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Currency Bill, second reading. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee, third day. Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, committee.
Wednesday (2.30). Debates on United Kingdom joining the European Monetary System and on traffic congestion in London in the next six years.
Thursday (3): Harbours (Scotland) Bill. Fire Service College Board (Abolition) Bill, and Sex Discrimination (Amendment) Bill, all third readings. Social Security (Contributions) Bill, committee. Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill remaining stages. Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Select committee Wednesday. LEC subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence will be heard: draft directive on basic measures for the radiation protection of persons undergoing medical examination or treatment from officials of DHSS. (11).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Jan 18: Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill read a second time by 298 votes to 255. Jan 19. New Towns Bill, Rape Bill and Noise Induced Hearing Loss Bill all read a first time. Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill read a second time by 300 votes to 247. Jan 20: Stock Transfer and Data Protection Bill read a first time. Criminal Justice Bill read a second time. Jan 22. Supply of Goods and Services Bill read a second time.

Lords. Jan 18. Currency Bill read a first time. Social Security (Contributions) Bill and Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill read a second time. Jan 19: Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill read a first time. Mental Health (Amendment) Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Jan 21: Civil Aviation Bill (Consolidation) read a second time. Reserve Forces Bill read a second time. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill considered in committee.

Birthdays today



Mr David Nicholas, editor and chief executive of ITN, who is 52.

Mr Raymond Baxter 60; Vice-Admiral Sir David Clutterbuck, 69; Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, 86; the Hon Michael Hare, 44; Mr Ian Harvey, 68; Sir John Moores, 86; Lord Morris of Grasmere, 84; Sir John Musker, 76; Sir Rowland Smith, 94; Professor Edward Ullendorff, 62; Viscount Watkinson, CH, 72; Admiral Sir Peter White, 63.

University news

Essex
Grants
Social Science Research Council: £432,132 to Mr I M Crews in support of the survey archive and £19,589 for the acquisition of 1981 census data.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: A J B Lasbourne, to be COS to FO Medway and Capt of the Port and Queen's Harbourmaster Chatham, May 7. R G Bridgeman, duly inside MOD as AD of D Pol, June 11: C A F Hitchens, DEFIANCE in cmd and as CSO(E) to FO Plymouth and CFM Devonport, May 25: P K Haddacks, ALACRITY in cmd, April 3: C J Ward, BRILLIANT in cmd, July 15.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: J M Young, HERON as cmd medl offr to FONAC and as Cons Adviser in AV MED to MDG(N), June 11.
COMMANDERS: G S Pearson, FEARLESS as Exec Offr, April 6: D P Mears, duty with MOD (Central Staffs), Feb 8. M Rotheram, staff of SACLANT, May 14: N G W de-Brunner, GLAMORGAN, Sept 10: R Rayner, MOD(PE) with DGW(N)/DSWS on staff of PNO Tyne, June 10: J F J Simpson, SHEFFIELD as WEO, May 21.
SURGEON COMMANDER (D): S N Bussell, RNH Stonehouse as SDS, Sept 9. J V Holland, RNH Gibraltar as SDS, July 15: M N D Roberts, ILLUSTRIOUS, July 20.
CHAPLAIN: Rev P H R B Couch, for duty in THUNDERER.
Retirements
CAPTAINS: R E Lambert, May 7: M C M Manserme, April 12.
COMMANDERS: P J Russell, March 15, J H Fiddian-Green, Feb 12.
WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT: M H Fletcher, for duty with International Military Staffs, Brussels, March 12.

The Army
HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN: Brigadier D D O'Brien, Dec 16, 81.
HONORARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN: Brigadier W J Pryn, Dec 31, 81.
MAJOR-GENERAL: J M Palmer, MOD as DS Sec, Jan 28.
BRIGADIERS: R Benbow, MOD as DDPS (A), Jan 29. P A Dally, DGGWL (PE) (AC) as Brig (W) DMCP, Jan 29. A B D Gurdon, MOD as Brig Cabinet Office Assessment Staff, Jan 30: D H A Swinburn, MOD as D of DP (B), Jan 29.
COLONELS: J K Chater, MOD as AAG AG7, Jan 29: M J Evans, MOD as AD of DP (C), Jan 27, M Marples, HQ 1 Sig Gp as Comd, Jan 29, J D Redding, HQ NE Dist as DCOS, Jan 25, S P Richards, MOD DWRAC as Col GS, Jan 29, N O Roberts, Live Oak as UK Ground Planner, Jan 30.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: T G Blackford 7GR, MOD as AAG LOBG, Jan 29: M M Carnegie-Brown SG, HQ AFCENT as SO1 MA to CINCENT, Jan 30: M E C Coombs SCOTS DG, SCOTS DG as CO, Jan 28: J Diffin QLR, 1 QLR as CO, Jan 29: Sir Peter Redwood KOSB, HQ AFCENT as SO1 P and E Div, Jan 25, A Whipp INT CORPS, SMIU as SO1, Jan 29.
Retirements
COLONELS: A W Davis, late KINGS, Jan 31: A T M Stockdale, late REME, Jan 30: R L Wallis, late RCT, Jan 31.

Royal Air Force
AIR VICE-MARSHAL: P A Ward, HQAAFCE as DCOS (Ops), Jan 30.
AIR COMMODORE (Acting Rank Air Vice-Marshal): R C F Peirse, RAF College Cranwell as AOC and Commandant, Jan 30: G N Forman, MOD as DLS (RAF), Jan 30.
GROUP CAPTAIN (Acting Rank Air Commodore): R T Dawson, MOD as DDLS (RAF), Jan 30.
GROUP CAPTAIN: J H Harris, HQ NATO Brussels for Staff Duties, Jan 28.
WING COMMANDER (Acting Rank Group Captain): A G Hicks, HQNORMAR for Staff Duties, Jan 29.
WING COMMANDERS: R E Holloway, MOD (AFD) as FS1, Jan 18: M G Peaker, CTTO Northwood as Wg Cdr Maritime, Jan 18: J Ault, HQ 38 Gp as Wg Cdr Tasking, Jan 18: D M K Atherley, HQNATO on MNS, Jan 18: K Ashton-Jones, SHAPE as Chf Pers Serv Policy, Jan 25: J A Turner, IP Brunssum as Deputy Cdr AFCENT Spt, Jan 25: D L Baugh, RAF St Mawgan as OC 42 Sqn, Jan 25: B C Johnson, MOD (AFD) as OR64, Jan 25: R J Springett, MOD (AFD) as Ops (AT) 3, Jan 25: R Kidney, MOD (AFD) as Air Plans 2, Jan 25: P J Patterson, RAF Goose Bay as OC Unit, Jan 27.
SQUADRON LEADER (Acting Rank Wing Commander): N J Buckley, SOC Brockzetal, Jan 30.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Wednesday January 23 1957

Nicosia, Jan 22. — The tragic deterioration of relations between Turks and Greeks in Cyprus who have lived together in amity for nearly 80 years is progressing rapidly and is causing the gravest concern to all who wish to see the island return to the normal, peaceful conditions which prevailed two years ago and now seems more remote than ever. Eoka terrorists no longer appear to be under the *control of their leader Grivas*, about whose fate there is much speculation; they are running amok, shooting Turks and English indiscriminately

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

e e c ummings, the Common Market's poetry computer, has been at it again. In an attempt to standardize poetry through the Community or, as they put it, to bring regional verse to a wider audience, e e c ummings has been programmed to turn the appropriate lines by Robert Burns into standard English, in time for Burns Night.

"*We have given him all the* pieces by Burns, as well as the inside details of the haggis", says EEC Poetry Secretary Bruno MacSchneider, a German with Scottish links, "and told him on with it to get. Now we hope that Dutch peasants and Italian excisemen alike will be singing these wonderful lines lustily on Burns Nacht, und warum nicht? Charlie ist mein darling, und so fort. Wunderbar!"

The main piece to be programmed by ummings was, naturally, *To A Haggis*, with its rousing opening couplet: "Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,/Great Chieftain o' the Pudding race!" To my uninitiated mind, *ummings made slightly* heavy weather of the first two lines. To be quite honest, he seemed to make heavy weather of the title too:

To a sheep's stomach,
containing permitted
amounts of oats, onions,
heart, lights, liver.
dear god. i hope the sheep
is dead, for its sake.

"Very thorough, nicht wahr?" says Bruno. "Now, here are the first two lines, in that order."

i love your face,
i love your style,
so warmly intestinal
your casing once
was made of skin
but now it's made of vinyl.

"Ja, wohl, I felt this was a bit too satirical", admits MacSchneider, "so we have reprogrammed it to be a little more lyrical. Like Wilhelm Blake, you know?"

Haggis, haggis, bursting forth
in the forests of the north
what immortal hand or eye
could frame thy fine rotundity?

and what shoulder and what art
could tear those mighty knots apart
till, flowing like a Highland river,
come forth onion, heart, lights, liver?.

"Sonsie, isn't it?" comments Bruno. "It has just the right feel for a drinking song — already can I see the Scottish men, arms linked together, holding their pint pots of Scottish whisky and singing the permitted Burnsfest song together! It is a pity about the heart and livers and so forth, but once e e c ummings gets a phrase he likes, he will not leave go. Still, genius has its privileges.

"Ach, and I must show you how he has written that other great haggis song, Alt Lang Syne."

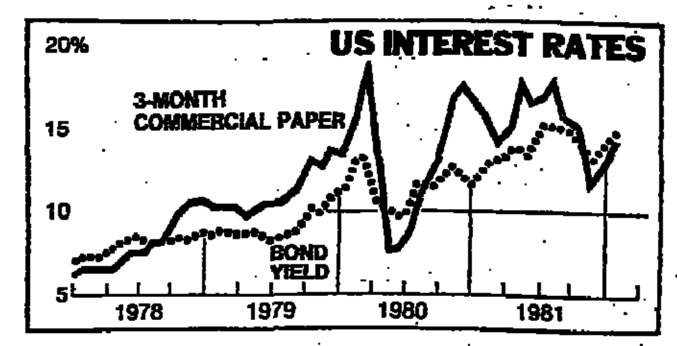
But surely that is to be sung on New Year's Eve, at Hogmanay?

"No, no, you have been misinformed, my friend. Alt Lang Syne is a haggis song, and hogmanay is a Scottish dish of cold left-overs. This facts I have from a recording by your great modern Scots poet, B. Connolly. But listen to ummings's song. It is very beautiful, I think, and very sad."

Should old lamb cutlets be forgot
and never brought to mince
we'll add a cup of oatmeal yet
for the sake of old long since.

So by the haggis let us swear
to be good friends for ever
and love each other all our lives
both heart and lights and liver.

BUSINESS NEWS



Europe looks to US

The extent to which European countries can lower their interest rates this spring will depend on what happens to United States rates. Presently bond markets hope for lower inflation but are worried about the prospective weight of federal funding. Short term, rates reflect uncertainty over the Fed's policy. Another disappointing set of money supply figures last Friday seems unlikely to ease nervousness.

ACC in court today

Associated Communications Corporations will be the subject of two court actions today. The first is the continuing High Court hearing instigated by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation to prevent the Australian financier, Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, gaining victory over ACC. The other is the attempt by the Post Office Pension Fund, leading ten institutional shareholders, to stop ACC paying cash, or selling property to Mr Jack Gill, the former managing director.

Budget plea to Chancellor

The effect of financial targets in the public sector has not been to increase efficiency but to increase prices, thereby increasing private sector costs, the Council of Mechanical and Metal Trades Associations argues in its Budget representations to the Chancellor.

The association, which represents employers in mechanical engineering and metal goods, uses Government statistics to show that the public sector has not been subject to effective incentives to improve its efficiency.

Instead, it claims repeated price rises have put further strain on the private sector and it urges the Chancellor to do something to repair the damage.

Sweet and sour

Oil-rich Arabs are spending some of their wealth on two British-made delights — Swiss rolls and pickled onions. More than 72,000 of the jam-filled rolls are being exported to Saudi Arabia every month by Adams Biscuits of Uttoxeter. Pickled onions are being exported by Shaws of Huddersfield.

Quieter tractor

The Perkins diesel engine company is to spend £6m on the development of a quieter tractor engine. Perkins will set up advanced automatic machinery and assembly facilities at Peterborough, where the first of the new four-cylinder engines will be ready for worldwide sale by November.

Efficiency up

The challenge of the recession has brought a new efficiency to many companies in the West Midlands, according to a Confederation of British Industry study.

The survey of 200 companies showed that in the past two years 50 per cent developed intirely new products, 75 per cent expanded their product ranges, 49 per cent expanded exports, and 67 per cent reshuffled mangement systems. Significantly, only 13 per cent invested abroad to pull through the recession.

● The budget offers the Government one of its last opportunities to adopt a more expansionary policy before the next election, according to stockbrokers Simon & Coates.

Business Editor, Page 13

Labour considers new controls on planning

By Donald Macintyre, Labout Correspondent

Wide-ranging 'development contracts" which would give a Labour Government substantial new influence over private industry are envisaged in a policy paper to be discussed by union and party leaders today.

The proposed contracts would replace and extend the scope of planning agreements which remained a part of the last Labour administration but faied to have any real impact.

The contracrs would be made with a wide range of companies, including nationalized industries, the largest British firms, and the United Kingdom subsidiaries of multinationals, by a new state industrial planning authority.

The proposlas going before today's meeting of the TUC Labour Party liaison committee suggests that, with other statutory powers, discretionary price controls xould be used as a "crucial lever" to influence company policies by a Labour Government.

The confidential paper going before the committee, entitled "Planning negotiations — The link between industrial democracy and national planning", says: "The ability to allow or refuse a price increase on planning grounds could provide planners with a very powerful lever over cash flow."

The Government would use agreements signed by the new authority — the shape of which is still to be discussed by Labour and TUC leaders and could take the form of a new Ministry or a separate body — to implement the central objective, of which is said to be "to influence corporate decision-making in a number of key strategic areas."

These would include purchasing policy; import penetration; investment plans; pricing strategy; product development; industrial relations and training policy.

The paper, in a series of proposals which take into account the experience of the last Labour Government and that of the national plan under Lord George-Brown in the 1960s, says that the Government would want to negotiate agreements on both the "level and composition of corporate import spending."

The document in this context points out that "bargaining position" of the new planning authority would be greatly strengthened if it had the power "to offer a measure of protection for the corporation's products."

On investment the paper says the authority would want to negotiate with companies over the "timing, size, location, sources of finance, and the occupational implications of the corporate investment plan."

Although it says that Labour's emphasis has hitherto been on the need to reach agreements with larger companies there is no reason why the principle should not be extended to smaller companies "depending on their importance to our objectives."

The need to influence the purchasing policy of some large companies is stated in a passage arguing that industrial purchasing is a "key determinant to the distribution of output and employment." BL, as the paper points out, spends £2,000m a year with 7,000 companies.

£8,400m reflation urged

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC is to call for a £8,400 m reflationary boost to the economy in the Chancellor's budget, followed by a sustained 4 per cent growth rate between now and 1986.

The proposal for capital investment worth £2,100 m, an increase of £4,300 m in current spending and a 2½ per cent reduction in VAT costing £2,000 m, will form a central demand in the TUC Economic Review.

A draft of the review, due to go before the TUC General Council on Wednesday, will argue that an unprecedented rate of sustained growth is required to bring unemployment down to one million by the mid-1980's.

Proposals broadly approved by the TUC economic committee call on the Chancellor to make a start on a five-year £24,000 m programme of major public sector investment, already outlined by the TUC.

The review will argue that last year's call for a £6,000 m stimulus to the economy, while derided as over-ambitious at the time of its publication, has now found favour among a wide spectrum of opposition to the Goovernment.

The confidential draft, however, says that since last year employment has fallen steeply and and there has been a further reduction in the gross domestic product of between 2½ per cent and 3 per cent with little prospect of a significant increase during 1982.

Senior union leaders know that there is no realistic prospect of the Chancellor unveiling a package anything remotely as ambitious as that which the TUC is seeking.

They are nevertheless bringing publication of the review forward in anticipation of an early Budget and will seek to maximize the degree of public debate about the economy beforehand.

The real impact, however, is likely to be on medium-term Labour Party policy in its formative stage in the run-up to the next General Election.

The TUC's emergence as potentially the main architect of Labour's economic and industrial policy in the wake of the internal conflict within the party is underlined by references throughout the review to issues already discussed by the TUC Labour Party Liaison Committee.

The review will take the line that the expansion which would be created by the TUC's budget plans for 1982 "needs to be sustained over five years".


Mr John Abel outside the Harrogate Conference Centre yesterday

ETB puts a £50m sparkle into resorts

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The English Tourist Board has put together a £7m investment package for a Yorkshire tourism development which is the first of a planned series of initiatives to put a sparkle back into English resorts, both coastal and inland. Overall investment could be geared up to £50m or more annually.

Leisure complexes that beat the problem of the English weather by putting a wide range of attractions, from night clubs to swimming pools, under one roof are likely to figure in the new initiative. The key elements will be putting together low-interest loans from the European Investment Bank and backing from City of London institutions The Yorkshire scheme is at Harrogate where the near-£30m conference centre, just opened, needs a back-up of modern four-star accommodation. Construction of a 230-bedroom hotel adjacent to the conference centre will start in April, given Department of Trade approval of a £2.5m loan.

Mr John Abel, managing director of the local George Hotel company which will run the new conference centre hotel, expects to conclude negotiations for a lease on the hotel site soon with Harrogate Borough Council. A city institution has offered backing for the plan with cash also going in from the George Hotel company.

US drive for small firms' exports

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Jan 24

The Reagan Administration is planning a new campaign to boost exports of small and medium-size companies by sending a series of trade missions abroad, led by cabinet ministers and bankers.

Mr Baldrige, the Secretary of Commerce, said the results of the first mission, to Africa, which produced about a dozen multi-million dollar contracts for American companies, have convinced him to proceed with the programme.

The 14-day mission to Cameroun, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Morocco was described by the White House as a "follow up" to President Reagan's pledge at the Cancun economic summit for more direct American investment in developing countries.

The administration hopes to accomplish two goals with the new missions.

By emphasizing exports of smaller companies, it hopes to create more jobs in recession-hit communities and by sending high-ranking ministers, it hopes to improve political relations with developing countries.

Mr Baldrige said yesterday the Reagan Administration has long believed that its export emphasis should be on smaller companies which do not trade overseas.

Dr Francisco Hernandez, president of Agro-Tech International, based in Miami, Florida, who appeared at a briefing with Mr Baldrige and who went on the African trip, said the mission had been a big success for his medium-size company which has annual revenues of $60m.

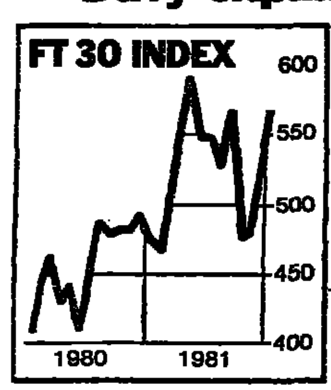
He said that in 14 days, he was able to bid successfully on five projects in three countries which produced business of several million dollars for his company.

It would have cost the company more than $200,000 and up to a year's work to win the same amount of business on its own, Dr Hernandez said.

Part of the success of the first mission, and presumably those to follow, resulted from the high-level rank of participants and the carefully selected list of 26 companies.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Davy expands overseas



LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 567.2
FT Gilts 64.15
FT all-share 323.39
Bargains 23,611
(Friday's close)

Two very different pictures will emerge this week when two of the country's major engineering firms — Davy Corporation and John Brown are due to produce half year figures.

Davy will emphasize its position as Britain's largest engineering contractor with a healthy increase in profits, largely from major overseas contracts.

But at John Brown problems in the machine tool division led to a Stock Exchange inquiry when five million shares were placed only days before Mr John Mayhew-Saunders, chairman, said profits for the year would be lower. This was a point not made at the time of last September's £24m rights issue.

The chairman later said he had known of the losses at the time of the rights issue but had not thought they were material.

The group had apparaently hoped to avoid mention of the likely £4m loss from this division until the announcement of its £23m acquisition of the United States machine tool company Olofsson.

John Brown does not normally publish turnover and profit figures at the half-way stage, arguing that the length of civil engineering contracts would distort the figures, but there are rumours that these will be published this time.

For the full year to March analysts expect taxable profits of £12.5m against last year's £14.2m with dividend for the year held at 6.7p.

Davy Corporation has numerous substantial contracts throughout the world, including the Soviet Union, which could well have been a consideration in the Monopolies Commission's rejection of the £143m takeover bid last year from the Texas-based energy group Enserch.

Profits are expected to rise from £18.7m to around £22.5m for the full year to March, with perhaps £10m coming in the first half. The group has a conservative dividend policy and there seems unlikely to be any change in the 9.57p per share which Davy has distributed for the last three years.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Perhaps the most significant economic feature of 1981 may be what has happened to underlying trends in productivity and international competitiveness. There are hopeful signs of improvement in both.

Wednesday sees publication in the Department of Employment's "Gazette" of new figures on labour costs per unit of output for the third quarter of 1981. Keeping the rise in these costs below that of our international rivals is crucial to achieve lasting improvements in competitiveness.

Last week the Department of Employment released figures showing that unit wage costs in manufacturing rose by only 2 per cent in the year to October, down from 25 per cent rise in the third quarter of 1980.

By comparison labour costs per unit of output in other leading industrialized countries are rising at an annual rate of roughly 3 to 4 per cent on average.

The combination of a negligible rise in unit wage costs and a falling exchange rate — down more than 10 per cent over 1981 — has enabled Britain to claw back perhaps 10 to 15 per cent of manufacturing competitiveness lost between the end of 1978 and early 1981. But this still leaves us 35 to 40 per cent less competitive than we were then.

Wednesday's figures will reveal how far the gains in manufacturing are reflected in the rest of the economy. In the first half of 1981 the other sectors were performing significantly worse after a better showing in 1980. The third quarter figures may see the gap narrowing again.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interims:- Mercantile House, Palmerston Investment Trust, David S. Smith, Wm. Sommerville.
Finals:- Alexanders Discount, Allied Textile, A. Kershaw, Meggitt Holdings, Rank Organisation.

TOMORROW: Interims:- Sidney C. Banks, Davy Corporation, Ferguson Industrial (9 months), Hambro Trust, Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, Benjamin Priest, Somportex.
Finals:- Ashdown Investment Trust, Dunbar Group, Vantage Securities, R. Kelvin Watson.

WEDNESDAY: Interims:- Associated Dairies, City of London Trust, Daejan Holdings, Fashion and General Investment, R. and J. Pullman, Stewart Plastics.
Finals:- Bullough, Edinburgh American Assets, Eurotherm International, Scottish American Investment, Union Discount of London.

THURSDAY: Interims:- Fitch Lovell, Garford-Lilley Industries,

FRIDAY: Interims:- John Brown, Longton Industrial, Neepsend,

DIARY

Today: New vehicle registrations (December). British Aerospace roll out new Jetstream 31.
Tommorow: Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (January provisional).
Wednesday: Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (December final). Employment in production industry (November).
Thursday: Energy trends. Sales and orders in the engineering industry. Car and commercial vehicle production (December).

EEC policy on industry urged

By George Clark

The European Economic Community will lose lits credibility of it does not take urgent action on a common industrial policy, Sir David Nicolson, MEP for central London and chairman of BTR and Rothmans International, told a conference of American and European industrialists in Strasbourg.

"With 10 million unemployed in the Community, it is vital that Europe should win its share of new jobs in the new growth industries", he said.

"The answer to unemployment is not a shorter working week for the same pay, which some unions advocate. It is in reinvestment, higher productivity, retraining and flexibility."

Progress would be helped enormously if the Community had a proper policy for industry, which recognized that employment prospects could be improved only by making industry as important as agriculture in Community affairs.

"Industry provides by far the greater part of both the Community's income and its employment, yet there is no proper industry council of ministers, no industry committee in the European Parliament and no industrial development in the budget", he said.

Without action on this, the community would not only lose credibility but it could also be the failure on which the whole European enterprise foundered, he said.

Report suppressed, wool group says

By Ronald Kershaw

Britain's wool textile and clothing industries have accused the government of dragging its feet over the publication of a damaging report which, it is claimed, highlights the sorry plight of both industries at a result of Government policies. The report is said to call for the reintroduction of some kind of industry support scheme.

Heaviest criticism, comes from Wooltac, the Wool Textile and Clothing Industry Action Committee, comprising industry representatives, trade unions, and local authorities. Milder observations come from the Confederation of British Wool Textiles, the industry's national body, whose leaders are to meet Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry on March 8.

The criticism is contained in the Werner report commissioned by the Department of Industry in 1979 to examine the growing trade deficit in wool textiles and garment making between Britain and France, Germany and Italy. The six-volume report which costs £60 was submitted to the Government last April. Wooltac claims it has been sat on by the Department of Industry since then.

Only pressure from interested MPs made the report available in the House of Commons library just before Christmas, Wooltac adds.

The Werner report also criticizes the protocol of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement No 3 due to be discussed by the European Council of Ministers in Brussels today and tomorrow.

The Werner report compiled by the Brussels-based management consultants, Werner International, lists quite a few problems on top of MFA No 3. It finds that while the United Kingdom industry at the time of the survey was competitive in primary textiles with France, Germany and Italy, an anaylsis of component costs showed that "the Continentals were paying nearly double the combined United Kingdom labour rate, and social charges, but there is no proportionate advantage visible in the United Kingdom costings".

The report also shows that United Kingdom manufacturers faced considerable problems as a result of the changes in the sterling.

It suggested that a deficit in the balance of trade between the United Kingdom and France, Germany and Italy, resulted because Britain stuck to the bulk volume end of the market whereas the Continentals, notably the Italians and West Germans were looking at the high-quality end.

A Wooltac spokesman said: "While they (France, Germany and Italy) were sucking in low cost imports, they were increasing exports of high value. We were sucking in low cost imports, as also high quality imports from Germany and Italy, and we were not pursuing high quality production".

Brussels test for new MFA

By Rupert Morris

The new Multi-Fibre Arrangement for restricting European imports of textiles and clothing will face its biggest test so far when the European Ecomomic Community's foreign ministers meet in Brussels today and tomorrow.

British industry sources are afraid the protocol, agreed last month in Geneva, will lead to overall limits on import of shirts, jerseys, blouses and trousers being fixed too high to protect domestic producers.

They have repeatedly complained that negotiations are on the basis of the latest quota levels when most have not been fulfilled because of recession. They say new quotas will allow a much higher actual rise in imports

The ministers will be trying to agree overall limits to establish the framework within which countries will negotiate bilaterally the quantities of imports each should take.

There is considerable disillusionment with the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. Ministers feel it goes against their free-trading instincts, but must be kept alive for the sake of marginal seats in the North-West.

Industry, on the other hand, complains that it does not provide enough protection. Employment in textiles and clothing in Britain has fallen by more than 150,000 over the past two years to about 600,000.

Plessey may build Japanese terminal

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Plessey has concluded a deal with the Japanese electronics company Nitsuko which could result in a Japanese designed computer terminal being produced in the United Kingdom bringing it into direct competition with the world's computer manufacturers.

The venture is the latest of a number of technical collaborative agreements struck between British and foreign companies wishing to exploit the opportunities presented by the liberal telecommunications marker in the United Kingdom.

But the Government is seriously concerned that some areas of the telecommunications market have not been liberalized as quickly as possible. After accusations levelled at British Telecom regarding approval of equipment, like telephone handsets, temporary approval machinery was set up by the Department of Industry. Six handset designs have been approved out of 106 applications. They will now be tested by British Telecom.



Under pressure to agree: Mr Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable & Wireless, and Sir George Jefferson, of British Telecom.

Of immediate concern to the Government is the lack of any agreement between British Telecom and Cable & Wireless. Both companies have been negotiating the terms under which C&W could link into the British Telecom with its own telecommunications network. Executives of C&W are scheduled this week to meet Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, to explain why they have been unable to reach an agreement.

It is expected that Harris Corporation of the United States which has won a contract to supply microwave equipment to British Telecom and has had its PABX design approved by the Department of Industry will soon make plans to manufacture on a large scale in the United Kingdom, possibly in Slough.

GTE/Ferranti, NEC/Redifon and ICL/Mitel are the recent examples of the partnerships.

Japanese company Iwatsu and American companies TIE and Stromberg Carlson are among those companies, including American Telephone & Telegraph (at AT) which have been taking soundings of the new market.

Northern Telecom of Canada which has been linked with GEC in the past through a collaboration on the manufacture of Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABXs) is also investigating the potential in the British market.

BUSINESS NEWS

DE LOREAN

Rocky road for US car suppliers

Much of the De Lorean motor company's difficulties are due to the depressed United States auto market.

Total new car sales in the United States last year reached only 8.5m units, including imports. As recently as late summer, when *sales of the De Lorean sports* car were just beginning on any real scale, many United States economists were still predicting a market upturn with a total annual sales value of something over 9m units.

The upturn did not materialize. Instead, sales in the first 10-day selling period of January dropped to an annualized rate of under 8m units. The record sales year in the United States markets was 1973, when 11.4m new domestic and imported cars were sold.

A few days ago, Mr Michael Evans, president of Evans Economics and a noted United States economist, told the Economic Club of Detroit that he believed there would be a car sales upturn, but not until later this year. Evans said total car sales will total about 8.7m units this year, only slightly better than the 1980 total.

While the De Lorean sports car is aimed at the luxury end of the United States market, which has not been as depressed as the lower end, affluent car buyers have stayed away from sporty models.

"Affluent car buyers are still out there buying cars", said a noted Wall Street automotive analyst. "However, they are not buying the toys, the two-seaters. They are buying more practical cars, like Mercedes."

According to the trade paper *Automotive News*, direct competitors of the De Lorean sports cars are having an equal amount of difficulty.

It said that sales of the Chevrolet Corvette sports car dropped by 20 per cent last year to 29,039 sales. Alfa Romeo sales fell by 23.3 per cent to just 2,301 deliveries.

Retail sales of the De Lorean sports cars to customers totalled 3,009 last year, with 644 units delivered in December. That month's sales total equalled a seasonally-adjusted annual selling rate of about 8,000 units, less than half the planned annual rate or 20,000 cars.

The prolonged US car market depression has caused a build-up in the company's unsold inventory. The company's Dunmurry assembly plant completed about 7,500 units last week.

Of those, 6,900 were shipped to the US as of December *31, 3,000 were* sold to US customers, 1,400 cars or an average of four units per dealer, were at retail outlets waiting to be sold. The company said that about 1,000 units were calculated to be on ships sailing for the US ports of entry. Another 500 units were calculated to be in the US but waiting to clear customs.

That left about 1,000 units at the company's three US quality assurance centres, where the cars are prepared for delivery to dealers.

Based on this information supplied by the company, *Automotive News* calculated that using the December sales rates, it would take the company 92 days to deplete the inventory.

That number is not unusually high for a small-value importer, according to the trade paper. The De Lorean inventory also compares favourably with other competitive US models. *Automotive News* said there was a 133 days' supply of Corvettes on January 1, compared with a 79 days' supply one year earlier.

The trade paper also reported that all of the US domestic manufacturers had 100 days' supply with an industry average of 107 days' supply. Some General Motors models had as much as a 338 days' supply.

Sales of all imports, particularly sporty models, are normally lower in the winter but generally recover in the warmer months.

According to DMC's US dealers, that pattern has held true for De Lorean cars.

Although some dealers have been forced to discount De Lorean sports cars, that is to sell them for less than the $25,000 (about £13,000) suggested price, there is not a panic developing.

Mr De Lorean and his sales and marketing lieutenants had originally expected the trendy southern Californian market and the north-eastern United States to be its main markets. However, in recent months the central area of the country, the region hardest hit by the US economic recession, has actually been doing relatively better in De Lorean sales than either southern California or the north-east.

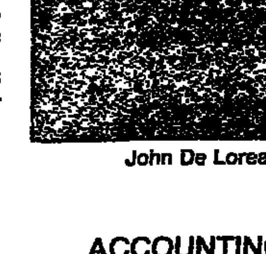
One large dealer from southern California said the sales job is tougher than he had expected, but said sales should pick up when the economy improves.

The dealer said that there are too many DMC dealers in his area, a common complaint among United States car dealers of all makes in some regions of the United States.

A large mid-western dealer, who said he has had no problem selling every De Lorean allocated to him, said he does not believe there is a problem with the car's value or market potential. "We are looking forward to a good spring selling season", he said. "Even in this slushy winter weather, we have been selling a few. I think the car is a good buy."

Even if this dealer's optimism is well-founded, and De Lorean sports cars sales do accelerate in the spring, the company must still finance all the cars it holds in inventory until then. That is why the company has approached the Export Credit Guarantee Department for $70m for its financing.





John De Lorean: Selling in a depressed market.

ACCOUNTING

New round of standard setting

With the furore over Statement of Standard Accounting *Practice (SSAP) 16 on current* cost accounting having all but subsided, Britain's accountants are set to embark on a new round of standard setting.

Current cost accounting infuriated many company chairmen and even some accountants, but recent figures, which show that around 90 per cent of listed companies complied with the standard, have been interpreted by the profession as firm evidence of the standard's general acceptance. And today, a discussion paper has been released on how to show corresponding amounts and five and 10-year summaries of results on an inflation-adjusted basis.

According to the Accounting Standards Committee, whose role is to oversee accounting developments, new rules for preparing inflation-adjusted summaries will stop companies giving their shareholders and the public a misleading idea about their performance.

Sales figures which show substantial increased every year when prepared under historical cost for example, can actually show a sales volume decline when prepared under the current cost convention. ASC also plans to introduce the requirement for CCA figures in half-yearly results. SSAP 16 is up for review in about two years *and was introduced only for* a three-year trial period. A grass-roots movement to *overthrow the standard led* by two Sussex-based chartered accountants has failed to gather support, mainly because most accountants want to let SSAP 16 run for its trial period.

A major part of ASC's work in 1982 will be to resolve the various conflicts between accounting standards and the 1981 Companies Act.

Chief among these is the last-in, first-out technique for valuing stock included in the law and the quite contrary first-in, first-out method embodied in SSAP 9.

Another problem is the increasingly wide limits companies have been using to define an extraordinary item. In SSAP 6, extraordinary items should be included in the profit and loss account below the line of pretax profits. But companies have been defining charges in their accounts which should correctly be included above the line as extraordinary and so have made comparisons between companies more difficult.

ASC also thinks 1982 will be the year of the pension.

Two closely related projects, on accounting for pension costs in company accounts and on accounting for pensions funds, will dominate part of the year since both are highly complex. Unfortunately the accountants and actuaries who control pension fund accounting are separated by *a substanstial gulf of understanding.*

Where accountants want to treat pensions as part of an employee's wage and accrue it month by month and year by year until it becomes payable, actuaries maintain that as long as there are enough funds available to pay pensions as they fall due, that is all that is necessary. A big educational effort to bring the two sides closer to each other is likely to get under way in the spring.

Other issues include accounting for foreign currency translation, accounting for leasing and accounting for segmental reporting. Others include a standard on accounting for acquisitions and mergers and charities. A work is also due on accounting for business closures and depreciation.

The often imperceptible trend towards international convergence in accounting will be demonstrated in the spring when British, American and Dutch accountants meet under the chairmanship of a French accountant to discuss deferred tax.

The motivation here has been the introduction of investment incentives in the United States and the growing feeling that a tax provision should be made for them.

Drew Johnston

FINDHORN COMMUNITY

'Theory Z' from a caravan site

If you can imagine the most incongruous place in the world to come across an advanced mutant of the very lastest American management technique, it could be a caravan site on what used to be a rubbish dump near Inverness.

The technique concerned is very similar to one adapted from the Japanese by far-sighted managements. It has *been labelled "Theory Z" by* Professor William Ouchi, who has analysed how many leading American and Japanese companies have used it to build successful consultative relationships between every level of management and the shop floor — in other words an open system, where threat and confrontation are replaced by trust and consultation.

The caravan park is the home of the Findhorn Community, where they live an "alternative" life style that might be thought by most British executives to be very different from the life of their own dear managing director. However, when inspected more closely, *it is* evident that something curiously interesting is going on here. This something is in fact highly relevant to British business — now based so frequently on a hierarchical system that not only divides white collar from blue but also divides work itself into little boxes, self-contained but hardly self-fulfilling.

Findhorn was started by a single family, the Caddys, as something of a spiritual experiment in self-sufficiency. After 20 years, it has now developed into a group of some 200 people who are developing a distinct philosophy of their own and at the same time running an extremely successful business.

The community's main purpose is educational, and it runs courses on horticulture, the arts, personal growth and management.

However, a number of associate entrepreneurs have recently set up separate organizations — such as an award-winning greeting card business and a home insulation company. Others have joined the community but maintained their businesses as separate entities.

Among those who have been drawn into this network is Mr Alan Jacobsen, who is starting regular management courses for chief executives and others where this Findhorn principle of growth through cooperation, rather than conflict, will be taught. Mr Jacobsen himself was retained by the NEDC and worked successfully to improve productivity in the footwear industry along these lines.

The active principle is based not so much on worker participation as on the co-creation of success, with the whole workforce being actively engaged towards this aim. The course explores different styles of management and teaches the effective channelling of human energies at work, by a combination of lectures, discussion groups and role-plays.

In a nutshell, what is happening in Findhorn is a very decentralized and democratic process, based on a communal consensus. Each group and department has to stand on its own feet — spiritually, financially and administratively — though with support always available from the centre, a small core group of ten which is the main executive body. Core group decisions have to be backed by a representative body of the whole community which determines and monitors the common will.

Francis Kinsman

CAPITAL MARKETS

Rise and rise of the zero coupon

It is two decades since the Euromarkets leapt to prominence, but their ingenuity never ceases to amaze.

The latest offering in these difficult *times is zero-coupon* bonds. The holiday festivities were barely over when borrowers rushed to market with this new instrument.

There are now a dozen zero-coupon bonds on offer, and more are expected. When pricing ordinary coupon is very hard and the market is nervously watching the Federal Reserve's titanic struggle with its money supply and interest rates, such bonds are attractive. The logic of high and volatile interest rates is to turn to capital gains.

That American corporations should have dominated the market so far is therefore significant. Household names such as Dupont, Caterpillar, Sears Roebuck, Citicorp, J. C. Penney, Zerox and Beatrice Foods are among the borrowers. But other nationalities, Canadians being the most likely, are expected to follow soon.

The attraction of these so-called "deep discount" bonds is obviously greater for high-income tax payers. In most cases the paper is offered at less that half par value.

Japanese and Swiss institutions, both parties accustomed to low domestic interest rates, are said by dealers to have been major customers. But other institutions and even private investors are benefiting from an international trend towards favouring capital *gains against income.*

There are advantages for borrowers as well. A crucial element in the art of successful Euromarket placing is fine-tuning the issue to accord with interest rates and investor sentiment at the moment of placing.

Zero-coupon bonds do not eliminate the problem altogether because a discount still has to be set. But some bankers argue this is easier than guessing interest rates.

The borrower may also be tempted by the completeness of a zero-coupon issue. Once it is made all he had to do is spend the proceeds until redemtion time comes around. There is no interest to pay, and by the same token no continuing need for foreign exchange.

But that does not explain why the market has to date been exclusively American. One possible explanation is that many American corporations have borrowed heavily from the short-term market because it was hoped that long-term interest rates would fall.

They have not, and so these companies are trying to balance their borrowings by turning to the Euromarkets. Zero-coupon bonds in present conditions are the cheapest way of making the adjustment.

Wall Street investment bankers were quicker to spot the opportunity than many of their European counterparts. Though it is true that Credit Suisse First Boston was the pioneer, bringing Pepsi Cola to market last October, it was Morgan Guaranty, Morgan Stanley and above all Salomon who exploited the market.

Despite being as much as 100 basis points cheaper than straight Eurobonds, zero-coupons do have their drawbacks.

First, as Beneficial Finance discovered with its $150m offering, extra incentives may be necessary. Beneficial added a bondholder's option to redeem the eight-year bonds in five years at 67.20 against an issue price of 32.70.

Second, even though the issues are selling well, dealers are reluctant to quote less than 50 basis points between bid and offer prices.

The difference this can make to yields is considerable. At one stage Dupont's $300m issue was being quoted at 32.25 bid and 33 offered, giving yields of 15.19 per cent and 14.86 per cent respectively.

Michael Prest

INTERNATIONAL



WEST GERMANY

● Herr Heinz Ruhnau has been named Lufthansa's next chief executive from the middle of this year after a bitter struggle for power between the Bonn government, as represented on the company's supervisory board, and the airline's management in *Cologne.* Herr H. Ruhnau, until now state secretary in the Bonn transport ministry, was appointed at the weekend to the company's managing board with a view to becoming chief executive at the beginning of July in succession to Herr Herbert Culmann, who has held the job 10 years. His appointment was approved on Friday by the necessary two-thirds of the 20-strong supervisory board, but only because he cast his vote for himself. Four board members workforce voted against him and two others abstained.

● West German officials dismissed as unrealistic a Soviet minister's pledge that *the Siberian gas pipeline* will be built ahead of schedule despite United States sanctions.

● Registrations of new motor vehicles in West Germany fell to 164,000 in December, 10.6 per cent below November but 5.4 per cent above December 1980. Car registrations fell 11 per cent from November to 145,700 but rose 4.S per cent on December 1980.

JAPAN

● The EEC today starts trade talks with Japan before an expected announcement by the Japanese government of a series of measures to open the Japanese market to more foreign products.

● Mr Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, has indicated willingness to hold 1982 car exports to the United States below the 1.68m set for last year. Mr Ishihara, who is also president of Nissan, was expressing a personal view.

UNITED STATES

● Ford and General Motors, the top two American car makers, will cut production in the next few weeks because of continued depression in the new-car market.

● Chrysler Corporation has announced that its St Louis assembly plant will shut this week and about 2,200 workers will be laid off temporarily.

● The United States is inviting officials of the European Economic Community to Washington for consultations on complaints of unfair trade filed by United States steelmakers.

SPAIN

● Spain is seeking a large Eurocredit of about $400m-$500m from international bankers, banking sources said in London. The loan will probably carry an eight-year maturity, with an interest rate spread of ½ per cent above London Interbank Offered Rates.

● Spanish car production fell in November, to 78,030 from 98,790 in the same 1980 month and 84,970 in October, the Spanish Car Manufacturer's said in Madrid. Domestic sales fell to 35,720 from 45,670 and 37,160 respectively, while exports dropped to 30.650 from 42,930 and 41,040.

ITALY

● The 136-nation International Fund for Agricultural Development has chosen Rome as its permanent headquarters in preference to Istanbul. Contributions promised at a meeting in Rome of its governing council will enable it to resume funding its operations after resources ran out four months ago.

AUSTRALIA

● New South Wales, one of Australia's main industrial states, is facing renewed power restrictions because of the effects of the continuing strike by coal miners.

INDIA

● Mr A W Clausen, World Bank president, has praised India's economic development, especially in agriculture, and assured the Indian Government in New Delhi that the bank's total assistance to the country would continue at almost the present level. There were some earlier rumours of the aid being cut.

KENYA

● The Sheraton Hotel group is to build a 27-floor $50m hotel in Nairobi. The hotel will become the African headquarters of the Sheraton Organization, which already has eight hotels in Egypt, six in West Africa two in Tunisia, and one in Djibouti. It also has plans for hotels in Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Kenya's coast province.

هكذا من الأصل

PEOPLE

Don't touch a lock of her hair



Locksmith Marie Ann Banham, 86

Reader Mr Joseph Samson of Harrow, north London, just had to write a letter to *People*, so pleased was he with Banham Patent Locks Ltd.

"In 1949", Mr Samson wrote, "I had the firm's locks fitted in my house." When, this year, he ran low on keys, he wrote off to the company in the "forlorn hope" of being able to order some more.

Although the locks were obsolete, Banhams made new blanks and within two weeks he had a fresh set, free. "How many firms today", crowed Mr Samson, "can offer such a free service 33 years after the original order was placed?"

Mr Samson does not know the half of it. They keep time in its place at Banham's Kensington headquarters. The managing director, for instance, is a mere chit of 86, Mrs Marie Ann Banham.

"Mrs B" to the staff, she opened her first business, a gown shop in Brixton, when she was 17. "I always ran my shops differently to anybody else. I had outdoor tailors and dressmakers because every time you got a good number and it was selling well, you'd ring the wholesaler and they'd say 'Oh, we're on our spring collection now' — and this might be in November."

By the 20s she was married to Mr William Banham, publisher of a racing guide. They now had a gownshop in the West End, in Shaftesbury Avenue.

After a break-in Mr Banham set to thinking how much safer the gownshop would be if there were a lock that enabled them to bolt the door inside as they turned the key from the outside on their way home.

He got talking with his sister's brother Leon, who was good at clocks. They came up with what, much modified, is today called Banham's New Security Latch and Door Bolt.

In 1928 Mr Banham began the lock business on the top floor, with Mrs B continuing to sell gowns on the ground floor. In 1945 the Germans scored a direct hit on them one lunchtime and they were buried for nine hours.

When he died in 1951 Mrs B hung up her tape measure and took over the lock business.

That she is still there is not for lack of heirs. Three of the seven children are in the business, Mr Peter, Mr John and Mr Gerry, as well as grandson Mr Charles.

"I just can't live without work", says Mrs B. "I'm a workaholic, really. I have a sister, Margaret, that worked in the business as well, and she was always threatening to retire, because we're a shocking lot to work with... she retired two years ago (at 89) and she's never left off moaning 'Oh, don't retire, you don't know how terrible it is.' She doesn't even have to tell me. Do you know I don't even go on holiday?"

As with the gownshops, so with the security business, service is the key — only this time it is 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The firm never advertises, winning customers by word-of-mouth, and claims never to lose one, for as Mr Peter says: "We will put ourselves out where other people won't."

Banhams today is a business with 350 staff, a turnover of £3m, a big new factory in Nine Elms, and in Fulham, a four-storey "central station" sleeplessly monitoring customers' alarms.

And this morning Mrs B will be at work. She lives just up the road from the Kensington shop. "I get in about ten, but on the way I always get a lot of grub for the staff in case they get hungry. I think if you feed them they keep on working."

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

● Mr C. P. Fowler will succeed Mr John Haggis as managing director of Newmarket Microsystems, a member of the Cambridge Electronic Industries Group. Mr Fowler joins CEI from the British Technology Group where he was assistant divisional director of the computer and electronics division. Mr John Haggis will become managing director of Pye RF Systems.

Mr Roger Barraclough has been appointed administrative director of the Delson Companies.

Mr Peter Withers has been appointed a director of Unilife Assurance Services.

David Blake

Credit controls: will the Government bring them back?

Will 1982 be the year when the Government brings back credit controls? The idea is right out of line with the changes made in the running of monetary policy in recent years.

But its plausibility is increased by two powerful facts.

The first is that the Government is faced with an increasing conflict between its hopes of economic recovery and its commitment to tight control of sterling M3.

The second is that it wants to get out of this problem without recourse to the obvious solution available to it under the current regime, the use of sharply higher interest rates.

If price cannot be used as a way of sharing out the scarce resource of money, then maybe rationing will be needed.

One argument in favour of the likelihood of controls is the action of the Bank of England when presented with the big increase of bank lending for house mortgages. Last week it stepped in to warn the High Street clearers to take much greater care to ensure that lending ostensibly for this purpose was actually used to buy houses and not to finance general consumption.

> The gains from ending a situation where industry cannot afford to borrow to invest because private consumers are borrowing to buy Japanese imports are obvious.

As the year goes on, we might see greater use of the Bank's powers of guidance to channel funds by its traditional system of nods and winks. The problem for the authorities is obvious.

Bank lending to the private sector is running at about £100m a month. This is roughly twice as much as is consistent with the money supply growing in line with the government's target.

What happens if interest rates fall? As we have discovered over the past two years, the demand for money is a more complex phenomenon than for most goods. As interest rates rise, there can actually be a short-term increase in the money which many companies need to borrow. This is because the borrowing figures include interest rate bills in many cases. Lots of firms just add on their interest charges to the amount they have borrowed from the bank.

But this is just one factor in the total amount which is borrowed. Companies also need money to finance stocks and to fund expansion. So although a drop in interest rates will reduce one component of bank lending, other aspects of demand for money by companies will be boosted if interest rates fall. In particular, it would be sensible to expect that companies will be more willing to borrow to hold stocks if interest rates fall.

Consumers are simpler in their behaviour. When interest rates rise they borrow less and when they fall they borrow more.

The problem is that governments quite often would like to see the company sector borrowing more to finance investment and sustainable expansion, but are not keen on consumers borrowing to buy goods which are quite likely to be imports. Yet if interest rates are used to choke off consumer demand, companies find themselves saddled with higher interest rate bills which reduce their competitiveness.

In the past the authorities used their power to limit some kinds of consumer credit as a direct means of dealing with this problem. Credit squeezes in the 1960s were not about double-digit interest rates. They were sharp increases in the severity of restrictions, on both bank lending and hire purchase arrangements.

This use of the stick was backed up with positive guidance by the Bank of England. They instructed banks that they ought to give preference to lending to industrial companies. That has been a standing instruction from the authorities over the years. The difficulty is that "giving preference" does not mean anything when there are no queues.

One argument in favour of introducing limits on the amount of credit which banks can provide for specific purposes would be that it would enable the idea of preferential lending for industry to have meaning again. Instead of being forced to pay a very high interest rate set to deter consumer borrowing, industry could have what would amount to a protected source of funds.

There are obvious attractions and dangers in this. The attractions are that any recovery can be concentrated in rebuilding industry, rather than being focused on consumption, much of which goes on imports. The gains from ending a situation, where industry cannot afford to borrow to invest because private consumers are borrowing to buy Japanese imports are obvious.

It is noticeable that many other countries, including France under President Giscard d'Estaing, have tried to protect industry in this way.

> It is no wonder that there are so many anecdotal accounts of people asking builders for inflated bills for work to justify big mortgages.

There are, however, equally obvious costs. Some of these are political. The change would involve greater intervention by the authorities to decide just what categories of lending ought to be favoured, something which is out of line with Government thinking.

There are economics drawbacks as well. Any system of control automatically breeds avoidance. With more than 600 banks in the United Kingdom, the scope for this is immense. The big increase in house mortgage lending gives us a taste of just how difficult it can sometimes be to know the exact use for which borrowed money is intended. Throughout 1981 we saw strong competition in the mortgage lending field, which was one of the main growth areas for the banks. Yet the fall in house prices shows us clearly that the cash was not being used to fund a house price boom.

What seems to have happened is that the property price increases expected in the spring did not happen. Some people moved house but paid less for their new residence than they expected; others did not move at all but borrowed money for home improvements.

Either way, they found themselves able to borrow more money from the bank than they needed to finance their home purchase. This was very convenient at a time when living standards were starting to fall, for home loans are ideal money to borrow. The interest rate is usually well below that charged for conventional loans and it will fall if general interest rates fall. Much of the interest bill is likely to be deductible against tax and the pain of the repayments is eased by spreading them over a very long period.

It is no wonder that there are so many anecdotal accounts of people asking builders for inflated bills for work to justify big mortgages. That is the sort of cheating which is bound to happen with any kinds of controls. We can be sure that if the authorities bring in controls on one kind of bank lending, a thriving market will grow up diverting funds from those sectors which are not regulated.

The key question here is whether the leakages are great enough wholly to undo the gains. There is no reason why they should be in the sense that controls could ensure that a higher proportion of funds went into industrial lending and that consumer lending were kept in some kind of check.

Specific measures to restrict lending for consumption look the most likely form of action if the authorities decide to do something. Prospects for general controls on the total of bank lending rely on a different calculation than the split between the various kinds of lending. They depend on the view that if the Government wants to choke the total level of bank lending down to that required by its medium-term financial strategy it really has no choice but to go down the controls path.

> On most calculations, controls look the only way in which the government could hope to achieve its targets.

The monetary targets leave so little room for bank lending growth that it would require interest rates far higher than anything we have experienced to choke it off. On most calculations, controls look the only way in which the Government could hope to meet its targets.

One mistake which no one ought to make is to assume that they represent a painless way of achieving those targets. The problems come because there is a fundamental incompatibility between the allowed growth in sterling M3 and the hope for recovery.

There is no way of cutting down consumer borrowing without cutting down consumption also. If consumption falls, output will not go on rising. There are perfectly respectable reasons for looking again at using credit controls to help manage monetary policy. These arguments are likely to attract increasing attention over the year ahead as the Government tries to reconcile a pick up in output with monetary restraint. But no one should be deluded into thinking they provide a free solution to the problems facing the economy.

Business Editor

No great reflation in sight

It may only be January but the fact of the matter is that it is a mere six weeks until the Budget — March 9 being the appointed day. Whether this is to be the final Budget speech Sir Geoffrey Howe delivers — on the assumption that there will be a further and final Cabinet reshuffle this year — remains to be seen.

But whatever the speculation on that score, the conventional wisdom is that this is a critical Budget for the Government politically.

That is a view that rests on the assumption that the Government's re-election hopes, whether the election comes in autumn 1983 or spring 1984, depend crucially on a significantly improving trend on the employment front. And that, it is argued, will not happen unless the Chancellor starts *to open the regulator from* the spring of this year.

Whether that is a correct political prognosis is a moot point. One could equally well argue that the votes of the unemployed are already lost to this government, if it ever had them anyway, and that its own interests depend far more on being able to buy the hearts of those still in employment with substantial tax give aways in 1983.

But politically acute as the Prime Minister undoubtedly is, I doubt that she approaches the problem from either of these standpoints. Though she clearly wants to see an improving employment situation and more money left in the individual's pocket, she believes that the national interest and her own political interest run down the same track in first demanding lower inflation and a consolidation of the painful progress towards a more efficient and more competitive economy.

So, with inflation still likely to be of the order of 10 per cent this year and our recent recovery in international competitiveness rapidly slowing down the question before her and the Chancellor is the course they should adopt from here on.

Certainly, there can be no question of a further tightening of policy in an unrealistic attempt to speed up the process of reducing inflation. That would merely abort the present fragile recovery and risk inducing a potentially more dangerous second leg to the recession (not to mention of course a fresh round of potentially crippling infighting within the Tory party).

In that sense, the Government is going to have to accept that the process of reducing inflation without a general incomes policy cannot be hurried — and that if it is running out of time, the blame in part attaches to its own budgetary mistakes when it first came into office.

But the risks involved in anything more than a modest reflation will almost certainly be deemed to be just as great. One of the key arguments put in support of more significant reflation this year is that it would not make a great deal of difference to inflation prospects.

On the domestic front, it is argued, the high level of unemployment and the continuing international pressures on some sectors of industry significantly reduce the possibility of a fresh upsurcharge in wage costs.

The danger of imported inflation is allegedly reduced by the greater attention being paid to exchange rate policy and the greater readiness to use the reserves to support the pound.

I doubt that the Government will swallow either argument. On the first count, it probably considers that the improvement in corporate profitability already envisaged poses potential problems on the pay front next winter. On the second count, its view of exchange rate policy and the use of reserves may not be quite as dominant as some may suppose.

There is much greater emphasis being placed on exchange rate considerations, and there is indeed a much greater willingness to use the reserves for medium as opposed to short-term smoothing. But those responsible for managing the exchange rate would not advocate the use of reserves in support of an exchange rate target they felt to be inconsistent with domestic policy.

On those grounds alone, there can be little prospect of the Government considering significant reflation.

The bottom line of the matter would seem to be that while the Prime Minister and the Chancellor have become more flexible in their tactical approach, they remain determined to stick to their basic strategy of running a tight ship. In that sense the forthcoming Budget is not perhaps quite so critical as it might appear.

The emphasis this year, then, looks likely to remain on keeping the prospective PSBR to a size that the Chancellor feels will allow a progressive downward movement in interest rates — overseas developments permitting. He may even be in a rather more realistic position now to fulfil his 1980 hopes of seeing the long-term corporate debt market reopened and the fundamental monetary situation correspondingly improved.

America's see-saw money puzzle

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK: U.S. INTEREST RATES

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington

In the first week of this year the American money supply grew by $10,200m, a rise of more than 2¼ per cent. Friday's report of a further increase in money in the United States suggests that the surge was not just a temporary abberation. Nobody knows quite why it occurred.

There is also a good deal of confusion about what is happening to interest rates and why. The recession which began in the second half of last year first brought rates down rapidly from the record levels of the summer. But although the economy is still weakening, rates have now apparently started to climb again.

Monetarism is apparently not as easy in practice as in theory on this side of the Atlantic either.

In America, as in Britain, the monetary authorities are trying to fight inflation through restricting the money supply. So far they have been more successful in hitting their annual targets for money supply growth than has the Bank of England. But from week to week and quarter to quarter there have been large fluctuations in the money supply which the Federal Reserve Board has been unable to predict, explain or control.

Last year, for example, the money supply first expanded at an annual rate of more than 100 per cent for a few months, then grew by less than 2 per cent at an annual rate from the beginning of April to the end of October, and finally jumped ahead in November and December at an annual rate of more than 12 per cent. The pattern in 1980 was just as erratic.

Since the Federal Reserve switched its policy in October 1979 from one of controlling interest rates, to controlling the money supply directly, there have been wild swings in interest rates as well as in the money supply. This volatility may be an important reason for the generally high level of American interest rates, according to research from the private economic forecasting group Data Resources Inc.

Some monetarists in the Administration still believe that the Fed could make the money supply grow more smoothly if it only wanted to. But most economists disagree.

The Federal Reserve has targets for a whole variety of money measures, although it concentrates on the narrower measure, which includes cash and all current accounts and banks and other financial institutions. But the different measures sometimes send different signals. In 1981, while this narrow M1-B measure was shrinking, M2, which also includes deposit and savings accounts at banks and other institutions, was growing above its target range.

Not only are there several different measures of the money supply, but most of the important ones have had to be defined and redefined in the last two years to keep up with financial innovations. The monetarist policy which has let interest rates rise swiftly on unregulated savings instruments, has for example also led to a blurring of the distinction between current and deposit accounts, and to a spectacular rise in new forms of saving which escape the interest rate limits on conventional bank and savings and loan deposit accounts.



A gentle recovery might do little to reduce 9 per cent unemployment

The Federal Reserve last year for example, published several narrow measures of money. There was 1-A, which included just cash and non-interest bearing current accounts at banks; and M1-B, which also included new interest bearing current accounts, and covered all savings institutions which offered current accounts with checking facilities. The M1-B series was itself then published in two forms: one was adjusted for the increase in this measure of money because of the introduction of interest bearing current accounts (which led to a switch out of savings accounts), one was not. All of these narrow measures have now been merged into one M1, but it would hardly be surprising if this measure does not grow smoothly.

The Reagan Administration was quick last week to criticize the Fed for the surge in the money supply that began late last year and apparently worsened at the start of 1982. The President blamed the money figures for an ominous rise in interest rates in recent weeks. His Treasury Secretary said that the Federal Reserve's tools for controlling the money supply needed sharpening, and that erratic money growth last year had made financial markets nervous.

But it is more likely that markets are "nervous" because of the prospect that tight money is going to continue, however erratic the money supply may be over short periods. The extremely high level of interest rates which has prevailed for much of the time since the Fed changed its tactics indicate that money had been generally tight. Markets are also "nervous" because they expect this tight money to be combined with large budget deficits which, while not official Administration policy, are an inevitable result of Mr Reagan's tax cuts and planned defence build up.

It is true that the financial markets now frequently react perversely to news of an increase in the money supply and push interest rates up, in expectation of a squeeze to come, rather than letting them fall in response to the additional supply of credit. But this is because the increase is expected to be temporary.

There seems little doubt that the Federal Reserve Board under its present chairman Mr Paul Volcker will try very hard to hit its target range of 2½ per cent to 5½ per cent for M1 growth this year, even if it means another round of high interest rates and further rises in unemployment, so any bulge in money is likely to be reversed.

The Fed's commitment to this policy, officially backed by the Reagan Administration too, seems to have created an effective floor for interest rates. This makes for a gloomy interest rate outlook this year.

A rise in rates later this year has long been expected by economists outside the Administration. The clash between a growing economy — stimulated by midsummer tax cuts and the start of Mr Reagan's defence build-up — and slow money growth made this a virtual certainty.

However, even the pessimists did not expect rates to start climbing again from such a high level, and while the economy is still in the depths of recession. Although the prime interest rate has come down quite substantially from a peak of 20.5 per cent last summer to 15.75 per cent, long term rates are now back to close to last year's peaks, new Treasury bills are 12.5 per cent, up 2 percentage points from their December lows, while mortgage rates are still over 17 per cent. If there is no further decline, particularly in mortgage rates, then the hoped-for recovery may not even materialize, let alone be vigorous enough to reduce unemployment.

Senior Fed officials think that the fall in short term rates could well be over already. They are believed to be puzzled by the acceleration in the money supply late last year. When the economy is weakening, as it was in November and December, money expansion usually slows as loan demand falls off. But unless the next few weeks bring a quick reversal of the trend, the Federal Reserve is set to tighten up again on the supply of credit to the markets.

Even without the incentive of apparently surging money growth, the Fed was thinking of putting on the brakes.

Senior officials apparently were wary of letting rates fall too sharply and thus risking a repeat of 1980. In that year there was a steep drop in the economy, accompanied by such a swift decline in interest rates that the economy bounced back sharply, and rates soon started to climb again. The money supply also accelerated rapidly in the recovery.

The Fed did not relish the thought of a very rapid recovery spurred by lower interest rates running into a severe money constraint and sharp rises in interest rates just before the congressional elections in November of this year. Officials preferred the prospect of a slow and gentle recovery, perhaps accompanied by still-declining long term interest rates, and improving inflation.

Some observers believe that this may still be possible. Long term interest rates do not yet reflect the slowdown in inflation in the last year, they say, and so could fall substantially when the market finally recognizes that underlying inflation is only about 8 per cent to 9 per cent.

But a gentle recovery would not do much to bring down unemployment from its present rate of nearly 9 per cent.

Mr Volcker may not share the monetarist conviction that controlling the money supply is the one and only way to lower inflation, nor believe that this way of fighting inflation is painless. But he does appear to be convinced that his tight control of money will help in the inflation fight, and that this fight should not be abandoned because of its cost in lost output and employment.

WATES INTRODUCE THE 18th CENTURY OFFICE BLOCK.

ARCHITECT: FITZROY ROBINSON AND PARTNERS. QUANTITY SURVEYOR: LANGDON AND EVERY. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: WILLIAM BECK AND ASSOCIATES

Number 43 King Street, Covent Garden had had a long and varied history when Wates Special Works first set eyes on it.

It began in 1717 as the fashionable town house of Lord Orford, a nephew of the Duke of Bedford, designed by the famous architect of the time, Thomas Archer.

By the early 19th century, it acquired fame as the home of Evan's Supper Rooms, where the blades of the period gathered for late night 'song and supper' entertainments.

Around the turn of this century, it became the National Sporting Club, where enthusiasts cheered at boxing matches.

Then in 1929, it became the office and warehouse of a Covent Garden fruiterer.

It was in a sorry state when Wates Developments bought it, and decided to restore it to its former splendour.

Our Special Works company restored the impressive porch, and the grand salon on the first floor (listed as being of historic interest) and retained its finely decorated ceiling, and its cut-glass chandeliers.

We put in a new lift, central heating, and all the complicated services needed in a modern office building.

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BUSINESS NEWS

MARKETS ROUND-UP

Money surge hits US prices

Stock prices are expected to ease in the United States as a result of news that the basic money supply rose $700m (£373.7m) in the latest reporting week. It had been expected to show significant decline.

Wall Street has been dominated by credit concerns recently. Investors are worried about the size of the deficit and the likely duration of the downturn in interest rates. Signs that the Federal Reserve had decided to pursue a more restrictive monetary policy led prices to fall slightly in light trading on Friday.

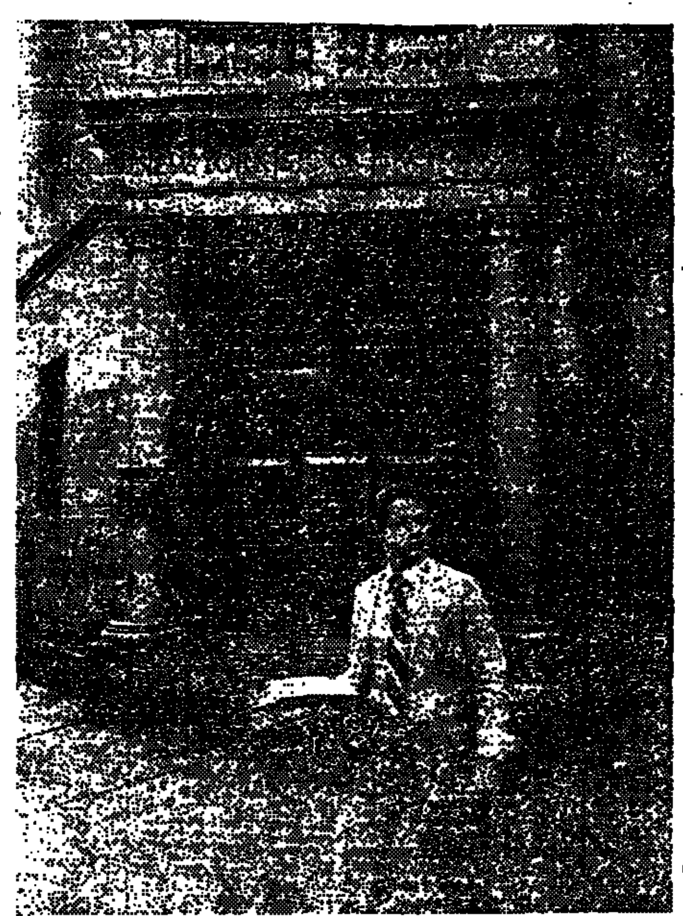
The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.24 points to 845.03, negating Thursday's slight advance of 2.38 points. That put the Dow 2.57 points lower than it had been at close of trading the previous week. It has dropped 30 points this year.

Stock prices are expected to continue to drop today, in response to the rise in money supply amounts by the Federal Reserve after trading had closed on Friday. News of the surge has started fears that interest rates will continue to rise as the Federal Reserve moves to tighten credit as a means of controlling money supply.

Analysts felt that a few pleasant surprises in President Reagan's State of the Union Address tomorrow might improve the situation. Plans to cut defence spending or to raise consumption takes would cheer both the stock market and the bond market, they said, but few held out much hope of such news.

On long-term prospects, one New York money manager is predicting a Dow trading range of between 800 and 900 over the next three months followed some time this year with the launch of a bull market.

On the New York stock exchange, Coca Cola shares continued a decline that began on Tuesday when the company's decision to buy Columbia Pictures Industries was announced. The stock fell another one-eighth to close at 31½, down from 34¼ on Monday.


Wall Street: New fears over interest rates.

JOHANNESBURG

Scrip shortage

The bulls have been having it all their own way on the industrial board of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and share prices have remained near an all-time high for three weeks, but now, some experts believe, things may change.

Institutions, particularly the mutual funds and the insurance companies, are flush with cash and the supply of ready money has led to a scrip shortage. However, when Parliament reassembles in Cape Town this week, Mr Marais Viljoen, the president, is expected to indicate that budget and balance of payments deficits, resulting from the sharp drop in bullion earnings, will necessitate cuts in government spending programmes.

Inevitably, interest rates will take off and the over-supply of funds will fall.

Some experts expect the industrial market to falter this week but not seriously and interest is expected to continue in sugar producers Hulett and Tongaat who are negotiating a merger which will create an Anglo-American controlled company with assets of more than R1,000m (£54.9m).

AMSTERDAM

Dutch optimism

Dutch stockbrokers say there is a strong chance the Amsterdam market could begin to rally toward the end of the first quarter on the basis of the strong guilder, an earnings recovery at a few key companies and because stock prices are so low.

Experts say they hope to see the ANP-CBS general index rise at least 90 by late March from the current level of around 85. They also expect the average yield for ten-year government bonds to drop to 11 per cent from around 11.4 per cent.

Some think the spark could come from 1981 earnings reports when several companies in turnaround situations forecast a healthy earnings growth for 1982. Leading this list is AKZO, the Dutch chemicals and synthetic fibre group.

Royal Dutch/Shell, which lost favour in Amsterdam after disappointing results for the 1981 second quarter, could recover its position as a market leader based on the prospect of better downstream earnings and stable oil prices. Meanwhile, continuing good profits for shipping groups like Nedlloyd and Van Ommeren and a few Dutch insurance companies should sustain investor interest, according to brokers.

SYDNEY

Positive outlook

The success of the Australian film industry in recent years is reflected on the Stock Exchange at last although, because of government restrictions on tax deductibility, investors are still cautious.

Nevertheless Filmco, a company formed to finance feature films, has announced a net profit of $A193,000 (£114,268) for the six months to December 31, which no doubt will bring more positive activity on its shares in the coming weeks.

This figure compares with $A668,000 (£388,300) in its first five months of operation after incorporation in January. Filmco's investment schedule is geared to the new tax incentives, as is all the film industry. At present, investors can claim 150 per cent of their investment as a tax deduction in the year the film is marketed.

Brewery stocks are also healthy, particularly with the Victorian company, Carlton and United Breweries, where good sales have taken them into the $A50m (£29.06m) and profit league for the first time. It has been an unusually cool summer and that would have cost the company a couple of hundred thousand gallons in beer sales up to December 31. Nevertheless sales went up 24 per cent over last year. The Melbourne Brewer is slowly but surely pushing into the New South Wales market.

COMMODITIES

Milestone for world cocoa producers

This week's meeting of the International Cocoa Organisation is important, not because of what the ICCO may decide, but because of the precedent it may set. If — as seems likely — the council agrees to raise the export levy in return for a loan from Brazilian banks, it will mark a new stage in the willingness of the Third World to help itself.

This help will not come cheaply. The three Brazilian banks in question — Banco de Brasil, Banco Economico, and Banespa — are reportedly offering up to $125m over four years, with a one-year grace period for interest payments, at 1½ per cent over the London interbank offered rate. What this says about the banks' view of the ICCO's creditworthiness I leave to the gentle readers' imagination.

Equally interesting is the notion that Brazilian banks are coming to the rescue. Brazil has an external debt of over $80,000m — and it is growing. Cocoa consumers in rich countries are therefore effectively seeing their money recycled through Brazil to cocoa producers, notably those in West Africa.

Nor is Brazil's concern in this matter entirely altruistic. As Ghana has sadly lapsed into greater and greater chaos, a state which has provoked the second coup by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings (how many officers are allowed two coups in a lifetime?), Brazil has emerged as the second biggest cocoa producer after the Ivory Coast. In 1979-80, Brazil and Ghana each produced 296,000 tonnes of cocoa. Last season saw Ghana fall to 260,000 while Brazil produced 335,000 and the Ivory Coast 400,000.

So just as Brazil has been prepared to take a tough line in coffee, it is prepared to support cocoa. Presumably the calculation is the classic argument that the social cost of unemployment and low incomes from a decline in cocoa outweighs the modest $125m it may put into the market.

Whether this is a commercial exercise may be questioned without impugning the ICCO. Looking at the fundamentals for cocoa, always erratic, is discouraging. I do not share the opinion of those analysts who feel that enough material will be removed from the market to bring it roughly into balance. There is too much cocoa locked up-country in Ghana, or available from Nigeria, and Brazil's own crop for the current season is estimated at about 318,000 tonnes, another rise.

These arguments are open to challenge. Ghana cocoa is deteriorating in quality, and it is common talk in the trade — often accompanied by a sad shake of the head — that Ghana beans, once the pride of the business, are not what they were. Mr Rawlings may be successful in moving material stuck in the interior, but nothing in Ghana's recent past suggests it will happen quickly.

Nigeria, for its part, is the third largest producer and this season may contribute 165,000 tonnes, some 10,000 more than in 1980-81.

Nobody doubts that this will be another surplus year. Estimates vary from 40,000 tonnes to 90,000, but, whatever the outcome no market can flourish if production is consistently bigger than consumption. Should the final figure be in upper end of the range, the unfortunate buffer stock manager will watch his new funds disappear quickly. The ICCO will then be faced with paying the interest and supporting the buffer stock next season. This does not seem to be the best way for the Third World to help itself.

Michael Prest

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12½%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50,000 13½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,204	ABI Hd 10% CULS	121	+2	10.0	8.3	—	—
3,994	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
1,150	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
12,342	Bardon Hill	202	+3	9.7	4.8	9.8	12.0
6,345	Deborah Services	82	-1	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
4,111	Frank Horsell	129	+2	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
10,835	Frederick Parker	75	+3	1.7	2.3	32.6	—
904	George Blair	49	+1	—	—	—	—
3,818	IPC	94	-1	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2
2,520	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
2,429	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
15,734	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
2,581	Robert Jenkins	253	+3	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
2,700	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
4,076	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
2,778	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
2,047	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	+1	15.0	20.0	—	—
4,425	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
9,506	Walter Alexander	75	-2	6.4	8.5	4.9	8.7
5,041	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (Y), WATLING STREET, LONDON EC4M 9AA NOT LATER THAN 11.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1982, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1982. ENVELOPES CONTAINING TENDERS SHOULD BE MARKED "INDEX-LINKED TREASURY TENDER".

2½ per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2011

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £750,000,000

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender £35.00 per cent
On Tuesday, 16th March 1982
Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 23RD FEBRUARY AND 23RD AUGUST

1. The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

2. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

3. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

4. The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

5. Ownership of the Stock will be confined to persons who are Eligible Holders, as defined below. The Bank of England will consider tenders for the Stock, in accordance with the procedures described below, only from persons by whom declarations have been made that they are Eligible Holders or are tendering for the Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder. In addition, subject to the exceptions laid down in paragraph 9, a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form covering the matters specified in that paragraph will be required on each occasion when, on surrender of a letter of allotment or presentation of an instrument of transfer for registration, the opening of a new account in the stock register is involved, or a nominee acquires Stock for addition to an existing account on behalf of an Eligible Holder for whom that nominee is not already holding Stock on the same account. The Bank of England will decline to register any holding of the Stock until furnished with a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form, where such a declaration is required in accordance with this prospectus.

6. Any holding of the Stock must be registered in the name of an Eligible Holder in his own right, or in the name of a nominee (as defined in paragraph 8(3) below) acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder.

7. On the first occasion on which Stock acquired by or on behalf of an Eligible Holder is to be registered directly in the name of a person specified in paragraph 8(1)(e), that Eligible Holder will be required, prior to such registration taking effect, to furnish a statutory declaration to the Bank of England covering the matters specified in paragraph 9, unless such a declaration has previously been furnished by that Eligible Holder in respect of Stock previously acquired and still standing in his own name in the register.

8. For the purposes of this prospectus —
(1) "Eligible Holder" means—
(a) The trustee or trustees of any pension scheme or fund which is either —
(i) a scheme of which all or some part is treated by the Inland Revenue as an "exempt approved scheme" for the purposes of Section 21 of the Finance Act 1970 and where not less than 95 per cent of the income therefrom is treated by the Inland Revenue as being exempt for tax purposes; or
(ii) a scheme in respect of which application has been made to the Inland Revenue for approval and for treatment of such scheme as an "exempt approved scheme" for the purposes of Section 21 of the Finance Act 1970, and such application is currently being considered; and the trustee or trustees reasonably expect that when such treatment is given not less than 95 per cent of the income of such scheme will be treated by the Inland Revenue as being exempt for tax purposes, or
(iii) a retirement annuity trust scheme approved under the provisions of Sections 226(5) or 226A(6) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970; or
(iv) a fund mentioned in Section 211(2) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970
(b) A company authorised to carry on in the United Kingdom a class (or part of a class) of insurance business which includes pension business, provided that:—
(i) the Stock is held against, and applied solely towards meeting, pension business liabilities; and
(ii) the market value of the Stock so held, when aggregated with the market value of any holding of any other Index-Linked Government Stock which has been or may be issued subject to the same or similar restrictions, does not at any time exceed the value at that time of pension business liabilities, net of reinsurance, as estimated by the company's appointed actuary on assumptions that would be appropriate for a valuation of the long-term business liabilities under Section 14 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974
(c) The trustee or trustees of a registered friendly society as defined in Section 7(1)(a) of the Friendly Societies Act 1974, or of a branch thereof registered under that Act, which carries on pension business, provided that,
(i) the Stock is held against, and applied solely towards meeting, pension business liabilities; and
(ii) the market value of the Stock so held, when aggregated with the market value of any holding of any other Index-Linked Government Stock which has been or may be issued subject to the same or similar restrictions, does not at any time exceed the value at the time of pension business liabilities, net of reinsurance, as estimated by the appointed actuary of the society or branch on assumptions that would be appropriate for a valuation of the liabilities of the society or branch under Section 41 of the Friendly Societies Act 1974.
(d) Any person carrying on business as a recognised stock jobber on The Stock Exchange, provided that the Stock is held as trading stock in the ordinary course of his business as a stock jobber.
(e) Any person, other than one specified in (d) above, to whom certifiable balance facilities have been made available in respect of the Stock by the Bank of England, provided that the Stock is held by that person as nominee for an Eligible Holder specified in (a) or (b) above.
(f) The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department
(g) The person for the time being holding the position of Senior Broker to the National Debt Commissioners.
(h) The National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management.
(2) The restrictions contained in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraphs 8(1)(b) and (c) shall cease to apply in the event of the company entering into liquidation (other than provisional liquidation) for whatever reason or in the event of the commencement of a winding-up by whatever means of the society or branch, and shall be suspended for such period as shall elapse between the levying of any distress or execution (or the taking of any similar step) by a judgment creditor against the whole or any part of the assets of the company or society or branch in respect of any unsatisfied judgment debt and the satisfaction or discharge of the debt in respect of which the distress or execution was levied (or other similar step was taken).
(3) For the purposes of this prospectus, "pension business" means the issuing of insurance contracts the premiums under which fall within Section 323(4)(a), (aa) or (b) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970: "market value" means the value of the Stock at the average of the two prices shown in the quotation for the Stock in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the relevant date or, if no Official List has been published for that day, for the most recent day prior to that day for which the Official List has been published, and the expression "nominee" includes a custodian trustee (within the meaning of the Public Trustee Act 1906) and any other person who holds or is to hold Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder in a fiduciary or representative capacity whether as a nominee or otherwise.
(4) A reference to any enactment is to be construed as a reference to that enactment as subsequently modified or re-enacted.

9. Eligible Holders specified in paragraphs 8(1)(d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) will not be required to furnish statutory declarations for the purposes of paragraph 5. Statutory declarations required to be furnished by all other Eligible Holders or by nominees will be in such form as the Bank of England shall from time to time prescribe, to the following effect:—
(1) A statutory declaration by an Eligible Holder who is to become the registered holder of any of the Stock in his own right, or on whose behalf any of the Stock is to be held by a person specified in paragraph 8(1)(e), will be to the effect that the Eligible Holder is an Eligible Holder, is not acting as the nominee of any other person, and has not created and will not create in favour of any other person any rights in respect of that Stock by way of encumbrance or by way of transfer of beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.
(2) A statutory declaration by a nominee who is to become the registered holder of any of the Stock will be to the effect that such nominee is acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder and not otherwise, and will not create or knowingly permit to be created in favour of any person, other than an Eligible Holder on whose behalf Stock is then held by the nominee on the same account in the Stock register, any rights in respect of that Stock by way of encumbrance or by way of transfer of beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.
Statutory declarations will also contain undertakings relevant to the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11 and 12.

10. The Bank of England reserve the right at any time to require the registered holder of any of the Stock, or a person on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to furnish such evidence (whether by statutory declaration or otherwise) as may be reasonably required, to the effect that the provisions laid down in paragraph 9 have been and are continuing to be observed in relation to the Stock registered in his name or held on his behalf, or to such other effect in relation to a holding of the Stock as the Bank of England may reasonably require. In the event of any failure to provide such evidence to the Bank of England within one month of the request therefor, the Bank of England as agent of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock in relation to which the evidence was required in the market or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department, and to confer a good title on the purchaser of such Stock; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the date on which such evidence was first required by the Bank of England, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

11. If any statutory declaration made under the foregoing provisions shall be proved to have been untrue at the time it was made, either by a conviction of the declarant under the Perjury Act 1911 or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Bank of England, the Bank of England shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock, which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock covered by such statutory declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the date on which the untrue statutory declaration was made, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

12. If at any time any person in whose name or on whose behalf Stock is held ceases to be an Eligible Holder by virtue of ceasing to satisfy in whole or in part the conditions laid down in paragraph 8, that person shall, or shall procure that any nominee who is registered as the holder of any Stock on behalf of such person shall, notify the Bank of England forthwith; and such person (or, as the case may be, such nominee) may be required by the Bank of England by notice in writing to dispose of all or part of the relevant Stock within one month of such notification. In the event that there shall be failure to comply with the requirements of such notice, or if it should come to the attention of the Bank of England other than by such notification that the relevant Eligible Holder has ceased to be eligible, the Bank of England shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the date on which the relevant Eligible Holder ceased to be eligible, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

13. The right is reserved to Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time to extend the definition of Eligible Holder to include any other class or category of persons who would not be included in such definition at the date of this prospectus. Any such extension will be promulgated by means of a supplement to this prospectus. The right is reserved to the Bank of England from time to time to vary the arrangements contained in this prospectus concerning the furnishing of statutory declarations, as regards the persons by whom and the terms on which such statutory declarations are to be given.

14. If not previously redeemed under the provisions of paragraph 23, the Stock will be repaid on 23rd August 2011. The value of the principal on repayment will be related, subject to the terms of this prospectus, to the movement, during the life of the Stock, of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices maintained by the Department of Employment or any Index replacing that Index such movement being indicated by the Index figure issued monthly and subsequently published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes.

15. For the purposes of this prospectus, the Index figure applicable to any month will be the Index figure issued seven months prior to the relevant month and relating to the month before that prior month; "month" means calendar month; and the Index ratio applicable to any month will be equal to the Index figure applicable to that month divided by the Index figure applicable to January 1982.

16. The amount due on repayment, per £100 nominal of Stock, will be £100 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. This amount, expressed in pounds sterling to two places of decimals rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the penultimate interest payment.

17. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 23rd February and 23rd August. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post.

18. The first interest payment will be made on 23rd August 1982 at the rate of £1.26 per £100 nominal of Stock.

19. Each subsequent half-yearly interest payment will be at a rate, per £100 nominal of Stock, of £1.25 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which the payment falls due.

20. The rate of interest for each interest payment other than the first, expressed as a percentage in pounds sterling to two places of decimals rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the previous interest payment.

21. If the Index is revised to a new base after the Stock is issued, it will be necessary, for the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, to calculate and use a notional Index figure in substitution for the Index figure applicable to the month in which repayment takes place and/or an interest payment falls due ("the month of payment"). This notional Index figure will be calculated by multiplying the actual Index figure applicable to the month of payment by the Index figure on the old base for the month on which the revised Index is based and dividing the product by the new base figure for the same month. This procedure will be used for each occasion on which a revision is made during the life of the Stock.

22. If the Index is not published for a month for which it is relevant for the purposes of this prospectus, the Bank of England, after appropriate consultation with the relevant Government Department, will publish a substitute Index figure which shall be an estimate of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment, and such substitute Index figure shall be used for all purposes for which the actual Index figure would have been relevant. The calculation by the Bank of England of the amounts of principal and/or interest payable on the basis of a substitute Index figure shall be conclusive and binding upon all stockholders. No subsequent adjustment in such amounts will be made in the event of subsequent publication of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment.

23. If any change should be made to the coverage or the basic calculation of the Index which, in the opinion of the Bank of England, constitutes a fundamental change in the Index which would be materially detrimental to the interests of stockholders, Her Majesty's Treasury will publish a notice in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes immediately following the announcement by the relevant Government Department of the change, informing stockholders and offering them the right to require Her Majesty's Treasury to redeem their stock in advance of the revised Index becoming effective for the purposes of this prospectus. Repayment to stockholders who exercise this right will be effected, on a date to be chosen by Her Majesty's Treasury, not later than six months from the month of publication of the revised Index. The amount of principal due on repayment and of any interest which has accrued will be calculated on the basis of the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. A notice setting out the administrative arrangements will be sent to stockholders at their registered address by the Bank of England at the appropriate time.

24. Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (Y), Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 11.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1982, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1982. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price which is a multiple of 25p. TENDERS LODGED WITHOUT A PRICE BEING STATED WILL BE REJECTED.

25. A seperate cheque representing a deposit at the rate of £35.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for must accompany each tender: cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Envelopes containing tenders should be marked "Index-Linked Treasury Tender".

26. Tenders must be for a minimum of £5,000 nominal of Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£5,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

27. Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount of Stock than that tendered for. Valid tenders will be ranked in descending order of price and allotments will be made to tenderers whose tenders are at or above the lowest price at which Her Majesty's Treasury decide that any tender should be accepted (the allotment price). All allotments will be made at the allotment price and tenders which are accepted and which are made at prices above the allotment price will be allotted in full. Any balance of Stock not allotted to tenderers will be allotted at the allotment price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department.

28. Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being the only form in which the Stock may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank of England be withheld until the tenderer's cheque has been paid. In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance of his tender and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to payment of his cheque, but such notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer the Stock so allocated.

29. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when refunded, be remitted by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

30. Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £1,000 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England on any date not later than 12th March 1982. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment.

31. Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form and, where required, a statutory declaration, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 16th March 1982.

32. Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 4th Floor, 14 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EU; at the Bank of Ireland, Moyne Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Callender Street, Belfast BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AN, or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom. Forms of statutory declaration will be made available to successful tenderers with their letters of allotment.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON

22nd January 1982

Attention is drawn to the possibility of postal delays associated with the current rail dispute. For tenderers who do not have ready direct access to the Bank of England (including the Branches and the Glasgow Agency of the Bank) it is possible that their banks or stockbrokers may be prepared to submit tenders on their behalf, together with the appropriate payment, to the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, through the agency of branches or offices in London.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (Y), Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 11.00AM ON THURSDAY, 1982, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England (4th Floor, 14 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EU) not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1982. Envelopes containing tenders should be marked "Index-Linked Treasury Tender"

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £750,000,000

2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 22nd January 1982 as follows:—

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £5,000 and in a multiple as follows:—

1 NOMINAL AMOUNT OF STOCK £

Amount of stock tendered for	Multiple
£5,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

2 AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT(a) £

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £35.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):—

3. TENDER PRICE (b) £ : p.

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p (tenders lodged without a price being stated will be rejected):—

I/We declare that I am/we are an Eligible Holder as defined in paragraph 8 of the prospectus dated 22nd January 1982, or am/are tendering for Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder as so defined.

I/We hereby engage to pay the balance of the purchase money when it becomes due on any allotment that may be in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

.... January 1982

SIGNATURE ....
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

FULL NAME(S)

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:-

POST-TOWN | COUNTY | POSTCODE

a A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Treasury Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

b Each tender must be for one amount and at one price which is a multiple of 25p.

STAMP OF LODGING AGENT (IF ANY)

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
25.9m	AAH	90	+2	6.7	7.5	7.1
4,978,000	AB Electronics	125	+10	5.7	4.5	..
51.0m	AE PLC	52	+4½	2.0	3.8	7.7
63.8m	AGB Research	266	-5	8.3	3.1	27.1
1,267,000	AI Ind Prod	13	..	0.0e	0.1	..
70.8m	APV Hldgs	256	+20	12.9	5.0	6.2
23.2m	Aaronson Bros.	48	-1	3.0	6.3	17.6
28.2m	Acrow 'A'	46	+6	1.1e	2.3	..
16.9m	Advance Serv	57	+3	4.7	8.3	7.4
37.2m	Adwest Group	182	+6	10.7	5.9	10.5
9,200,000	Aeron't & Gen.	230	+5	5.0	2.2	15.6
——	AKZO	510	-2	..	..	..
1,765,000	Allen W. G.	48	..	4.4	9.3	10.7
72.0m	Allied Colloids	167	+7	4.0	2.4	28.0
1,939,000	Allied Plant	13	+1½	..	..	2.6
35.0m	Amal Metal	558	..	8.6	1.5	11.9
2,623,000	Amber Day	17	+1½	..	..	..
17.9m	Amstrad	192	-8	5.6	2.9	13.0
44.5m	Anderson Strath	94	+3½	5.9	6.2	10.5
16.0m	Anglia TV 'A'	123	+8	8.6	7.0	6.0
593.6m	Anglo Amer Ind	£13	..	89.8	6.9	4.3
5,364,000	Aquascutum 'A'	32	+3½	2.9	9.2	10.6
41.2m	Argyll Foods	98	+4	4.6	4.7	13.6
10.8m	Ash & Lacy	260	+7	17.9	6.9	6.7
11.2m	Ass Book	303	+5	11.7	3.8	20.1
557.2m	Ass Brit Food	155	+5	5.4	3.5	8.1
41.2m	Ass Comm 'A'	76	h +9	..e	..	..
12.6m	Ass Fisheries	72	..	1.4	2.0	26.3
20.6m	Ass Leisure	79	+1	7.5	9.5	5.7
50.2m	Ass News	195	+17	14.9	7.6	7.6
3,402,000	Ass Paper	55	+8	2.9b	5.2	12.0
1,728,000	Atkins Bros	54	..	7.1	13.2	6.6
1,108,000	Audiotronic	5½	+1½	..e	..	..
825,000	Do Pref	5½	-¼	..	..	..
6,090,000	Ault & Wiborg	31	+2	1.7	5.5	..
2,928,000	Aurora Hldgs	18	+1	..e	..	..
1,167,000	Austin E.	28	..	1.9	6.7	..
30.9m	Automotive Pd	55	+3	2.9	5.2	..
7,367,000	Avon Rubber	111	+1	4.3	3.9	..
1,403.2m	B A.T. Ind	356	+30	30.0	7.8	6.0
22.4m	BBA Grp	39	+2	2.5	6.4	..
210.4m	BET Dfd	141	+2	10.8n	7.7	6.9
552.8m	BICC	294	+23	14.8b	5.0	12.4
52.0m	BL Ltd	16	-1	..	..	..
516.8m	BOC	157	+11	7.3	4.6	9.9
226.3m	BPB Ind	340	+18	13.6	4.0	7.9
25.7m	BPC	30	+4	..e	..	..
1,298,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	92	+4	8.3	9.0	7.6
19.1m	BSG Int	13½	..	0.1	0.9	..
100.1m	BSR Ltd	87	+6	0.7	0.8	..
559.2m	BTR Ltd	358	+24	11.3	3.2	18.9
99.5m	Babcock Int	90	+1	10.0	11.1	11.3
3,425,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6¾	..	..	..	7.5
34.5m	Baird W.	185	+7	18.5b	10.0	4.7
33.5m	Baker Perkins	101	+7	7.3	7.2	..
21.5m	Bambers Stores	60	+1	2.4	4.1	8.2
2,137,000	Banro Cons	58	+1	4.3	7.4	7.5
9,229,000	Barker & Dobson	7½	+½	..e	..	..
739.8m	Barlow Rand	423	-2	38.6	9.1	3.9
176.9m	Barratt Devs	239	+21	17.6b	7.4	6.6
9,709,000	Barrow Hepbn	34	+3	3.1	9.2	14.0
7,442,000	Barton Grp PLC	31	+1	3.4b	11.1	13.0
13.5m	Bath & P'land	71	+4	4.3	6.0	11.7

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
119.2m	Brit & Com	365	+35	19.3b	5.3	7.4
58.6m	Caledonia Inv	333	+35	20.0	6.0	22.2
22.6m	Fisher J	143	..	3.3	2.3	11.6
8,755,000	Jacobs J. I.	38	+½	3.3	8.7	16.3
140.8m	Ocean Trans	125	+9	12.8	10.3	8.5
204.2m	P & O 'Dfd'	144	+6	11.4	7.9	8.1

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
354.3m	Anglo Am Coal	£14½	-¼	51.8	3.6	..
1,437.7m	Anglo Am Corp	634	+6	58.4	9.2	..
773.8m	Ang Am Gold	£35¼	-2¾	615	17.4	..
387.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£38¾	+½	504	13.0	..
39.2m	Anglovaal	£22	-1	167	7.6	..
39.2m	Do 'A'	£22	-1	167	7.6	..
413.1m	Asarco	£13⅞	+1⁷⁄₁₆	89.0	6.6	..
118.0m	Blyvoors	492	+11	108	21.9	..
16.1m	Bracken Mines	115	+6	3.5	3.1	..
176.0m	Buffelsfontein	£16	+½	349	21.8	..
——	CRA	160	+3	..	..	..
247.2m	Charter Cons	240	+2	14.3	6.2	..
854.3m	Cons Gold Fields	459	+15	35.0	7.6	..
1,147.6m	De Beers 'Dfd'	351	+6	43.2	12.3	..
80.0m	Doornfontein	£8	-¼	107	13.3	..
108.4m	Driefontein	£11¼	-⅛	170	15.1	..
17.4m	Durban Rood	£7½	-¼	99.5	13.3	..
3,468,000	East Dagga	93	-3	87.7	94.3	..
27.0m	E. Rand Prop	£4⅞	+¼	..	..	..
2,977,000	El Oro M & Ex	66	..	3.0	4.5	..
35.3m	Elsburg Gold	117	..	14.3	12.2	..
169.6m	F S Geduld	£16¼	+½	347	21.3	..
4,012,000	Geevor Tin	135	..	..e	..	..
734.0m	Gencor	£9⅝	-⅛	88.8	9.7	..
571.7m	Goldfields S.A.	£35	-2	272	7.8	..
47.3m	Grootvlei	414	+19	80.2	19.4	..
22.9m	Hampton Gold	164	+16	5.6	2.2	..
152.9m	Harmony	£5¹¹⁄₁₆	-½	126	22.2	..
250.6m	Hartebeest	£22½	-1¹¹⁄₁₆	407	18.2	..
263.6m	Jo'burg Cons	£36½	..	330	9.0	..
98.5m	Kinross	553	+32	97.4	17.6	..
413.9m	Kloof	£13¹¹⁄₁₆	..	161	11.8	..
17.6m	Leslie	110	-7	31.7	28.8	..
63.4m	Libanon	£6	+⅛	109	13.7	..
22.3m	Lydenburg Plat	155	..	22.8	14.7	..
496.0m	MIM Hldgs	170	-7	3.2	1.9	..
4,200,000	MTD (Mangula)	21	..	..	..	..
356.2m	Malaysia	90	-3	5.8	8.4	..
5,040,000	Marievale Con	112	+6	29.9	26.8	..
——	Metals Explor	39	-2	..	..	..
56.1m	Middle Wits	570	-25	34.1	6.0	..
617.4m	Minorco	379	-5	11.9	3.2	..
14.8m	Nthgate Explor	225	-15	..	..	..
——	Peko Wallsend	320	-2	..	..	..
222.6m	Pres Brand	£15¾	-⅛	338	21.3	..
207.5m	Pres Steyn	£14¼	+½	293	20.5	..
42.1m	Rand Mine Prop	340	+20	17.1	5.0	..
145.4m	Randfontein	[illegible]	-2	413	15.3	..
——	Renison	225	-10	..	..	..
1,008.2m	Rio Tinto Zinc	429	+15	22.9	5.3	..
255.6m	Rustenburg	204	+2	23.9	11.7	..
7,350,000	Saint Piran	63	fh ..	2.9	4.5	..
139.5m	St Helena	£14½	+⅛	321	22.1	..
73.0m	Sentrust	406	-21	54.8	13.5	..
15.6m	SA Land	170	+5	13.5	7.9	..
4,479,000	South Crofty	24	..	..e	..	..
388.3m	Southvaal	£14¹⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛	230	15.4	..
——	Southwest	26	+1	..	..	..
6,416,000	Sungei Besi	188	..	29.8	15.8	..
76.9m	Tanks Cons	449	..	15.0	3.3	..
1,635,000	Tanjong Tin	110	..	5.0	4.5	..
211.4m	Transvaal Cons	£24½	-1¼	145	5.9	..
114.4m	UC Invest	587	-14	85.4	14.5	..
599.6m	Vaal Reefs	£31⅝	+⅛	549	17.4	..
20.2m	Venterspost	400	+13	44.2	11.1	..
7,346,000	Wankie Colliery	29	..	..	..	..
136.4m	Welkom	519	+38	139	26.8	..
4,760,000	W Rand Cons	112	+6	6.9	6.1	..
66.5m	Western Areas	165	-6	22.0	13.3	..
407.8m	Western Deep	£16⅝	+⅛	229	14.1	..
305.5m	Western Hldgs	£21⅝	+⅛	597	28.0	..
571.8m	Western Mining	223	-2	7.0	3.1	..
155.2m	Winkelhaak	£12¼	-⅛	230	18.9	..
24.5m	Zambia Copper	20	+1	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
25.4m	Ampol Pet	97	-1	3.4	3.5	23.7
4,745,000	Anvil	137	+2	..	..	..
——	Atlantic Res	199	-5	..	..	..
——	Berkeley Exp	262	..	..	..	..
11.2m	Brit Borneo	250	..	17.6	7.1	15.6
5,522.5m	B.P.	304	+1	28.9b	9.5	3.5
158.2m	Burmah Oil	110	-3	9.3	8.4	6.7
81.9m	Carless Capel	166	-1	3.9	2.4	21.6
19.7m	Century Oils	86	+3	4.0	4.7	8.9
17.1m	Charterhall	43	-1	0.4	0.9	53.3
64.5m	Charterhse Pet	81	+4	1.1b	1.3	23.3
296.9m	CF Petroles	£12	+½	222	19.4	3.7
——	Collins K.	97	+12	..	..	..
——	Damson Oil	481	+2	..	..	..
——	Gas & Oil Acre	420	+5	..	..	..
111.9m	Global Nat Res	£5⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
40.5m	KCA Int	113	-2	7.9	7.0	19.0
273.1m	Lasmo	372	-25	174	46.7	12.4
71.2m	Do Ops	£9½	+⅛	90.5	9.5	31.7
76.1m	Do 14% Ln	£101½	+3	1400	13.8	..
13.9m	New Court Nat	42	..	1.4	3.4	20.6
53.9m	Premier Cons	51	..	..	..	..
179.8m	Ranger Oil	325	-28	..	..	..
4,662.3m	Royal Dutch	£17¹⁵⁄₃₂	+¼	123	7.0	3.1
4,170.3m	Shell Trans	384	+2	27.3	7.1	4.9
133.9m	Tricentrol	220	..	12.0	5.5	8.9
15.4m	TR Energy	77	-1	..	..	24.6
469.0m	Ultramar	436	-22	17.1	3.9	6.7
144.8m	Weeks Petrol	275	-10	..	..	25.6

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
18.3m	Allied Ldn	59	+7	1.9	2.2	17.9
79.2m	Allnatt Ldn	198	+8	6.3	3.2	22.0
4,664,000	Anglo Met	82	..	1.4b	1.7	..
14.0m	Apex	139	+5	2.9	2.2	41.7
7,286,000	Aquis	29	+3½	1.3	4.4	27.9
20.3m	Beaumont Prop	129	h -2	8.2	6.4	20.2
57.1m	Berkeley Hmbro	336	h +10	9.4	2.8	21.3
43.1m	Bradford Prop	196	+12	6.1	3.3	13.6
87.3m	British Land	84	+7½	0.7b	0.8	12.5
84.6m	Brixton Estate	109	+4	4.2	3.9	25.0
91.3m	Cap & Counties	119	+7	5.1	4.3	16.5
68.1m	Chesterfield	345	+15	9.3	2.7	42.6
49.2m	Churchbury Est	655	+35	17.9	2.7	38.6
33.7m	City Offices	126	h +10	4.4	3.5	46.5
7,154,000	Control Secs	57	+1	5.2n	9.2	8.2
22.2m	Country & New T	49	+3	1.2b	2.5	..
27.7m	Daejan Hldgs	170	+9	5.5	3.2	11.5
7,962,000	Espley-Tyas	85	+6	5.7	6.7	2.4
10.7m	Estates & Gen	59	+5	2.3	3.9	..
23.2m	Evans of Leeds	71	+1	3.4	4.8	15.4
16.8m	Fed Land	155	+5	4.8	3.1	25.0
217.3m	Gt Portland	180	+4	7.1	4.0	34.2
8,845,000	Guildhall	145	..	7.4	5.1	17.9
238.0m	Hammerson 'A'	635	+30	13.6	2.1	72.7
111.9m	Haslemere Ests	386	+22	9.9b	2.6	26.2
30.8m	Kent M. P.	72	+5	1.6	2.2	6.8
101.1m	Laing Props	187	+7	6.1	3.2	26.7
1,059.3m	Land Securities	303	+22	11.9	3.9	32.5
50.4m	Ldn & Prov Sh	467	+9	3.4	0.7	..
36.2m	Ldn Shop	120	h +1	6.1b	5.1	19.4
23.1m	Lynton Hldgs	233	+5	4.9b	2.1	65.3
452.6m	MEPC	222	r +2¼	9.3	4.2	24.6
20.3m	McKay Secs	147	+7	3.9	2.6	36.6
3,402,000	Markheath	126	+1	19.5	15.5	..
8,808,000	Marlborough	41	-2	0.5	1.1	..
2,464,000	Marler Estates	63	+1	2.9	4.5	17.3
3,360,000	Mountleigh	84	+1	5.0	6.0	14.8
4,089,000	Municipal	845	+10	10.7	1.3	27.8
19.5m	North British	151	+2	4.4	2.9	21.7
42.5m	Peachey Prop	146	+6	6.4	4.4	22.1
43.4m	Prop & Rever	160	+8	4.3	2.7	34.2
60.6m	Prop Hldgs	160	+10	5.0b	3.1	41.6
57.9m	Prop Sec	130	+6	2.6b	2.0	60.7
5,117,000	Raglan Prop	12½	+1½	..	..	31.3
3,895,000	Regional	153	+5	2.9	1.9	28.9
34.6m	Do A	152	+7	2.9	1.9	28.7
19.4m	Rosehaugh	265	+15	3.0	1.1	7.4
24.3m	Rush & Tomkins	222	+6	5.7	2.6	..
65.6m	Scot Met Props	88	+6	4.6b	5.3	23.0
180.3m	Slough Ests	127	+5	4.2	3.3	19.4
174.3m	Stock Conv	333	+13	5.7	1.7	32.2
80.7m	Town & City	31	+1¼	0.0e	..	..
14.6m	Trafford Park	137	+1	10.4	7.6	14.2
5,669,000	Trust Secs	341	+14	..	..	8.3
6,560,000	Webb J.	25½	-½	0.7	2.9	19.8

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
31.9m	Barlow Hldgs	68	-1	4.3	6.3	..
12.3m	Castlefield	410	-10	10.0	2.4	..
222.7m	Cons Plant	48	..	3.3g	6.9	..
941,000	Doranakande	124	-3	4.3	3.5	..
300.5m	Harrisons Malay	180	-1	11.4	6.4	..
199.2m	Highlds & Low	67	+4	3.0	4.5	..
4,500,000	Hongkong	500	..	30.0	6.0	..
3,937,000	Killinghall	500	..	20.0	4.0	..
13.3m	Majedie	86	..	3.9	4.6	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,880,000	Assam Frontier	200	..	14.3	7.1	..
11.1m	Camellia Inv	440	..	7.1	1.6	..
15.0m	McLeod Russel	373	..	11.8	3.2	..
979,000	Moran	260	..	7.1t	3.6	..
920,000	Surmah Valley	115	..	1.4	1.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,339,000	Calcutta Elec	41	+3	9.1	22.2	..
1,163,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32½	+1½	500	15.4	..
24.7m	Gt Nthn Tele	£33½	-½	150	4.5	12.6
268.4m	Imp Cont Gas	208	..	11.9	5.7	13.2
1,060,000	Milford Docks	136	..	0.7	0.5	..
2,767,000	Nesco Inv	133	+3	10.0	7.5	..
——	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	+½	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Rugby Union

Slain Welsh dragon puts Ireland on road to Triple Crown

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Ireland 20 Wales 12

This rousing and utterly convincing Irish victory at Lansdowne Road, Dublin, not only ended a barren sequence of seven defeats but left them with the dizzy contemplation that, if they can find the same inspiration at Twickenham on Saturday week, success over Scotland in Dublin a fortnight later would bring them their first Triple Crown in 33 years. Just now, however, they are concentrating their thought on one match at a time, and on patching up their wounded for the second hurdle.

These include Dean, a centre who retired at half time with a shin injury, but sadly not his midfield partner, Irwin, whose broken leg means that his season is finished. Two of the doughty forward heroes, Keane and Duggan, were in the wars but lasted the course with a marvellous commitment.

All save Irwin have been chosen for the England game, the only new man being Michael Kiernan, a nephew of the distinguished Tom, who won the first cap as Irwin's replacement against Wales.

In a Welsh side losing a sixth successive international away from home, and deprived of their limping captain, Gareth Davies, early in the second period, it is pertinent to wonder how many heads may roll amongst the forwards before France play in Cardiff on February 6.

After trailing 8—9 at the interval, Ireland assumed all but total control of the second half to win, on a perfect day for rugby, by a goal, two penalty goals and two tries to a goal, a dropped goal and a penalty.

All three Irish tries were spanking ones, and they bring their tally against Wales, in this respect, to 8—2 in the past three seasons. All of them were scored by their wings, one of whom, Finn, would have had a hat-trick if Kiernan had been able to find him with a scoring pass. And all—including that fourth chance—were engineered by Campbell, whose superbly-rounded display at stand-off half evoked echoes of great men in Green such as Mike Gibson and Jackie Kyle.

The first was finished off by Ringland, fast, strong and secure on the right, when O'Driscoll won a short line-out and Slattery and Orr set up a ruck from Campbell's telling chip into space. Irwin supplied the last, crucial pass and Ringland stormed over at the corner through an ineffective shoulder challenge from Gareth Davies.

For the second and third, Campbell laid bare the frailties of the Welsh defence close in.

Arcing round the short side of his scrummage, in the 48th minute of the first half, he cut through with dummy, sidestep and acceleration to make a try for Finn. Just after the interval, he worked another dummy and an outside break, behind a scrummage in which the declining Welsh forwards had been pushed off their own ball, and had Murphy safely putting in Finn for his second. By then, Murphy had replaced Dean to win his second cap.

To all this, a refreshed, relaxed maestro added, whether under fierce pressure or not, some infallible line or tactical kicking. Landing all of the Irish goals, and missing three long ones by a whisker, Campbell brought his tally in thirteen internationals to 106 points.

The Irish selectors, criticized for leaving out Ward, could wear a knowing smile. They could feel gratified too, by the resilience of their pack in the tight, their storming efforts in the loose and more, especially, in the unexpected riches gleaned at the lineouts which Ireland won 34—21, with an advantage of 21—11 in the first half. Here, Lenihan, an exciting new force, O'Driscoll and Keane, were the prime producers.

The writing looked plainly writ for Wales around half time when their one clear asset, scrummage control, began to crumble. The lethal Holmes had darted over for a try on the half hour behind his forwards' strength close in, but thereafter the threat he posed was well-contained. His line-out gave him plenty of ball he could have done without, and Fitzgerald, the Irish hooker, had a field day in swift and avid pursuit. Their new captain did Ireland proud in all ways, but every manjack played his part.

Orr had a tremendous game, and one may ask how much pressure the Welsh tight forwards had been exerting if the Irish front row were able to be so conspicuous in the open. This was not the Price or the Wheel we remember in their prime. Moriarty was relatively subdued, perhaps because of his ankle troubles.



Campbell : evoked great names like Gibson and Kyle.

Not a lot was seen of Phillips or Stephens. Mark Davies was anonymous on a flank, and Williams won some line-out ball on the other, without being seen too often to do the essential defensive chores. Squire did his best not to be submerged at number eight.

It was an unhappy occasion for Gareth Davies, first with a calf injury and then with one to a thigh. Pearce, who replaced him to win a third cap, kicked inconsistently but managed—echoes of the Irish game in Cardiff last season—a dropped goal from short range behind a line-out won by Williams. The Welsh three-quarter line had little to enthuse about and Rees, I think, spent his afternoon without receiving a pass.

The fullback, Evans, kicked a handsome early penalty and emerged with credit in spite of failing to make a try when Holmes set him clear with a long pass from a scrummage. Evans had Ackerman free on his right, but was unlucky, perhaps, while veering inside, to trip over Irwin's outstretched leg. This was the incident that ended Irwin's part in the game.

MacNeill had a very sound game at fullback for Ireland, and their scrum half, McGrath, waxed stronger with his quick service and tactical acumen after an uneasy beginning. The home side may have finished the match with two new centres but, my goodness, how well the replacements tackled.

IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Dublin University); T M Ringland (Queen's University), D G Irwin (Queen's University) (rep: P M Dean, St Mary's College) (rep: M C Finn, Cork Constitution) [illegible]; S O Campbell (Old Belvedere), R J M McGrath (Wanderers); P A Orr (Old Wesley), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's, captain), G A J McLoughlin (Shannon), [illegible] J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (UCC), W P Duggan (Blackrock College), J F Slattery (Blackrock College).

WALES: G Evans (Maesteg); R A Ackerman (Newport), [illegible] (Swansea), C F W Rees (London Welsh); W G Davies (Cardiff, captain) (rep: G Pearce, Bridgend), T D Holmes (Cardiff); G Price (Pontypool), A J Phillips (Cardiff), [illegible] R D Moriarty (Swansea), G A D Wheel (Swansea), [illegible] J Squire (Pontypool).

Referee: J Short (Scotland).

Irish hopes go under in their own mudflats

London Irish 7 Coventry 10

Coventry's powerful pack of forwards held the key to the Midland club's success on the mudflats at Sunbury yesterday; and with the two England players, Rose and Davies, adding deft little touches London Irish's ambition in the John Player Cup evaporated. Scoring a try and two penalty goals to a penalty goal and a try, Coventry, chiefly through the ascendancy of their forwards, generally managed to hold Irish in a vice-like grip.

Irish were given a good start by their celebrated goal-kicker, Meanwell, who landed an early penalty goal, but Coventry were soon to give evidence of an all-round excellence; that they were going to be a hard nut to crack was obvious also, not least to Irish themselves.

Hence in their anxiety Irish started out on a chapter of mistakes at set-pieces and elsewhere. So marked were their misdemeanours and the string of penalties which followed them that the uninitiated might well have complained of a heavy bias, a grudge even on the part of Mr Farr, the referee.

That was not so and Mr Farr's skill and efficiency contributed much to an absorbing, hard-fought match. Nothing was more exciting than the climax wherein Bates ran in a rattling good try as Irish pushed Coventry back to their own line in one last frantic and exhaustive assault.

Yet Coventry's defensive capabilities were never in question and in these last, pulsating minutes, first Davies and then Rose underlined the point with two beautiful clearing kicks to touch.

When it came to line-kicking none did better than Meanwell and O'Donnell, who was obliged to retire injured late in the second half. Place-kicking was another matter, though, for a 30-yard strip forming a rectangle between the 22-metre lines on the grandstand side of the pitch could be likened to a ploughed field and elsewhere the ground was very heavy.

There were two speculative attempts at drop goals by Rose and O'Donnell and, while Irish were reflecting on their misfortune as again they were penalized for infringing one law or another, Rose fired six shots at goal. He was successful with two penalty goals only, one in each half; [illegible] an upright with his second attempt but failed to convert Thomas's try. This could be attributed to Steve Thomas's initiative in taking a tapped penalty and smart handling by Davies and the centres who gave Hudman the opportunity to show his strength and speed.

LONDON IRISH: P O'Donnell (rep, D Walsh); J Bates, A Watkinson, N Murphy, C Meanwell; H Condon, B Murphy; A Newberry, G Beringer, P Enevoldson, P Crotty, R Travers, G McCarthy, J O'Driscoll, M Smythe.

COVENTRY: M Rose; S Maisey, T Buttimore, D Foulkes, M Hudman; H Davies, S Thomas; L Johnson, S Brain, S Wilkes, P Thomas, A Gulliver, B Fido, M Malik, G Robbins.

Referee: P Farr (London).

Rugby League

Understudies take the centre of the stage

By Keith Macklin

Hull 12 Hull KR 4

The celebrations began early on the west bank of the River Hull. On Saturday night, the Hull team coach made an unscheduled run from Headingly through Hull's main thoroughfares to the Boulevard Ground, and such is the effectiveness of radio and the bush telegraph that black and white bedecked supporters came out to cheer the arrival of the John Player Trophy.

Hull, so often the understudies, took the centre of the stage on Saturday. Their win over their arch rivals was decisive, timely and thoroughly conclusive. It was not an attractive open game, since such self-indulgent frolics would have been far too frivolous for a Humberside derby. Play was hard, tough, and tense, with each score needing to be painfully extracted from the opposition. Nevertheless, there were moments of excellent rugby.

For Hull, Norton showed his usual classy touches at loose forward, Dean was a beaver at halfback, and Wileman's try in the first half was a gem of impudence and enterprise. From a play-the-ball on the right hand touchline, he spotted the Hull Kingston Rover's defence moving inside for an orthodox passing movement. Like a hare escaping the hounds he shot up the touchline and eluded the despairing dive of Fairbairn for the game's only try. It was an effort of monumental cheekiness, and the Rovers' defenders could hardly believe their eyes, or hide their blushes.

As Hull's tight defence clamped a stranglehold on the Rovers' attacks, some Rovers players became irritable and penalties were conceded. Crooks completed four goals and Dean dropped a goal. Rovers, suffering the indignity of not scoring a try against their deadly rivals, could only manage two penalty goals from Fairbairn.

Skerrett, the powerful and hard-running Hull front row forward, won the man of the match award with a stirling display. Less worthily, Stone the Hull captain, and Holdstock, the Rovers' prop, were dismissed for a late set to. The crowd of 25,245 was a record for the competition, and despite the heated rivalry, behaviour was impeccable.

Fulham can stop the slide to bottom of table

By John Clemison

Fulham 13, Wakefield Trinity 12

Fulham's slide down the first division table seems to date back to a chilly day in October when Wigan edged their way past the Londoners by a dropped goal on the sound of the hooter. At that time Fulham were averaging a point a match and were worthy contenders for the Slalom Lager championship.

Since then, however, Fulham have tumbled to the relegation zone and seemed destined to return to second division obscurity where they were unable to overcome Wakefield Trinity, who have taken only seven points from fifteen games this season.

Ten minutes from the end, however, the dwindling number of home supporters had visions of a repeat of that fateful day against Wigan having built up a ten point lead in the first ten minutes and improved on it to be 13—3 up at halftime, they allowed Wakefield to creak back into the game.

So it was that Fletcher and Lyons accepted perfectly timed passes to touch down, finishing the game with two tries apiece. Indeed, Wakefield would have been even farther ahead if either Lyons or Box had managed to improve on any of the four tries or several chances of penalty goals.

Most impartial spectators reasoned that Wakefield would win in the dying minutes, but with Fletcher having to be taken to hospital with severe concussion after a collision with M'Barki and several other nasty injuries to the Wakefield forwards, Wakefield's impetus gradually faded.

Fulham's early lead came from two deceptively simple tries by Dalgreen and Diamond adding a penalty goal. Wakefield were further demoralized by a gift of a try from an interception by Diamond in his own 22. He ran 70 metres before presenting M'Barki with his first try in rugby league.

After the break, however, Wakefield's confidence grew by leaps and bounds and the weakness that the inexperienced M'Barki had created on Fulham's left flank became cruelly exposed. His inability to tackle soundly gave Fletcher yards of room and led to an unnecessary concern in the centre about the ability of the former Moroccan rugby union international to stand the pace of 80 minutes rugby league.

FULHAM: C Ganley; A Cambriani, N Tuffs, S Diamond, H M'Barki, D Eckersley, R Bowden (replacement J Crossley), H Beverley, J Dalgreen, A Gourley (replacement M Hordman), J Wood, D Allen, I Doherty.

WAKEFIELD TRINITY: H Box; A Fletcher (replacement I Hopkinson), E Walters, D Parker, J Lyons, K Tinker, [illegible], R Bratt, D Heslop, W Harris, B Juliff, J Thompson (replacement M Carlson), G Eccles.

Referee: M R Whitfield (Widnes).

Leigh close gap on Widnes at the top

By Keith Macklin

As the championship programme resumed in full after the freeze Leigh seized their opportunity to narrow the gap behind Widnes at the top of the first division. Widnes had no fixture and Leigh comfortably beat St Helens 27—5, a victory which put them four points behind the leaders with two games in hand.

Against a team which had conceded 70 points in two matches Leigh scored four tries in the first quarter through Woods, Tomlinson, Green and Donlan, and Woods kicked three goals. In the second half Porter added a fifth try and Woods kicked three more goals.

Barrow ended Leeds's recent revival by scoring 10 points early in the first half and holding out against strong second-half pressure. Ball was once again the Barrow inspiration, landing three goalsand two dropped goals to add to the ries from Herbert and McConnell. Dick and Heselwood scored the Leeds tries and Dick kicked two goals.

In the second division Carlisle maintained their remarkable run of away victories and their leadership of the table with a 13—10 win at Rochdale. Carlisle had to fight bad after Rochdale had led 9—5 at half-time with a try by Marsh and three goals from MacCorquodale against a try from Hollingsworth and a goal by Ferres. In Carlisle's second-half winning rally Morgan and Stephenson scored tries and Feres kicked another goal.

Workington Town, Oldham, Swinton and Cardiff City all enhanced their promotion chances with wins. Cardiff had to struggle to beat Doncaster at Ninian Park, Fenwick landing four goals in their hard-earned 14—12 victory.

Saturday

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Final: Hull 12 Hull Kingston Rovers 4.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 14, Leeds 10; Featherstone Rovers 12, Bradford Northern 20; Fulham 13, Wakefield Trinity 12; Leigh 27, St Helens 5; Whitehaven 10, York 10.

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff 14, Doncaster 12; Rochdale Hornets 10, Carlisle 13; Dewsbury 10, Salford 24; Halifax 25, Batley 10; [illegible], Blackpool 9; Keighley 10, Workington 12; Oldham 26, Huddersfield 6; Swinton 10, Bramley 3.

Great coach dies

Pretoria, Jan 23.—Buurman Van Zyl, Northern Transvaal rugby union coach and one of South Africa's most successful coaches, died here last night of a heart attack. He was 63. Under Van Zyl, Northern Transvaal won the Currie Cup, the country's top rugby prize, nine times and shared it twice.—Reuter.

Inhibitions that made hard work of victory

By David Hands

Bath 9 Rosslyn Park 11

Rosslyn Park, twice losing finalists in the John Player competition, are always difficult opponents in the Cup. But while they squander possession which sometimes appears to be fed by conveyor belt—as they did in their third-round match at the Bath Recreation ground on Saturday with their stonily inhibited tactics—they will always stand in fear of defeat against sides whom they should, by rights, demolish.

Park supporters will point to the result, a win by two tries and a dropped goal to three penalty goals, as justification.

The game cried out for some variation of tactics, but if Thornton did not pump the ball high in the air, Greenhalgh did, giving Ralston and Trevaskis the chance to air their catching skills. There were no back row moves of consequence, Tiddy on the left wing never saw the ball and Gill's try was as much courtesy of Bath

Given that Greenhalgh, normally so dependable, had a poor day with his place-kicking, Bath could still have won for all their difficulties. Lewis's game at scrum half suffered through the pressure exerted on his forwards and the tight marking of the Park backs ensured that Bath could not spread their game.

For all the use that was made of him, Wyatt might as well have been composing another series of features for *The Times*, though two typical meandering runs from deep in his own half betrayed the man's hopeless inventiveness.

That other great individualist, Ripley, was absent from the Park XV after straining ligaments against Esher in midweek, an injury which enabled Rodgers—"call me thirty-ish"—to play his second game of the season. The fact that their forwards were rich in experience, however, did not stop the Park from offering penalties with gay abandon: Ralston kicked two out of four attempts but Gill intercepted a pass from Jones to race 40 metres for a try just before half-time.

Thornton popped over a dropped goal to give Park the lead and, after Dewey had been tackled behind a scrum 15 metres out, the stand-off scooped up the loose ball and made off down the blind side past a startled defence for a try. Ralston's third penalty kept Bath well in the match—technically, that is. In practice the Park should have been out of sight.

BATH: C Ralston; B Trevaskis, S Halliday, A Rees, D Wyatt; J Horton (captain), S Lewis; C Lilley, R Cunningham, R Lee, S Jones, N Gaymond, D Barry, M Patching, R Lye.

ROSSLYN PARK: J Graves; J Gill, N Anderson, M Greenhalgh, S Tiddy; J Thornton, P Dewey; P Curtis, P Keith-Roach, N Hinton, B Cooper, A Rodgers, P Ackford, R Montgomery, N Mantell (captain).

Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

Exiles take their text from Calcutta Cup game

By John Clemison

London Welsh 16 Lydney 3

London Welsh seemed to have taken their text for Saturday's John Player Cup tie against Lydney from the disappointing Calcutta Cup match between England and Scotland the week before. Despite taking nine-tenths of the possession, they chose to wheel at most set scrums, hoist the ball aimlessly upfield and rely heavily on kicks at goal, no matter how tricky the angle or unreliable the kicker.

Lydney could hardly believe their luck. Though clearly lacking match practice and going backwards at the set pieces, the Gloucestershire champions managed to hold Welsh to 3—3 with only 20 minutes remaining.

But Lydney ran out of steam in the last quarter and let in a goal, a try and a second dropped goal. Keith Davies, Curtis, Vine and Saville had all spoilt the bulk of the London Welsh possession with their smothering tackles; Price and Howell had pushed the Exiles back with some improbable clearance kicks; and Wilkins had become so confident that his presence in the line was threatening to tear the Welsh apart.

After the game, the Lydney coach, Derek George, was bold enough to say that his team need have taken no more than 30 per cent of the possession to win. Moreover, had Lydney drawn Welsh at home (this was their sixth away game in six entries into the competition proper), the score might have been reversed.

Lydney held Welsh for forty agonizing minutes, Price's first-half penalty goal cancelling George's early dropped goal. Midway through the second half, Lydney were struggling against the well-organized Welsh pack, which retained its balance although John, a hooker, had to play in the second row instead of Thomas. From a scrum almost on the Lydney line, the Welsh eight rolled forwards once more: Parsons tapped the ball and George touched down on the blind-side.

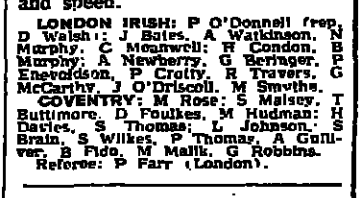
Moments later, an uncharacteristic error by Price in front of his own posts enabled Welsh to launch one of their few open movements, George and Bowring combining well to send Rees over for a try. George converted and added a dropped goal.

Unless London Welsh can shake off their dependence on 10-man rugby, they will surely not progress much farther in this season's cup.

LONDON WELSH: H. Davies; M Titley, M Walbyoff, J Hurley, D Rees; R Owen, I George; T Jones, B Light, B Bradley, R John, E Lewis, K Bowring (capt), M Watkins, G Parsons.

LYDNEY: I Wilkins; M Howells, B Vine (Capt), J Saville, A Richards; C Price, P Howell; R Davies, L Weaver, R Trafford, J Weech, P Grindle, K Davies, R Lambert, A Curtis.

Referee: P Ingles (Staffs).



Poor response to appeal

By Iain Mackkenzie

The Scottish Rugby Union has raised less than half the £3.12m it needs for its proposed new stand at Murrayfield. An appeal launched last autumn has produced a poor response, and Mr Fraser MacAllister, its president, admitted at the weekend that he was "very disappointed."

The stand, to provide 10,000 extra seats, will, however, be built. Work is due to begin in March, and if necessary, a bank loan will be obtained. "We hope to avoid that," Mr MacAllister said, "because of the high interest rates payable.

"The response so far from both companies and clubs themselves in Scotland has been particularly disappointing, and I want to make it quite clear that the appeal, for interest-free loans in return for guaranteed seats is still open."

Hockey

Richmond wins head them towards premier division

By Sydney Friskin

Richmond 3 Purley 1

Richmond's two victories during the weekend lifted them from sixth to fourth place on the London league table with a percentage of 74.35. Their 3—1 win over Mid-Surrey on Saturday was followed by a similar success over Purley yesterday.

Having completed thirteen matches, Richmond need to play only one more to qualify for the semi-final play-offs. They seem most likely now to finish in the top ten who will play in the premier division of the league next season.

In the first couple of minutes of yesterday's game Richmond should have scored, but they did not, and spent the next fifteen minutes entrenched in their own half conceding four short corners. Nevertheless, it was their ability to seize chances that turned the tide.

A free hit after a long corner in Richmond's favour was picked-up by Girdwood, who ran through on his own from the 25 yard line to score in the 27th minute. Carr increased the lead in the twelfth minute of the second half after Bateman had saved well from Barford.

Two minutes later Van Houten, whose speed and stickwork were conspicuous in Purley's attacks, reduced the lead, deflecting a shot by Oakes from a short corner to take the goalkeeper by surprise.

But Purley's chances receded in the sixteenth minute of this period when Carr put Girdwood through to score the best goal of the match with a clean, superbly-timed hit.

Purley had as much of the game as Richmond in the first few minutes, but could not make the most of two short corners and Richmond emerged deserving winners. For Richard Oakes, the Purley captain, it was *his* hundredth first team game.

RICHMOND: A Filby; J Blacker, G Daubenny, G Hutchings, M Barford, P Newton (capt), T Priday, E Hyde, R Carr, I Girdwood, I Simpkin.

PURLEY: R Bateman; T Maunder, D Kerslake, M Slaton, R Oakes (capt), M Cremin, M Atack, N Walford, D Taylor, M van Houten, R Iswarian.

Umpires: K Rowe and D Hall (Southern Counties).

RESULTS: Club championship: East play-offs: Southend and Benfleet 1, Blueharts 2; Wisbech 0, Bedford 1; Blueharts 2, Bedford 0 (Blueharts qualify for national rounds).

Saturday

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 1, Wimbledon 0; Cambridge University 3, Tulse Hill 1; Hawks 0, Spencer 3; London University 0, Hounslow 5; Mid-Surrey 1, Richmond 3; Oxford University 0, Beckenham 2; Purley 1, Guildford 2; Southgate 6, Old Kingstonians 1; Surbiton 1, Reading 4; Teddington 2, Dulwich 0.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Bishop's Stortford 4, Bedfordshire Eagles 1; Bluehearts 0, Ipswich 0; Broxbourne 1, Bedford 1; Cambridge City 4, Chelmsford 0; Norfolk Wanderers 0, Pelicans 1; Norwich Un'on 0, Westcliffe 1; West Herts 0, Norwich Grasshoppers 0.

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL MATCHES (at Cheltenham): East 2, South 3; Midlands 2, North 2.

Miss Hobley's three goals give South title

By Joyce Whitehead

Three important goals by Lesley Hobley gave South the territorial championship at Cheltenham over the weekend. Miss Hobley scored the winning goal to beat East 3—2 on Saturday and yesterday she broke the deadlock against Midlands 10 minutes before the final whistle by scoring twice. Sheila Harding added another to give South a 3—0 win.

South still have to play West, but no one can catch them now. East who have won one and lost one, still have to play North and Midlands,

Katie Dodd, with a penalty, and Sheila Harding gave South a 2—0 lead against East. Janet Jurischka put East level only for Miss Hobley to score the winner. Kim Gordon and Jane Swinnerton (Midlands) and Julie Bannister and Carol Dudley (North) were the scorers in Saturday's other match, a 2—2 draw.

Rhona Bradley and Miss Powell scored two quick goals for North yesterday in the first seven minutes against West and thereafter neither side looked like adding to the score. Midlands survived a charmed life in the goalless first half against South, whose forwards did everything but score. In the second half, however, Midlands had no answer to the good teamwork of South and after Miss Hobley had opened the scoring there was no stopping them.

Success handed on a plate to Harlequins

By Gordon Allan

Harlequins 19 Wasps 10

To everyone except Harlequins the result of this John Player Cup match at the Stoop ground on Saturday was probably a surprise.

Watched by Budge Rogers, chairman of the England selectors, Harlequins, the faster, more incisive team, scored 10 points in five minutes near the end to beat Wasps by a goal, three penalty goals and a try to a try, a penalty and a dropped goal. Since the match also counted towards the London merit table, there was a bonus in it for Harlequins.

Wasps led twice but inspired little confidence. To have given away 10 points when they did was predictable. That is what hindsight says. For 70 minutes they tried to crack Harlequins, and failed.

The effort exhausted them, psychologically if not physically; their concentration lapsed, and Harlequins did not so much score two tries as receive them on salvers.

Jackson scored the first and Birkett the second. Chris Butcher, who should have been tackled 20 metres earlier, barged into Wasps 22, from him the ball went to Gilbert, and from Gilbert inside to Jackson. Then Wasps started a passing movement near their goal-line, there was a muddle in midfield, Hodgkiss found himself with the ball, and over went Birkett for a try that Dudman, who had already kicked three penalties, converted.

The set scrummages were shared, with one heel against the head to each side, which reflects credit on Bartholomew, Wasps third choice hooker. Elsewhere, it was an unequal battle. Harlequins won the lineouts 23—13, thanks mainly to Riddell, and the rucks 12—8.

Dun scored Wasps try from a break by Melville. Hughes dropped a goal (some thought the ball had not cleared the crossbar) and Stringer kicked one penalty in five attempts. Cardus plunged through once and a try seemed certain until Isighei gave Donellan a forward pass. Wasps chances, though, were few.

Harlequins should have scored two tries in the first half. Birkett dropped the ball at the conclusion of a movement spanning 80 metres, and John Butcher was ankle-tapped by Melville a few strides from home.

HARLEQUINS: R Dudman, G Birkett, A Dent, D Hodgkiss, J Butcher; G Gilbert; H McHardy, T Claxton, C Korsey, A Barker, D Cooke, R Riddell, P Jackson, R Best (captain), C Butcher.

WASPS: N Stringer, S O'Reilly, R Cardus, M Taylor (captain), P Southern, R Hughes, N Melville, P Rendall, K Bartholomew, A Isighei, M Leggett, J Bonner, B Donollan, A Dun, R Smith.

Referee: P Hughes (Manchester).

St Ives resilience fades

By a Special Correspondent

St Ives 6 Bristol 16

Cheered on by a partisan crowd St Ives made Bristol fight hard for their third round John Player Cup victory. If the St Ives full back, Mike Rowe, had been more fortunate with goal kicks the result would have been closer.

The heavy ground and tight covering and positive tackling of the home side prevented Bristol's lively three quarters, imaginatively prompted by their fly half, Sorrell, from showing their true potential. A powerful pack ensured Bristol territorial advantage, particularly in the first half when St Ives rarely escaped from their own half.

But St Ives' lighter forwards were not overwhelmed and gave a good account of themselves in loose play. Cornwall's captain, Peter Hendy, Roger Corin and Kevin Trudgeon were prominent.

The accurate kicking of Sorrell laid the foundation of Bristol's victory. He scored a penalty goal after two minutes and led a succession of raids during which he kicked a fine dropped goal. Rowe replied with a penalty goal but Bristol went into the second half with a 12—3 lead. Hesford touched down after a forward rush on the right and Sorrell skilfully converted.

After half time St Ives had more of the game, with a little help from the wind, and showed they were at least as fit as Bristol. Hart's tactical kicking from fly half caused problems for the Bristol defence and Rowe kept St Ives in the game with a long-range penalty.

Pomphrey was unlucky to have a try disallowed for a forward pass but Morley, the Bristol captain, put the issue beyond doubt with a smart try following right-wing pressure. St Ives fought bravely for a try in the closing minutes

ST IVES: M Rowe, V Thomas, G Thirlby, K Trevorrow, T Bassett, A Hart, M McClary, D Ferrell, M Moran, L Stevens, R Corin, C Guppy, P Hendy, P Trudgeon, K Trudgeon.

BRISTOL: P Cue, A Morley, J Watson, J Carr, A Rudd, D Sorrell, R Harding, J Doubleday, K Bogira, A Sheppard, N Pomphrey, P Stiff, M Baker, R Hesford, P Polledri.

Referee: Chris Shulle.

☐ There was little joy either for the rest of the junior sides looking for cup glory. High Wycombe held Gloucester to a 6—6 half-time score at Kingsholm before wilting under a second half onslaught to finally go down 40—6. Morley missed a hatfull of kicks at goal at Northampton, when stronger nerves could have caused the third round's shock result. Instead, Northampton scraped nervously through 12—7.

The Harrogate scrum half, Irvine, gave his side hopes of a shock at Moseley withi a second minute try. But the home side drew level within six minutes and gradually pull away for a 17—4 victory.

Hare's milestone

"Dusty" Hare took his career points tally beyond the 4,000 mark as holders, Leicester, crushed Hartlepool Rovers 53—19 in the John Player Cup. He scored 21 points.

Weekend results

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Ireland 20, Wales 12.

JOHN PLAYER: Third round: Bath 9, Rosslyn Park 11; Bedford 3, Gosforth 14; Blackheath 5, London Scottish 6; Exeter 7, Thurrock 0; Gloucester 40, High Wycombe 6; Harlequins 19, Wasps 10; Leicester 53, Hartlepool Rovers 19; London Welsh 16, Lydney 3; Moseley 17, Harrogate 4; Northampton 12, Morley 7; Nottingham 9, Sale 16; Orrell 12, Liverpool 15; Richmond 10, Metropolitan Police 20; St Ives 6, Bristol 16; Waterloo 3, Nuneaton 0.

CLUB MATCHES: Ayr 0, Stewart's-Melville F.P. 21; Boroughmuir 10, Hawick 18; Bradford 7, New Brighton 1?; Cambridge University 4, Birkenhead Park 10; Gala 23, Middlesbrough 0; Gordonians 36, Kilmarnock 6; Headingley 2?, Northern 7; Heriot's 54, Edinburgh Wanderers 3; Hull and E.R. 14, Chester 10; Kelso 12, Jedforest 6; Langholm 6, Selkirk 10; Penarth 35, Clifton 3; Rugby 10, West Hartlepool 13; Saracens 4, Royal Navy 19; Vale of Lune 20, Roundhay 13; Watsonians 14, Haddington 10; Wilmslow 4, Broughton Park 24; Cross Keys 19, Abertillery 10.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Arnold, Blackpool 0, West Park GS, St Helens 3; Austin Friars 9, Whitehaven GS 13; Campion 6, St Joseph's, Ipswich 3; Chichester HS 31, Bembridge 6; Dartford GS 14, St George's, Gravesend 3; George Heriot's 6, Glenalmond 15; Giggleswick 0, Woodhouse Grove 22; Gravesend 17, Brockley 3; Gunnersbury 7, Kingsbury 0; Hampton GS 3, Sevenoaks 23; Hipperholme GS 19, Morley HS 3; John Fisher 6, Latymer Upper 10; Judd 46, Chislehurst and Sidcup 4.

KE Birmingham 15, King Henry VIII, Coventry 10; King Edward VI, Nuneaton 10, Lichfield Priory 19; King Edward VI, Stourbridge 3, Queen Mary's, Walsall 7; London Oratory 0, St Joseph's, Blackheath 17; Maidstone GS 16, Emanuel 4; Manchester GS 16, King Edward VII, Lytham 26; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 17, St Edward's 9; Normanton HS 29, Goole GS 9; QE GS, Wakefield 23, Silcoates 12; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 6, Llandovery 16; Rochester Maths 3, St Mary's GS, Sidcup 10; St George's, Harpenden 12, Wellingborough 10; Sir John Deane's 0, King's, Macclesfield 7; Wallington HS 4, Tiffin 26; Westcliff HS 8, Cooper's 0.

Bablake 37, King Edward's, Lichfield 10; Bristol GS 13, King's, Worcester 9; Christ, Brecon 29, Bassaleg, Newport 0; Mount St Mary's 7, Pocklington 14.

Yesterday

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Third round: London Irish 7, Coventry 10.

CLUB MATCH: Torquay 4, Newport 20.

Skiing

Stenmark pipped by Mahre

Wengen, Jan 24.—Two of the great names in men's skiing suffered defeats in the World Cup here today. Franz Klammer, of Austria, one-time "king of the downhill" could finish only fourth in the famous Lauberhorn race, while the Swede Ingemar Stenmark paid the penalty for one mistake in the second run of the slalom and was pipped by the American, Phil Mahre.

Stenmark led by almost a second after the first leg but on the second run he took a corner too fast, nearly left the track and although he recovered beautifully, he lost precious tenths of a second. That enabled Mahre to snatch victory by 0.3sec and almost certainly assured him of the overall World Cup title.

Klammer, clear leader when the Lauberhorn downhill was abandoned yesterday due to fog, was an early starter today and the fresh snow slowed him down. He finished behind his compatriots Harti Weirather, last season's World Cup downhill champion, Erwin Resch and Peter Wirnsberger.

Men's downhill: 1, Harti Weirather (Austria) 2min 4.43sec; 2, Erwin Resch (Austria) 2:04.93; 3, Peter Wirnsberger (Austria) 2:04.96; 4, Franz Klammer (Austria) 2:05.34; 29, K Bartelski (GB) 2:08.46.

Christin Cooper, of the United States scored her first World Cup victory today at Berchtesgaden when she won a women's slalom. But Erika Hess, of Switzerland made sure of winning the overall World Cup slalom championship despite failing to score after [illegible]

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, C Cooper (US) 1 min 36.53 secs; 2, P Pelen (France) 1:36.79; U Konzett (Liechtenstein) 1:37.11.

OVERALL WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, E Hess (Switzerland) 253 pts; 2, I Epple (WG) 242; 3, C Cooper (US) 136.

OVERALL WORLD CUP SLALOM STANDINGS: 1, Hess 120 pts; 2, Konzett 90; 3, Cooper 68.—Reuter.

Long season early torture

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

A nine-month season, starting on Saturday with the indoor Cosford Games and ending in Australia with the Commonwealth Games, will be impossibly long for some but may help to bring Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe together for at least one race. Hopes of a three-event mid-season series are receding because of Ovett's injury, but [illegible]

Yachting

Morbihan takes third leg on handicap

From Barry Pickthall
Mal del Plata, Jan 24

The 48ft Morbihan, one of the smallest yachts competing in the Whitbread Round the World race, crossed the finish line late on Saturday night to take first place on handicap for this third leg from Auckland.

This crew from Brittany led by 40-year-old Eugene Riguidel, who have been relying on donations from French expatriots at each port of call in order to continue in the marathon, finished within four hours of the time deadline set by the Swiss yacht Disque d'Or 3, the earlier race leader.

The remaining eight yachts still racing are too far away from this Argentine port to stage a major upset on the leader board which now has Disque d'Or in second place followed by Xargo III and the New Zealand yacht, Outward Bound.

Charles Heidsieck III, the overall race leader, which holds a one-and-a-half hour advantage over Kriter IX, another French yacht, has been placed fifth on this leg.

While Morbihan suffered some damage including a shattered spinnaker pole fitting together with some blown out sails, her skipper was the first to admit yesterday that they had received all the luck on this 6,000 mile voyage.

He told of a good run through the second half of the Pacific Ocean when others ran out of wind

For the record

Athletics

EDMONTON: Women's high jump: 1, D Brill (Canada) 6ft 5¼in.

CHRISTCHURCH: 1,500 metres: 1, S Scott (US) 3min 37.82sec; 2, J Walker (NZ) 3:39.60; 3, M Gilchrist 3:40.25. 100 metres: 1, M Lattany 10.43sec; 2, D Evans; 3, P Gandil.

Basketball

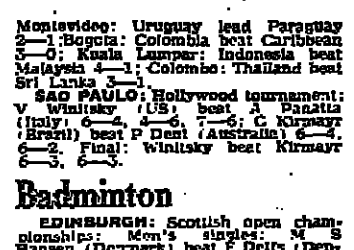
ASDA CUP FINAL: Solent Stars 127, John Carr Doncaster 91. Junior Cup final: Talbot Guildford 86, Flat Birmingham 65.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Mini Whitbread Manchester 110, Cantabrica Kingston 116; Talbot Guildford 75, B Lada Birchwood 82; Flat Birmingham 112, TCS Brighton 99; Sunderland 107, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 90; Liverpool 105, Whitbread Manchester 113. Second division: Bradford Meth-breakers 87, Milton Keynes 75; Brunel 87, Leicester 105; Colchester 84, West Bromwich 93; Camden 80, Nottingham 91.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Women: Stockport Thereplaze 69, Sheffield 65; Colchester Tiger 63, London YMCA 73; Nottingham 65; Avon Cosmetics, Northampton 97, Crystal Palace 32.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS—Semi-finals: Lees 7, Oxford University 6; Purley 9, Hampstead 19. Plate: Buckhurst Hill 31, Cambridge University 1. Minor Flags—Semi-finals: Buckhurst Hill "B" 12, Oxford Iroquis 4.



Marathon

OSAKA: Women's race: 1, R Marchisio (Italy) 2hr 32min 55sec; 2, C Beurskens (Netherlands) 2:34.14; 3, C Vahlensiek (WG) 2:34.42; 4, L Dewald (US) 2:34.59; 5, J Smith (GB) 2:35.34; 6, I Kristiansen (Norway) 2:36.53; 7, M Levenich (WG) 2:38.20; 8, S Quinn (US) 2:39.40; 9, V Forster (Switzerland) 2:40.06; 10, C Langlace (France) 2:40.63; 12, M Lelut (France) 2:45.16; 16, E Dugono (Italy) 2:52.47; 18, E Dowling (Ireland) 2:55.50.

Tennis

SEATTLE: Quarter-final round: M Navratilova (US) beat A Smith (US) 6—3, 7—6; A Jaeger (US) beat V Ruzici (Romania) 6—1, 6—2; B Potter (US) beat B Bunge (US) 6—3, 6—2; W Turnbull (Australia) beat S Hanika (WG) 6—3, 6—2. Semi-final: Miss Navratilova beat Miss Potter 7—6, 6—1; Miss Jaeger beat Miss Turnbull 7—5, 7—5.

MEXICO CITY: WCT tournament: Semi-final round: T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat P McNamee (Australia) 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; J Sadri (US) beat B Manson (US) 6—3, 7—6.

DAVIS CUP: Mexico City: South Korea beat The Philippines 4—1; Montevideo: Uruguay lead Paraguay 2—1; Bogota: Colombia beat Caribbean 3—0; Kuala Lumpur: Indonesia beat Malaysia 4—1; Colombo: Thailand beat Sri Lanka 3—1.

SAO PAULO: Hollywood tournament: V Winitsky (US) beat A Panatta (Italy) 6—4, 4—6, 7—6; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat P Dent (Australia) 6—4, 6—2. Final: Winitsky beat Kirmayr 6—3, 6—3.

Badminton

EDINBURGH: Scottish open championships: Men's singles: M S Hansen (Denmark) beat F Delfs (Denmark), 15—4, 15—2. Women's singles: Miss L Kôphen (Denmark) beat Miss H Troke (England), 11—8, 11—4. Men's doubles: D Travers and W Gilliland (Scotland) beat D Burden and M Elliott (England), 15—10, 15—10. Women's doubles: Mrs G Gilks and Miss Clark (England) beat Miss H Troke and Miss J Pringle (England), 15—3, 15—6. Mixed doubles: Gilliland and Mrs Gilks beat Hansen and Miss Kôphen 18—15, 15—9.

Volleyball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division (men): Hillingdon 3, TSB Ounsdale Rucanor (Birmingham) 1; Kelly Girl Internationals (London) 3, Granwood Rockets (Nottingham) 0; Speedwell Rucanor 3, Spark (London) 0; Waymouth Rembrandt 3, Polonia (London) 1; Liverpool Cardinals 3, Leeds AI 2. Second division: Bradford Sceptre 3, RAF Harriers 2; Coventry Riga 3; TSB Sefton (Liverpool) 2; Roundwood (London) 3, Sikh Temple (Birmingham) 0; Kirkby Cantrell (Liverpool) 3, Speedwell 2 (Bristol) 1, Mikasa National cup (senior women): Speedwell Rucanor (Bristol) 3, ALC (Derby) 0; Spark (London) 3, Birmingham AI 0.

Real tennis

SCHOOLS MATCH: Radley beat Canford, 3—0. J S Male beat S Lush 6—5, 6—3; J P Snow beat T McNaught, J Fawcett beat ASmith6—0, 6—0.

HENRY LEAF CUP: Quarter-final round: Winchester beat Charterhouse 3—0, Rugby beat Clifton 3—0, Haileybury beat Portsmouth 2—1, Eton I beat Eton II 3—0.

Rackets

QUEEN'S CLUB: Army championship: First round: M W Nicholls beat J R Roughey 15—1, 15—7; R H Miller beat J S K Swanston 15—4, 15—7; G A J de Lotbiniere beat A R Leslie-Melville 15—0, 15—5; A Wolstenholme beat V Westbrook 15—2, 15—1; A S G Drew beat D M Chappel 15—0, 15—0; E B C Aitken beat M J Page 15—2, 15—2.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

FOURTH DIVISION: Port Vale v Tranmere Rovers; Stockport County v Hartlepool.

SCOTTISH CUP: First round replays: Cowdenbeath v Civil Service Strollers; Inverness Clach Nacuddin v Fraserburgh (3.0). Second round replay: Elgin v Montrose.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: South: Chelmsford v Canterbury.

FA TROPHY: First round: Dartford v Leatherhead; Dulwich Hamlet v St Albans; Stalybridge Celtic v Chorley. First round replays: Harlow v Tooting and Mitcham; Harrow Borough v Kidderminster; Hastings v Maidstone; Worcester v Minehead; Wycombe Wanderers v Walthamstow; Staines v Bedford.

FA VASE: Third round: Cheshunt v Tiptree United (7.45); Marlow v Windsor and Eton; Whyteleafe v Sholing Sports.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: First round: Croydon v Dagenham.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Hitchin v Bishop's Stortford.

RACKETS: Army Championships (at Queen's Club).

SQUASH RACKETS: British U-23 Open championships (at Wembley Squash Centre). RAF v Middlesex (at Hampstead SRC). Women's Inter-Service championships (at Portsmouth).

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	155	265	Good	Crust	Fair	Cloud	-3
New snow needed							
Isola 2,000	135	170	Good	Good	Good	Snow	-7
Icy patches on some pistes							
Klosters	90	230	Good	Fair	—	Cloud	-4
New snow on good base							
La Plagne	185	270	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-7
New snow on hard base							
Mürren	90	180	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-1
New snow on good base							
St Anton	200	300	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
Upper slopes excellent							
Sölner	35	90	Fair	Crust	Good	Fine	-2
Good skiing on most pistes							
Tignes	200	300	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-10
Powder on north-facing slopes							
Val d'Isère	140	250	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-5
Powder on hard base							
Zermatt	70	150	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-5
Light snow on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

Cresta run

KNAPP CUP: 1, F G Ganser (Switzerland) 2min 46.48sec; 2, Chr Nater (Switzerland) 2:47.36; 3, M Melcher (Switzerland) 2:48.36; 4, C Tesdorpf (Germany) 2:49.35; 5, R Schweizer (Switzerland) 2:53.15; 6, N Bibbia (Italy) 3:53.98; 9, D Bamber (GB).

Ski jumping

THUNDER BAY: World Cup: 1, H Bulau (Canada) 9? metres (133.?pts); 2, M Rigoni (Italy) 8? metres (126.2pts); 3, L Vettori (Austria) 88 metres (124.1pts).

Football: the Year of the Dog could be the FA Cup's Year of the Underdog

Underdogs have their day in the Cup

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur won the FA Cup in the Chinese year of the cockerel that came to an end yesterday. Today marks the start of the year of the dog, the underdog that may be. Of the 19 survivors in the fifth round draw to be made today, only six are from the first division, including all four semi-finalists in the League Cup.

Of those Liverpool and Spurs are also involved in Europe, so are Aston Villa, who struck the cruellest of blows at Ashton Gate on Saturday. Shaw's lone effort being deflected in with 10 minutes left. If ever a side needed the financial rewards to be gained from a replay it was Bristol City, whose future is to be decided this week.

Curiously enough, the 10 second division representatives are mostly from the lower half of the table. Grimsby, with only four league victories to their credit, were successful at Newcastle United, who have won twice as many. Indeed, they scored all three goals themselves, Kilmore and Drinkell putting them two up before Crosby beat his own goalkeeper. Wrexham, also down at the bottom, earned another chance after drawing at Chelsea.

In ascending order, Shrewsbury Town, Crystal Palace and Leicester City all went through by the only goal from Bates, Cannon's penalty and May respectively. Norwich City needed two from Jack and Watson to dismiss Doncaster but Queen's Park Rangers must try again against Blackpool, on their synthetic turf. Blackpool are the only remnants from the Fourth Division.

Apart from Oxford United, the third division flag is held aloft by Huddersfield and they have been waving it for long enough. Carlisle's ground, once a foot deep in frost, eventually thawed out and Fletcher warmed to the long-awaited third-round task, scoring all three himself. Huddersfield now entertain Orient.

In the league, Southampton and Manchester United, two clubs yet one trophy in mind, closed the gap on Ipswich Town. In spite of a mounting pile of outstanding fixtures, the leaders were unable to organize a game this week, a lack of cooperation that angered Bobby Robson, who has painful memories of last season's outcome.

Wolverhampton Wanderers supporters wandered onto the pitch during the home match against Everton and sat on it in protest after the defeat. Harry Marshall, the chairman, was the target for abuse and the club must now be favoured to go down with lowly North-Easterners, Sunderland and Middlesbrough. The year of the dog perhaps but not, it seems, of the wolf.

Cassells adds further chapter to Oxford's fairy story

By Paul Harrison
Brighton 0 Oxford United 3

Brighton could easily have had a bye, and how they must wish now that they had. When the draw for this FA Cup tie was made, third division Oxford United were on the brink of extinction: now, they wait for a plum fifth-round tie after outplaying their first division opponents at the Goldstone Ground on Saturday.

The man who kept them alive, the publisher, Robert Maxwell, missed the plundlling. He had wanted to arrive flamboyantly on the pitch, by helicopter, but Brighton would not give him permission to land there. Mr Maxwell stayed at home and listened to the match on local radio.

As the manager, Ian Greaves, said after the match: "It is a fairy story for us. If Maxwell had not come in the padlocks would be on now at the ground and we would all have been sitting around at home today watching the television."

What Oxford's young and eager team did instead was to dominate Brighton in a way that was embarrassing. They achieved it by the unlikely tactic for a visiting team from a lower division of all-out attack. To help them succeed with this aim, they had Keith Cassells, aged 24, a former postman, whose pace and skill unhinged the Brighton defence.

At the end, as the Oxford supporters, penned in their tight little corner under a nylon, celebrated, Cassells ran a lap of honour of his own, ending with a handshake for the referee. To their credit, the disgruntled home supporters stayed to cheer him and his colleagues.

Oxford had signalled their intentions from the start: after 30 seconds, Thomas troubled Moseley with a 25-yard shot and after seven minutes, Jones, one of Oxford's promising teenagers, shot narrowly over the bar.

Brighton were harassed continually in defence, outplayed in midfield and ineffective in attack. It came as little surprise when Cassells struck in the nineteenth minute. Gatting tripped at the vital moment, Cassells was past him like the wind and Moseley's attempt to narrow the angle failed. Jones hit the bar and Cassells threatened three times, most notably when Nelson saved on the line, before the second goal after 42 minutes. Jeffrey's pass found Foley in the penalty area and he swept the ball home.

Whatever chance Brighton had of recovery vanished in the opening minutes of the second half. Within 30 seconds Smith had their clearest chance but shot against Burton's legs; after 50 minutes, Foley found himself unmarked and headed over Moseley. Cassells, who began the move, was there, inevitably, to shepherd the ball into the net, but the goal was Foley's.

"I can't explain it", Mike Bailey, the Brighton manager, said afterwards. "We must have taken it too lightly." A Brighton official added: "I'm glad it's not on the box. I won't have to watch it again."

BRIGHTON: G Moseley; D Shanks, S Nelson, S Gatting, S Foster, S Gatting, J Ryan, A Ritchie, G Smith, N McNab, M Thomas.
OXFORD UNITED: R Burton; J Doyle, D Fogg, W Jeffrey, G Briggs, M Shotton, K Jones, T Foley, K Cassells, A Thomas, T Smithers.
Referee: A Robinson (Waterlooville).

Through blood and tears to the throne

By Stuart Jones
Luton 0 Ipswich 3

Ipswich Town may have left Luton Town behind them on their Wembley Way but the twain shall meet again before the year is out. By then the first division leaders may have a trophy as well as their reputation to defend and the second division leaders may have learnt from the lessons they were taught on Saturday.

When the bell sounded for this fourth round FA Cup tie at Kenilworth Road the hosts ran busily with the ball. Luton were as eager as a classroom of schoolboys who think they know the answers. The trouble was they posed few questions for a resolute Ipswich, the masters of experience. The guests made the ball do the work for them from full back to the widest of wings.

In Stephens and Goodyear, Luton have two defenders that belong among the elite. Horton, their captain and central pivot, has already been there. In Hill, a superbly natural athlete, and Stein, a whiter shade of dark, they have two attackers that catch the eye and any opponents less alert than Ipswich.

Stephens set up Luton's sole clear chance midway through the first half. Not content merely to cover the danger, he moved forward and released Hill. Not for the first time Hill took his shot on his right, unleashing a drive that ricocheted wickedly off the bar.

Ipswich's apathy remained unshaken until the second half. Mariner looked the least likely of World Cup prospects, yet it was his unlikely volley, tipped over by Findlay, that signalled the beginning of Luton's end. After the hour his headed flick was accepted by Brazil, now as accustomed to scoring as Wark last season.

Luton then gambled. They replaced Aizlewood, their left back, with Antic, a Yugoslav pushed into midfield. It failed. Within a minute Ipswich had exploited the hole through Burley, benefiting from two expensive sweeps of the brush from McCall and Mills. He trotted on untroubled to the byline, cut his cross back and Gates sidefooted home the second, as simple as it was decisive.

The closing quarter of an hour was merely an exhibition of Ipswich's wide-ranging expression. Luton, by now beyond breaking point, were stretched even further by O'Callaghan, the substitute, but it was Mills, celebrating his 700th appearance, who laid on the third. The move swaggered again from one side to the other before Gates finished it at the second attempt to complete Ipswich's ninth successive win, a club record.

Donaghy and Wark were booked for fouls but the only injury was inflicted by accident. Stein, challenging for a high bounce, caught Butcher with his boot. Butcher's nose was broken and an artery was severed. Although he played on until deep into the second half he was later taken to hospital, having lost an estimated three pints of blood. The tears and the sweat all flowed from the faces of Luton.

LUTON TOWN: J Findlay; K Stephens, M Aizlewood (sub, R Antic), B Horton, M Goodyear, M Donaghy, R Hill, B Stein, S White, L Fuccillo.
IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; G Burley, S McCall, J Mills, R Osman, T Butcher (sub, K O'Callaghan), J Wark, A Muhren, P Mariner, A Brazil, E Gates.
Referee: G Thomas (Porthcawl).

Hewitt brings Aberdeen fast relief

John Hewitt, of Aberdeen, scored the fastest goal in the history of the Scottish Cup at Motherwell on Saturday, after only 9.6 seconds of their third-round tie at Fir Park—the only goal of the game and the most dramatic moment of an incident-packed cup day in Scotland.

That goal failed to match the quickest of all time in Scotland, scored in seven seconds by Willie Sharp (Partick Thistle) against Queen of the South in December, 1974. But Hewitt did find the net fractionally ahead of the 10-second goal by McLelland (Queen's Park) against Airdrieonians 53 years ago.

It was a fiery cup tie with Brian McLaughlin (Motherwell) ordered off in 63 minutes, his colleague Stewart Rafferty taken to hospital with a dislocated shoulder and Gordon Strachen (Aberdeen) limping off with a knee injury.

SCOTTISH CUP: Fourth round draw: Aberdeen v Celtic; Brechin or Dundee United v Hibernian; East Stirling or Forfar v Hamilton or Forfar; Dundee v Clyde or Berwick or Dunfermline; Airdrie v St Mirren; Kilmarnock or Montrose or Elgin City v Cowdenbeath or Rangers; Queen of the South or Albion Rovers v Fraserburgh or Clachnacuddin v Dumbarton; Queen's Park v Alloa or Ayr United (ties to be played on February 13).

Isthmian link

The Isthmian League have agreed to a promotion and relegation link-up with the Alliance Premier League. The move, agreed by Isthmian clubs at a meeting on Friday night, could come into effect by the end of the season.



The beginning of the end: Parkes (right) is down and West Ham on the way out as Armstrong (No. 8) turns to celebrate his opening goal for Watford with Callaghan.

The Watford gap is narrowing

By Clive White
Watford 2 West Ham 0

After Ipswich Town had just managed to heave Watford out of the League Cup last Monday, Bobby Robson, the League leaders' manager, said that the second division side were better than eight teams he could think of in the first. After Watford's overwhelming defeat of West Ham United on Saturday in the fourth round of the FA Cup, that would now seem modest praise.

But if the champagne was flowing in the dressing room, it had not gone to the head of Graham Taylor, a naturally bubbly personality and the clear, progressive thinker behind Watford. He genuinely scoffed at the idea of his side beating the big boys regularly at their own game and could only just conceive of promotion.

The Watford manager also took time out from his own triumph to discuss Ipswich, whom he thought to be on the verge of greatness if they could find a hard centre. It would appear that he has one of his own in Terry, if you will excuse the pun.

This strapping young centre back, built like his forerunner Sims, was the chief reason why West Ham managed not a single shot of any description until the fifty-fifth minute.

It was difficult to see exactly where West Ham foundered. These are dangerous waters for big ships; football's Bermuda Triangle. Even before Mr Taylor arrived in 1977, Vicarage Road had been the scene of several strange disappearances, in the FA Cup. Since then six more first division sides, including Manchester United in this season's previous round, have sunk without trace.

It would seem the stories had got to West Ham's Stewart, who was wildly doubling the ball clear at the merest hint of danger. Generally though, West Ham tried to play their way sensibly out of trouble, but the Better Football manuals do not seem to allow for the other side's commitment on a sticky surface. West Ham gave the ball away far too much in the first half and the only mystery was why Watford failed to score.

Watford's long game is much improved in technique these days. Their basic aim is still to transfer the ball promptly to where it hurts most, the opposition's penalty area, but they do so with more accuracy now. They also use it with greater timing when it arrives, witness Callaghan's cheeky back-heeled second goal.

The skill and knack of Watford's teenage wingers, Callaghan and Barnes, in crossing a good ball from unlikely positions was instrumental in Watford's success. It was no coincidence that both West Ham's full backs were booked. And in the middle Martin, the new England centre half, was disturbingly disturbed by Jenkins and Armstrong.

The first goal, after 47 minutes, was a concoction of these troublesome elements. Barnes made room for the cross, Callaghan met it with a diving header and Armstrong scored from the rebound.

WATFORD: S Sherwood; P Rice, K Franklin, L Blissett, S Terry, I Bolton, N Callaghan, G Armstrong, R Jenkins (sub, L Taylor), J Lohman, J Barnes.
WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, F van der Elst, J Neighbour (sub, S Pearson), P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.
Referee: J Martin (Alton).

Leeds get no more than they deserve

By Vince Wright
Tottenham 1 Leeds 0

Tottenham Hotspur must be licking their lips at the prospect of today's FA Cup fifth round draw. Last season a succession of home ties went a long way towards helping them lift the trophy and this season there is no sign that their luck is running out. Earlier in the month Tottenham made the most of ground advantage by beating Arsenal 1—0 in the third round and with Leeds United losing by the same margin at White Hart Lane on Saturday it seems that someone up there likes them.

Ipswich Town and Liverpool appear to be the only clubs still in the competition who are capable of stopping Tottenham from reaching Wembley again. More to the point, Tottenham are also involved in the League Cup, European Cupwinners' Cup and first division championship.

How Leeds must envy them. This defeat ended their interest in winning a major trophy this season and they are left with a struggle for first division survival. If Leeds continue to play in such an unadventurous fashion it will be a battle that many will hope to see them lose. Leeds were so obsessed with defence, so unproductive in midfield and so puny in attack that Clemence was in danger of drawing unemployment benefit.

Contrary to what Jimmy Hill said on BBC's *Match of the Day* this was far from pulsating fare for a surprisingly large crowd of 46,000. Sloppy finishing frequently let Tottenham down and both teams were guilty of sly fouls which led to bookings for Roberts and Ardiles, of Tottenham, and Burns, of Leeds.

Hoddle provided a silver lining in the day's black clouds with some telling passes which deserved a better response. One exquisite 50-yard through ball at the start of the second half cleared Burns and Hart to leave Falco with an open goal but the chance was spurned.

Just when it seemed that Leeds would get the goalless draw they came for, Hazard, an effective substitute, centred well from the right to Galvin who laid the ball back for Crooks to drive in a fierce shot that touched Lukic on its way in.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, R Villa, S Perryman, O Ardiles, M Falco (sub, M Hazard), A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.
LEEDS UNITED: J Lukic; T Cherry, F Gray, B Stevenson (sub, B Flynn), P Hart, K Burns, E Gray, A Graham, A Butterworth, G Hamson, K Hird.
Referee: L Shapter (South Devon).

Youth has its rewarding fling for Coventry

By Tom German
Manchester City 1 Coventry City 3

Youth, given a man's job to do, is likely to respond inconsistently, but with the right incentive, such as Coventry City's team of tender age had at Maine Road, youth can grow almost visibly in stature. Assertive, hard-working and skilful, are all adjectives which can properly be applied to Coventry's dissection of last season's beaten FA Cup finalists who do not have the same excuse for their fickleness.

Manchester City's manager, John Bond, was understandably none too pleased at the tentative front his side presented to the lively young men from the midlands. Francis alone, with some help from Reeves, seemed able to tax them. Half an hour passed before Manchester got their first sighting of Blyth's goal; it was 20 minutes from the end when they were two goals behind and down to 10 men because Hartford had been sent off, before they stirred themselves.

Even then, the cause was not lost although they hardly deserved to retrieve it. Bond struck a penalty accurately when a first burst by Francis was ended abruptly a quarter of an hour from the end. Thereafter Power, Bond and Kinsey all got through Coventry's previously well-ordered defence either to aim wide or within Blyth's reach.

To that point the bulk of the ideas and effective running with, and off, the ball, had come from Coventry. Hunt directed them with marvellous authority and variety in mid-field, and, moreover, gave them the start which moulded their confidence. Within two minutes he tucked away the first goal when Gillespie headed on Bodak's corner.

Thomas's role in the central areas was also a significant one in Coventry's assurance, while Thompson and Hateley were able to expose uncertainties at the heart of Manchester's defence. It was in disarray after 20 minutes when Bodak's challenge left Hateley clear for a shot which bounced and rose over Corrigan's dive.

So things stayed until Manchester's late 10-man spurt. Perspective was restored as Butterworth, a replacement for the injured Thomas, hit a post and Bodak with impudent coolness scored a third goal even as the referee reached for his whistle. He scurried from within his own half, a pack of defenders in weary pursuit, and from an awkward angle lobbed the ball over Corrigan's outstretched reach with a craftsman's precision.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; G Gow (sub S Kinsey), R McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, T Hutchison, K Reeves, T Francis, A Hartford, P Power.
COVENTRY CITY: J Blyth; P Hormantschuk, D Barnes, D Thomas (sub I Butterworth), P Dyson, G Gillespie, P Bodak, G Daly, M Hateley, G Thompson, S Hunt.
Referee: G Courtney (Co. Durham).

Sirrel with the waggly tail

By Richard Williams
Nottingham F 0 Notts Co 2

Pausing briefly afterwards to accept congratulations, Jimmy Sirrel countered a remark concerning his perpetually doleful countenance with an observation to the effect that you cannot always tell the quality of a dog by the colour of its coat.

The Notts County manager might as appropriately have applied the proverb to his football team. They are an unregarded collection of bargain buys and home-grown unknowns who had just completed an emphatic rout of the former European club champions in the first all-Nottingham first division derby since 1925.

On Saturday their victory began at the back, with the recently reinstated Avramovic, whose single misjudgment of a centre was cancelled by a couple of brave rushes and, most vitally, by the leap which kept out Robertson's casual but non the less accurate twenty-third minute penalty.

Until the first goal McParland had failed to measure his final pass but in the sixty-third minute he took advantage of a pitiful misunderstanding between Robertson and Bowyer, flicking forward a neat pass for Hooks to chase.

Hooks's first shot was parried by Shilton but his follow-up carried the rebound home. Twelve minutes later McParland arrived in space to the right of the goal with time to collect an overhit cross and to return the ball with a relaxed chip which Christie, timing his leap better than his several attendants, headed in at the far post.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P Shilton; B Gunn, S Gray (sub, J Roeber), J McGovern, D Needham, W Young, M Proctor, I Wallace, J Fashanu, I Bowyer, J Robertson.
NOTTS COUNTY: R Avramovic; T Benjamin, R O'Brien, M Goodwin, B Kilcline, P Richards, I McParland, D Masson, T Christie, P Hooks, G Mair.
Referee: C White (Middlesex).

Sunderland take defeat too diffidently

By John Dougray
Sunderland 0 Liverpool 3

Only an incorrigible optimist would have expected Sunderland to beat Liverpool, the favourites, in the fourth round of the FA Cup but what depressed their supporters on Saturday was the resigned, almost inevitable manner in which the home side accepted defeat.

So diffident was Sunderland's attitude that they conceded two goals, splendidly taken by Dalglish, inside the opening quarter of an hour. At this point the contest virtually ended, although there was a brief flurry of Sunderland attacking play early in the second half after they had substituted their hapless captain and centre half, Clarke.

Early in the second half Grobbelaar, Liverpool's much-criticized goalkeeper, made a spectacular save from McCoist to keep Liverpool's 2—0 lead intact and to demoralize Sunderland even further.

Liverpool's third and final goal came 10 minutes from the end from Rush, who headed past Siddall from McDermott's long, raking cross after Nicholl had lost possession to the persistent Souness. At this stage Dalglish had to leave the field, suffering from double vision. It was put to Mr Durban after the game that he might yearn for someone like Dalglish in his side. "I yearn for Liverpool's worst player, whoever he might be," he retorted.

SUNDERLAND: B Siddall; J Nicholl, N Pickering, R Hindmarch, J Clarke (sub, A Brown), S Elliott, M Buckley, A McCoist, T Ritchie, G Rowell, S Cummins.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, M Lawrenson, A Kennedy, R Whelan, A Hansen, K Dalglish (sub, D Johnson), S Lee, I Rush, T McDermott, G Souness.
Referee: A J Hamil

Statham earns Allen's special accolade

By Paul Newman
Gillingham 0 West Bromwich 1

In a sport where managers are hardly renowned for understatement, Ronnie Allen's post-match assessment on Saturday on a member of his team as "the best football player in England" would normally have been taken with a cellar full of salt. After the performance of the individual in question, however, no one was going to contest the West Bromwich Albion manager's viewpoint.

Mr Allen, who was referring not to Regis, but to another, as yet uncapped English player, Statham, described his 23-year-old left-back as "a world-class player who should not be overlooked". Statham's contribution to a magnificent cup-tie was certainly rather special. As well as snuffing out almost every Gillingham attack down his side, he also found time to serve as Albion's most effective forward.

His frequent surges down the left wing always looked like Albion's most dangerous weapon, and so it proved when he scored the last-minute winner, taking a return pass from Wile to score from a difficult angle, his second cup goal in four days.

Cup ties however, are inevitably made by the underdogs, and so it was with Gillingham, whose confidence and flowing attacks were exceptional for a team from the third division. Bruce was desperately unlucky with one header which hit the crossbar.

GILLINGHAM: R Hillyard; J Sharpe, M Adams, S Bruce, J Sitton, C Duncan, C Powell, R Tydeman, D White, D Kemp, K Price.
WEST BROMWICH ALBION: M Grew; B Batson, D Statham, A Brown, J Wile, A Robertson, M Jol, C Whitehead, C Regis, G Owen, R MacKenzie.
Referee: T Bune (Surrey).

Weekend results and tables

FA CUP: Third round: Carlisle 2, Huddersfield 3. Fourth round: Blackpool 0, QPR 0; Brighton 0, Oxford United 3; Bristol City 0, Aston Villa 1; Crystal Palace 1, Bolton 0; Gillingham 0, West Bromwich 1; Luton 0, Ipswich 3; Manchester City 1, Coventry 3; Norwich 2, Doncaster 1; Shrewsbury 1, Burnley 0; Tottenham 1, Leeds U; Watford 2, West Ham 0; Chelsea 0, Wrexham 0; Newcastle 1, Grimsby 2; Sunderland 0, Liverpool 3; Hereford 0, Leicester 1.

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round: Coldstream 0, Meadowbank 2; Alloa 4, Hawick RA 1; Clyde 0, Berwick 0. Third round: Airdrie 1, Queen's Park 2; Celtic 4, Queen of the South 0; Clydebank 2, Dunfermline 1; Dundee 1, Raith Rovers 0; Hamilton 0, Forfar 0; Hibernian 3, Falkirk 0; Motherwell 0, Aberdeen 1.

Yesterday
Scottish Cup
Second round
Inverness Ct (1) 1 Brechin (2) 3
Urquhart Campbell 2
Leslie

Third round
Partick (1) 1 Dumbarton (2) 2
Johnstone Coyle
Docherty

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion 1, Brechin 2; Arbroath 1, Stirling 0; Montrose 2, Stenhousemuir 1; Stranraer 1, Cowdenbeath 4.

OTHER MATCHES: Sheffield Wednesday 1, Middlesbrough 2; Sheffield United 2, Birmingham 1.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Bangor City 1, Ammanford 0; Pontllanfraith 0, Colwyn Bay 2.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 0, Stafford 1; AP Leamington 0, Barnet 3; Bath 1, Northwich 1; Boston 6, Maidstone 0; Dagenham 0, Runcorn 1; Dartford 0, Worcester 2; Enfield 2, Yeovil 0; Frickley 1, Gravesend 1; Kettering 0, Barrow 2; Scarborough 3, Trowbridge 1; Weymouth 0, Telford 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE MIDLAND: Alvechurch 3, Bridgend 1; Banbury 2, Nuneaton 2; Bedford 2, Redditch 0; Bedworth 3, Cheltenham 1; Corby 1, Kidderminster 3; Enderby 1, Cambridge City 2; Gloucester 2, Minehead 0; Merthyr 2, Bromsgrove 3; Milton Keynes 2, Wellingborough 0; Stourbridge 2, Witney 0; Taunton 2, Barry 1. South: Andover 0, Addlestone and Weybridge 1; Ashford 2, Chelmsford 3; Aylesbury 1, Gosport 0; Dover 1, Dorchester 0; Fareham 1, Basingstoke 0; Hillingdon 1, Salisbury 2; Poole 1, Folkestone 1; Thanet 0, Crawley 0; Tonbridge 0, Wealdstone 2; Waterlooville 0, Welling 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 0, Macclesfield 4; Gateshead 1, Grantham 1; Lancaster 1, Southport 0; Marine 3, Gainsborough 3; Matlock 0, Oswestry 1; Mossley 1, Burton 0; Tamworth 0, King's Lynn 2; Workington 3, Goole 4.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: First round: Aldenhamians 1, Chigwellians 2; Malvernians 2, Cholmeleians 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 0, Fulham 1; Chester 1, Bristol Rovers 2; Chesterfield 1, Newport 0; Lincoln 1, Portsmouth 1; Preston 1, Millwall 0; Southend 3, Walsall 2; Wimbledon 1, Swindon 1; Reading 2, Plymouth 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	21	11	5	5	28	14	38
Fulham	21	11	5	5	35	24	38
Southend U	21	11	3	7	29	23	36
Walsall	21	10	5	6	30	18	35
Carlisle U	19	11	2	6	28	21	35
Bristol R	21	[illegible]	6	9	29	32	33
Reading	22	9	5	8	28	34	32
Brentford	20	[illegible]	4	9	22	[illegible]	31
Huddersfield	21	8	6	7	26	23	30
Gillingham	20	9	3	8	29	30	30
Doncaster R	19	8	5	6	25	22	29
Exeter C	21	8	5	8	37	41	29
Millwall	20	8	4	8	26	25	28
Oxford U	19	8	4	7	24	22	28
Plymouth A	24	7	7	10	30	30	28
Lincoln C	20	7	6	7	30	25	27
Newport Co	23	7	6	10	28	29	27
Burnley	20	6	8	6	26	28	26
Portsmouth	22	[illegible]	9	8	24	27	24
Swindon T	21	6	5	10	25	35	23
Chester	21	5	8	8	18	27	23
Bristol C	21	5	7	9	19	26	22
Preston NE	21	5	7	9	17	27	22
Wimbledon	20	4	5	11	23	38	17

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich 3, West Ham 1; Plymouth 1, Luton 1; Swindon 1, Oxford Utd 1; Arsenal 3, Bristol City 0; QPR 3, Southampton 2; Palace 1, Tottenham 0; Leicester 1, Norwich 1.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Arnold 1, Mexborough 0; Belper 1, Bridlington 1; Gainsborough 3, Eastwood 0; Heanor 1, Brigg 1; Ilkeston 1, Sutton Town 1; Long Eaton 0, Boston 3; Shepshed 1, Skegness 1; Spalding 3, Ashby 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 2, Crusaders 1; Cliftonville 1, Ballymena 1; Coleraine 3, Distillery 1; Glentoran 3, Glenavon 1; Larne 2, Ards 3; Portadown 0, Linfield 1.

HANTS SENIOR CUP: Second round replays. Pegasus 2, Fleet 1; Farnborough 5, First Tower (Jersey) 2.

SECOND DIVISION: Charlton 0, Cambridge United 0; Derby 1, Oldham 0; Blackburn 2, Rotherham 0; Orient 1, Barnsley 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	20	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oldham A	21	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watford	20	10	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
Blackburn R	24	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QP Rangers	21	10	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
Sheffield W	20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	34
Barnsley	20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33
Chelsea	21	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlton A	24	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
Norwich C	21	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle U	19	8	3	8	26	[illegible]	27
Leicester C	19	6	8	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	26
Derby Co	20	7	4	9	26	33	[illegible]
Cardiff C	20	7	3	10	22	30	24
Orient	22	7	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crystal Palace	18	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
Shrewsbury T	18	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge U	19	7	1	11	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rotherham U	19	6	3	10	25	[illegible]	21
Bolton W	21	6	3	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrexham	19	5	[illegible]	10	21	27	[illegible]
Grimsby T	17	4	5	8	18	[illegible]	17

FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester 3, Hartlepool 3; Crewe 0, Bournemouth 0; Darlington 0, Aldershot 1; Hull 1, Torquay 0; Mansfield 1, Peterborough 2; Rochdale 1, Bury 1; Scunthorpe 2, Northampton 1; Wigan 4, Bradford City 1; York 1, Tranmere 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield U	20	13	5	2	36	15	[illegible]
Colchester U	21	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wigan A	22	12	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford C	21	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	21	11	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Bury	21	11	[illegible]	4	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterboro U	20	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Vale	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackpool	20	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay U	22	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tranmere R	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aldershot	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockport Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull C	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartlepool	21	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield T	22	[illegible]	5	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darlington	21	4	[illegible]	8	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax T	21	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	20
Hereford U	18	3	10	5	24	30	19
Rochdale	21	4	[illegible]	10	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
York C	19	5	[illegible]	10	26	37	[illegible]
Scunthorpe U	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	19	36	17
Crewe A	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	36	14
Northampton	20	[illegible]	5	13	21	43	11

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Evenwood 1, Whitby 3; Crook 3, South Bank 2; Penrith 3, Durham 2; Whitley Bay 1, Blyth Spartans 2; Ashington 1, Bishop Auckland 3; North Shields 0, West Auckland 3.

DURHAM CUP: First round replay: Tow Law 8, Esh Winning 0. Second round: Billingham 2, Shildon 1; Chester Le Street 2, Consett 0; Peterlee 1, Spennymoor 0; Willington 1, Boldon 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Alleyn's, Dulwich 2, St Albans 2; Blandford 1, Sexey's Bruton 3; Brentwood 0, Royal Hospital 0; King Edward's, Witley 2, Bearwood 1; Westminster 1, Highgate 1; Wilson's 3, Rossa 3.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division. Carshalton 2, Harlow 1; Slough 0, Croydon 0. First division: Aveley 1, Wokingham 2; Chesham 0, Hornchurch 0; Lewes 1, Clapton 0; Maidenhead 2, Tilbury 1; Met Police 4, Hertford 3. Second division: Basildon 0, Dorking 3; Camberley 0, Hemel Hempstead 2; Epping 1, Egham 0; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Corinthian Casuals 1; Hungerford 2, Rainham 2; Molesey 2, Finchley 1; Tring 2, Horsham 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford 1, Chippenham 0; Clevedon 1, Clandown 1; Devizes 0, Barnstaple 3; Falmouth 1, Bridgwater 3; Mangotsfield 1, Bridport 2; Melksham 0, Frome 3; Saltash 3, Portway Bristol 3; Wellington 1, Dawlish 2; Welton 0, Keynsham 3; Weston-Super-Mare 2, Liskeard 1.

FA VASE: Third round: Shifnal 5, Hinckley 3 (aet); Buckingham 2, [illegible] 1; Ford 3, Barton 2 (aet); Rainworth 3, Appleby Frodingham 1.

FA TROPHY: First round: Horden Colliery Welfare 1, Witton 1.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: First division: Old Ardinians 2, Old Bradfieldians 3; Old Etonians 0, Old Harrovians 2; Old Wykehamists 3, Old Reptonians 1.

OXFORD SENIOR CUP: First round: Oxford City 6, Blackfriars 0; [illegible] 3, Bicester 5; Thame 3, Morris Motors 0; Kidlington 1, Banbury 0; Clanfield 2, Woodcote 4; Headington Amateurs 2, Easington Sports 3.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bury 3, Blackpool 1; Everton 2, Wolverhampton 1; Leeds 2, Derby 3; Man Utd 1, Newcastle 0; West Bromwich 1, Burnley 1; Coventry 1, Man City 0.

European leagues

WEST GERMAN: Cologne 4, Nuremberg 1; Borussia Mönchengladbach 3, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0; Arminia Bielefeld 0, Werder Bremen 2; Bayern Munich 4, SV Darmstadt 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Borussia Dortmund 4.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 2, Internazionale Milan 2; Avellino 1, Roma 0; Cagliari 2, Bologna 2; Catanzaro 0, Napoli 1; Cesena 1, Juventus 1; Como 1, Fiorentina 1; Milan 0, Udinese 1; Torino 2, Genoa 0.

BELGIAN: Anderlecht 4, Tongres 0; Waregem 1, FC Liège 0; Beveren 1, RWD Molenbeek 3; Standard Liège 2, Lokeren 2; Waterschei 0, Courtrai 1; CS Bruges 2, Lierse 2; Antwerp 2, Beringen 0; KV Malines 0, FC Bruges 3; Ghent 0, Winterslag 0.

FRENCH: Bastia 1, Valenciennes 0; Laval 5, Nice 0; Lille 1, Nantes 0; Monaco 0, Brest 0; Tours 1, Nancy 1.

DUTCH: Willem II Tilburg 0, FC Twente Enschede 2; NEC Nijmegen 1, Ajax 3; Roda JC Kerkrade 2, Sparta Rotterdam 0.

PORTUGUESE: Belenenses 1, Sporting 3; Boavista 1, Portimonense 3; Benfica 3, Porto 1; Setubal 1, Amora 0; Braga 3, Estoril 1; Penafiel 0, Guimaraes 0; Espinho 3, Uniao 1; Academico 0, Rio Ave 0.

Tennis

Cliff-hanging is over with toppling of Dutch

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Britain's status in the first division of the Kings Cup competition, the European indoor team championship, is safe for another year. Thrilling and uncertain to the last, the cliff-hanging ended at Maidenhead yesterday when they won both their singles against the Netherlands.

Ten days earlier the same Dutch team had beaten Britain 2-1 in Amsterdam. The advantage of playing the return match at home was countered by the fact that Britain could no longer call on Christopher Mottram, who has gone to Florida to see what he can do about his world ranking and his bank balance.

Richard Lewis had to move up to first string, which did not inspire much confidence because only six days earlier Lewis had returned from six weeks of outdoor competition on grass in Australia. Lewis played against Sweden last Thursday but it remained to be seen if his adjustment to European indoor play was adequate.

John Feaver therefore shouldered a heavy responsibility when he began the tie against the left-handed Eric Wilborts, aged 17, who had beaten him in Amsterdam. Wilborts is one of those irritating youngers — irritating, that is, when viewed across a net from 78 feet away—who play ridiculously well for their years and seem unaware how difficult the game is.

Feaver won 2—6, 7—6, 6—1 in an hour and 47 minutes, putting Britain ahead exactly 38 minutes after having the first of two match points against him. He had also rebounded from adversity when beating Peter Elter (West Germany) in the Cardiff tie yesterday but yesterday the adversity was much more acute. In retrospect those two match points were probably critical in deciding whether Britain or the Netherlands would have to go into a play-off series to avoid relegation.

Feaver began nervously. He was not hitting the ball well, twice lost his service in the first set, and began to look ominously anxious. Even when he played good rallies he often found it difficult to put the ball away because Wilborts was so tenacious and resilient under pressure. The Dutchman also hit his backhand cross-court or down the line with a confidence Feaver could not match.

In the second set Wilborts had five break points, Feaver two. Serving at 4—5, Feaver had the first match point against him but Wilborts put a backhand in the net. That game ended with a bizarre rally that demanded rapid improvisations in the forecourt. Feaver won it, beamed, and suddenly felt a bigger and better player. At 5—6 he saved another match point, with a forehand passing shot down the line.

In the tie-break it became evident that some of the panache had drained out of the now erratic Wilborts. Two errors gave Feaver the edge in that tie-break and in the third set his services boomed to their targets and he charged the net like an irresistibly angry octopus. Poor Wilborts was no longer in the fight. After that second match point he was to score only 15 more points

That result affected the morale of the next men on court. The left-handed Lewis somehow looked even larger than his 6ft 3in, whereas Louk Sanders seemed relatively frail. Sanders, though, is an experienced and canny player and in spite of a rather dispirited start he gave Lewis more than an hour and a half of work and worry before Lewis beat him 7—6, 6—4. Sanders ruined his challenge for the tie-break with a wild volley. In the second set he had two break points for 4—2, but lost that game and the next and never had another chance.

Feaver and Lewis thus knocked the competitive stuffing out of the concluding doubles, which featured a player familiar from many more distinguished occasions—Tom Okker, now 37, but still as fidgety and almost as frisky as he used to be. The busy, tricky, adventurous Okker always demanded fun from his tennis. The normal aging processes should be suspended for players like that.

Setback for Netherlands

By Lewine Mair

With each side having won 26 matches, the result of the junior international between Britain and Netherlands at Bisham Abbey, sponsored by Saab, had to be decided on sets. Britain's tally of 59 was two better than that of their opponents, who heard of their defeat just as their coach pulled out of the LTA's new national training centre.

The visitors were unlucky. Not only did their No 4 at boys 16 and under level have to give away his three matches after twisting an ankle, but towards the end of proceedings, when they were worried about catching their boat home, their No 1 girls at 16 and under and at 14 and under had to retire from their matches against, respectively, Annabel Croft and Caroline Bhaguanen. Both British girls had been comfortably ahead at the time, but the Dutch will ponder on what might have been.

Among the 16 and under boys Peter Moore, the British No 1, played with great spirit to win two of his three singles. He took the first set 6—3 against the Netherlands No. 1, Rob Simon, but when the concentration of both players was disturbed by the girls coming on to the adjacent courts to knock up, Moore took longer to recover and his more experienced opponent took command.

Golf

Faldo qualifies and hopes that history is repeated

From John Ballantine,
Phoenix, Jan 24

Nick Faldo qualified here on the par-71 Phoenix Country Club course by a single stroke for the Phoenix Open for the second year running, with an eight foot putt on the last green for a second round 70. He was on 143, hoping that recent history of his "new" career in American golf will repeat itself.

On his first American appearance 12 months ago, Faldo avoided the cut here by one shot. He went on to win esteem and great popularity both by his professionalism and his smiling personality, as well as by the quality of his play.

In Hawaii, he had people asking "Nick-who?" after a record-breaking 62 lead in the second round and he finished ninth in Los Angeles, winning £3,800, and third at Greensboro, winning £10,200 before influenza laid him low in Florida and he returned home.

This season sees the end of Monday pre-qualifying and so Faldo is determined to finish in the top 125 money winners who will go straight into competitions next season. He intends to play in 13 or 14 tournaments "on the trot." With his faithful, lovely wife, Melanie, the 24-year-old Welwyn professional who holds the British PGA title, is attempting to do what Tony Jacklin and Vivienne did 15 years ago and break through on the US tour.

Peter Oosterhuis, 72, and Brian Waites, 73, both failed to qualify by two strokes on 145. Waites, the 41-year-old Nottingham professional, was particularly disappointed in his first American event—he gained entry by a sponsor's exemption—to miss qualifying after three birdies in the first seven holes of his second round.

Today's rain-delayed third round saw Larry Nelson, whose second round 70 seemed inept beside his first round 63, leading Morris Hatalsky, of San Diego, and Fred Couples, of Seattle, by one stroke.

LEADING SCORES: 133: L Nelson, 63, 70; 134: F Couples, 69, 65; M Hatalsky, 67, 67; 135: D Graham (Australia), 67, 68; L Wadkins, 65, 70; T Purtzer, 66, 69; L Nielsen, 69, 66; 136: J Cook, 70, 66; B Eastwood, 66, 70; C Stadler, 69, 67; 137: T Weiskopf, 70, 67; A Bean, 70, 67; D Pohl, 68, 69. British scores: 143: N Faldo, 73, 70; 145: P Oosterhuis, 73, 72; B Waites, 72, 73.

McNulty beats jitters

From Ray Kennedy
Cape Town, Jan 24

A jittery Mark McNulty won the South African Masters tournament here this weekend. But he came dangerously close to letting the title and its £9,000 first prize slip from his grasp just as he had the week before in the PGA.

At Cape Town's Milnerton links he began the final round with a five stroke lead. By the time he turned, on 40, he had frittered away four shots and had Denis Watson and Hugh Baiocchi breathing down his neck.

McNulty dropped another shot on the 11th and on the 14th lost his drive in the rough. A week before, he had led for three rounds but was pipped by Gary Player.

However, he hit a beautiful second drive off the 14th, and had birdies on the next three holes to end with a two over 74 for a total of 275, 13 under and a two stroke lead over Watson.

FINAL SCORES (SA unless stated): 275: M McNulty, 68, 64, 69, 74. 277: D Watson, 69, 69, 68, 71. 278: H Baiocchi, 70, 70, 67, 71. 279: D Gorin (US), 70, 67, 72, 70. 280: A Henning, 70, 70, 73, 67. 281: G Player, 71, 70, 71, 69; G Watine (France), 70, 70, 70, 71. 282: J Johnson (US), 71, 69, 73, 69; N Burch (GB), 67, 71, 72, 72; A Pate (US), 69, 70, 71, 72; W Humphreys (GB), 74, 64, 72, 72; P Simmons, 70, 72, 68, 73; I Mosey (GB), 72, 69, 69, 72. 284: S Torrance (GB), 72, 73, 69, 70.

Badmington

Two victories for Gilliland

Billy Gilliland, the Scot who moved to Essex to improve his game and who has always appeared to play his best badminton away from home, at last produced his brilliance at the Scottish Open championships, sponsored by Famous Grouse, at Meadowbank Sports Centre Edinburgh yesterday. Gilliland not only successfully defended the mixed doubles title with Gillian Gilks but also won the men's doubles title for the first time in partnership with Dan Travers.

The opposition was formidable including the Danish team who today and tomorrow meet Scotland in the Thomas Cup at Grangemouth. But it was a young English couple who reached the men's doubles final. Donald Burden of Sheffield and Mark Elliott of Woking earned their place the hard way by defeating the joint top seeds Flemming Delfs and Jens-Peter Nierhoff of Denmark, in a fiercely contested quarter-final 8—15, 15—13, 15—9

RESULTS: Men's singles: M S Hansen (Denmark) beat F Delfs (Denmark), 18—[illegible], 15—[illegible]. Women's singles: Miss L Köppen (Denmark) beat Miss H Troke (England), 11—8, 11—[illegible]. Men's doubles: D Travers and W Gilliland (Scotland) beat D Burden and M Elliott (England), 15—10, 15—10. Women's doubles: Mrs G Gilks and Miss Clark (England) beat Miss H Troke and Miss J Pringle (England), 15—[illegible], 15—8. Mixed doubles: Gilliland and Mrs Gilks beat Hansen and Miss Köppen, 18—15, 15—9.

Table tennis

Disappointment for Douglas

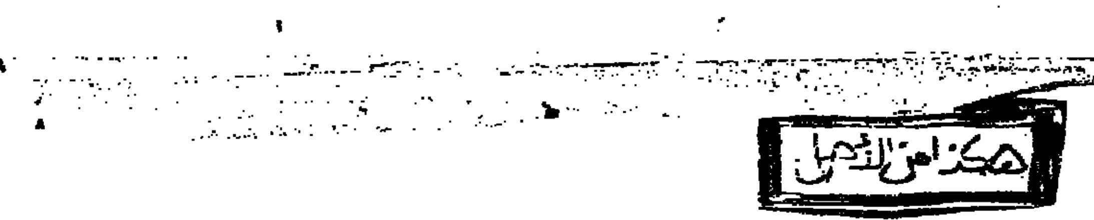
By a Special Correspondent

Josef Dvoracek, the Czechoslovak, who was European runner-up, and An Hae Sook, the South Korean who was a world semi-finalist, won the singles titles at Kiel yesterday in the German Open Championships.

Desmond Douglas and Jill Hammersley, England's national champions, both of whom had been seeded third, suffered disappointing defeats. Douglas, who had been in such splendid form in demolishing the former European champion Milan Orlowski in the European Superleague against Czechoslovakia just before Christmas, this time lost to him 17—21, 17—21, 21—15, 10—21 in the quarter-finals. Dvoracek later had a straight games win over his compatriot in the final.

Mrs Hammersley lost 12—21, 21—12, 15—21, 12—21 in the second round to Shin Kyung Sook, an unseeded South Korean.

England had some consolation in the men's doubles, which provided a first big title for Douglas and Paul Day. They beat the formidable Yugoslavs Surbek and Kalinic in five games in the second round, the Japanese Abe and Maehara in straight games in the semi-finals, and the promising young Swedes Appelgren and Lindh, in four games, in the final.



Cricket

Ice, lightning and West Indies offer no comfort to Australia

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 24

From Australia's point of view the weekend's cricket has been a blistering anti-climax. Where they were expected to win at least one of their two matches against West Indies in the finals of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup, they were comprehensively beaten in both of them; where huge crowds had been catered for, small ones turned up. The third match in the best-of-five series is in Sydney on Tuesday.

Australia lost yesterday's match by 86 runs and today's by 128 runs. Yesterday they put West Indies in; today, after West Indies had chosen to bat, Australia were in the field for three hours and a half (or 50 overs) in temperatures which rose to 111°. This was as long and torrid a session as any of them are ever likely to have, at the end of which they can hardly have felt much like batting.

On both days West Indies played more convincingly than for some time. They owed this to the fact that Greenidge and Richards were at their brilliant best, and Haynes, too, showed much improved form. Batting yesterday morning was not at all easy, yet after Haynes had been out in the ninth over Greenidge and Richards added 112 for the second wicket, a high-class piece of batting which left West Indies within comfortable reach of a match-winning total.



Haynes: showed greatly improved form

It is barely feasible to make 217 to win — which is what Australia needed to do yesterday — let alone 236 — their target today, with the ball sometimes flying about but more often keeping low on such a huge field and against this West Indian bowling. On both days it was soon a question of whether Australia would reach 100. Yesterday Marsh saw to it that they did so, after the first six wickets had fallen between the ninth over and the twenty-fourth for 34 runs. Chappell was leg-before to a shooter.

Today Haynes and Greenidge made 65 for West Indies' first wicket and Greenidge and Richards 85 for the second. When West Indies reached 200 for two in only the forty-second over, with the Australians calling for ice to revive them, a total of 260 was on the cards. Richards, however, had been stumped and then no one slogged successfully.

Australia's only hope was to be rescued by the rain that was said to be advancing rapidly from Geelong. As the lightning flashed and the skies darkened it looked as though West Indies might be prevented from bowling 15 overs, the number required for the match to become a match. In a frantic effort to overtake the West Indian scoring rate of 4.72 runs an over Australian wickets were thrown away, Chappell's among them. To squeeze in 15 overs, in case it rained, Roberts bowled off a short run — and after all that the storm passed by.

Yesterday's crowd was 24,981 and today's 25,661, when figures of 60,000 and 85,000 had been forecast. Even two years ago, when the first of these one-day finals in Melbourne involved England and West Indies (Australia having been eliminated) the crowd was over 30,000. So where was everyone today? No doubt the heat put many off; some, I expect, were frightened away by the prospect of being crowded out; others may have feared a repetition of the disgusting behaviour of those who turned up in Sydney last week not to see the cricket but to urinate in their beer cans; some, maybe, have had enough one-day cricket.

In the city where the game is being played only the first two hours are shown on television, as an appetizer, rather than, as in some countries, the last two. After two hours this morning Australia were already heading for defeat.

Work is to start tomorrow morning on relaying the Melbourne Square. Half of it will be done this year and half next, and it is not a day too soon. Although, in all the years that I have been watching cricket here, there have been some close and exciting matches, there has seldom in that time been a good cricket wicket.

Unfortunately the man best qualified to supervise the work, John Maley, formerly with World Series Cricket, now head curator to Western Australia and an accredited wizard, has backed down after being refused a free hand. Instead, a specialist in grasses from Canberra will be in charge. He has eight weeks before the Australian rules football season starts, when the whole ground, including the square, will be subject to the sort of treatment it would get at Stamford Bridge or at Old Deer Park. This should, if anything, be of help to the newly laid pitches, provided there is a good spring growth from September to November. If the worst happens and the square is not considered suitable for first-clss cricket at the end of the year, England may find themselves playing at Princess Park, home of the Carlton Club, which can accomodate 35,000 people.

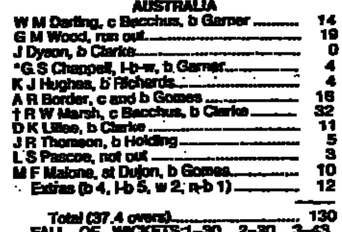
Saturday

WEST INDIES

C G Greenidge, b Lillee	59
D L Haynes, c Marsh, b Pascoe	13
I V A Richards, c Wood, b Chappell	78
*C H Lloyd, c Pascoe, b Thomson	29
S F A Bacchus, c Marsh, b Thomson	2
† P J Dujon, c Hughes, b Pascoe	6
H A Gomes, run out	6
A M E Roberts, run out	5
M A Holding not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 12, n-b 3)	20
Total (8 wkts, 49 overs)	216

J Garner did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—138, 3—179, 4—184, 5—197, 6—198, 7—204, 8—210.
BOWLING: Lillee, 10—3—35—1; Thomson, 10—1—44—2; Malone, 10—2—25—0; Pascoe, 9—1—33—2; Chappell, 10—0—59—1.

AUSTRALIA



W M Darling, c Bacchus, b Garner	14
G M Wood, run out	19
J Dyson, b Clarke	0
*G S Chappell, l-b-w, b Garner	4
K J Hughes, b Richards	4
A R Border, c and b Gomes	16
† R W Marsh, c Bacchus, b Clarke	32
D K Lillee, b Clarke	11
J R Thomson, b Holding	5
L S Pascoe, not out	3
M F Malone, st Dujon, b Gomes	10
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, w 2, n-b 1)	12
Total (37.4 overs)	130

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—30, 3—43, 4—43, 5—56, 6—64, 7—107, 8—110, 9—117, 10—130.
BOWLING: Holding, 8—1—19—1; Roberts, 5—1—16—0; Clarke, 9—1—22—3; Garner, 6—3—7—2; Richards, 5—1—29—1; Gomes, 4.4—0—25—2.

Sunday

WEST INDIES

G C Greenidge, c Marsh, b Malone	47
D L Haynes, c Dyson, b Pascoe	52
I V A Richards, c Dyson, b Chappell	60
S F A Bacchus, c Malone, b Thomson	31
* C A Lloyd, not out	22
† P J Dujon, b Lillee	5
A M E Roberts, b Pascoe	0
S T Clarke, b Pascoe	5
M A Holding, b Pascoe	0
J Garner, run out	0
Extras (b2, l-b9, w2)	13
Total (9wkts, 50 overs)	235

H A Gomes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–65, 2–150, 3–200, 4–204, 5–220, 6–225, 7–235, 8–235, 9–235.
BOWLING: Lillee, 10–0–53–1; Pascoe, 10–1–39–4; Thomson, 10–1–31–1; Malone, 10–0–37–1; Chappell, 10–0–62–1.

AUSTRALIA

G M Wood, c Haynes, b Clarke	7
B M Laird, c Haynes, b Roberts	13
A R Border, c Dujon, b Roberts	13
*G S Chappell, b Garner	1
K J Hughes, lbw, b Garner	0
J Dyson, b Clarke	18
† R W Marsh, b Gomes	15
D K Lillee, c Dujon, b Gomes	0
J R Thomson, b Gomes	15
L S Pascoe, lbw, b Gomes	0
M F Malone not out	10
Extras (b 2, l 6, w 4, n 81)	10
Total (32.2 overs)	107

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–14, 2–42, 3–43, 4–43, 5–43, 6–65, 7–85, 8–81, 9–81, 10–107.
BOWLING; Holding, 10-3-25-0; Clarke, 6.2-1-15-2, Garner, 5-2-10-2; Roberts, 5-1-16-2; Gomes, 6-1-31-4.

Selectors in dilemma after century by Cook

From Richard Streeton
Indore, Jan 24

England's tour selectors were left with a dilemma for the sixth Test next Saturday in Kanpur when Geoff Cook made a hundred in the drawn match with Central Zone here today. The fifth batting place in England's side rests between Cook and Gatting but each man scored a century to complicate the issue.

Cook put on 164 with Tavaré for the first wicket when England went in again. Though the match was dead, Cook received no help from a sharp and dedicated Central Zone attack. He came through some anxious moments with determination to reach 103 out of 203 five minutes before the match was given up after 17 overs in the final hour.

Gatting has made hundreds in two of his last three innings, both in up-country games, but has, nevertheless, been unfortunate with the umpiring in the series. His Test performances though have always been slightly patchy.

Cook's drives and sweeps brought him nine fours. Tavaré, who rarely scored freely, was out when he drove a hard catch against Hans, a left-arm slow spinner, to short extra cover.

The most stimulating cricket came first thing when the later Central Zone batsmen went for their shots with confidence, their team having scored the extra 91 needed to avoid the follow-on, inside 90 minutes with Lever and Emburey, the main sufferers.

England looked well placed when Emburey soon bowled Parthasarthy Sharma at the start but Ved Raj, showed himself a wristy, polished strokemaker. Lusty blows from Aslam Ali at no. 10 quickly erased any hopes England had of wrapping up the innings.

Aslam Ali saved the follow-on when he on-drove and swept Emburey for sixes from consecutive balls. Lever produced a good ball to end Raj's innings. Then the left-handed Sikh, Hans, who must possess the fullest black beard and set of whiskers seen in the first-class game since W. G. Grace, stayed while Aslam Ali continued to find the gaps.

When Aslam Ali was caught at mid-off by Taylor his 48 included three sixes and five fours, not all of them merely slogged. Taylor has obviously enjoyed his fielding in this match. On Saturday the Derbyshire wicketkeeper whose previous 1,305 catches in his career had all been with the gloves, held Khandekar in the slips and ran out Deshpande from mid-on.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G Cook, c Rao, b Mahtur	39
C J Tavaré, c Bhanot, b Mahtur	14
*K W R Fletcher, c Ved Raj, b G Sharma	32
M W Gatting, b Aslam Ali	111
I T Botham, c Chaturvedi, b P Sharma	122
† R W Taylor, st Ved Raj, b G Sharma	32
G R Dilley, c Deshpande, b Mahtur	52
J E Emburey, not out	9
Extras (b8, l-b2, n-b7)	17
Total (7 wkts dec)	436

C J Richards, D L Underwood and J K Lever did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-87, 3-87, 4-224, 5-351, 6-388, 7-436.
BOWLING: Aslam Ali 17-2-65-1; Deshpande 3-1-9-0; Mahtur 27.3-4-82-3; Hans Singh 14-4-91-0; G Sharma 26-4-107-2; P Sharma 6-0-62-1.

Second Innings

G. Cook, not out	104
C. J. Tavaré, c Sub, b Hans	81
C. J. Richards, not out	16
Extras (nb2, lb7).	9
Total (1 wkt dec)	210

FALL OF WICKET: 1-164.
BOWLING: Mahtur, 11-2-34-0; Aslam Ali, 9-0-30-0; G. Sharma, 17-1-70-0; Hans, 14-2-59-1; Bhanot, 1-0-8-0.

CENTRAL ZONE: First Innings

S Rao, retired hurt	17
S Khandkar, c Taylor, b Botham	29
S Chaturvedi, c Richards, b Underwood	33
A Banot, c and b Underwood	40
A Deshpanse, run out	20
P Sharma, b Emburey	20
A Mathur, c Cook, b Emburey	12
† Ved Raj, hit wicket, b Lever	59
G Sharma, c and b Emburey	19
A Ali, c Taylor, b Dilley	48
R S Hans, not out	6
Extras (b1, l-b3, n-b4)	8
Total	311

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-40, 2-97, 3-132, 4-160, 5-173, 6-203, 7-247, 8-287, 9-311, 10-311.
BOWLING: Botham 9-2-39-1; Dilley 13.2-4-57-1; Lever 24-5-74-1; Underwood 12-2-29-2; Emburey 21-5-94-3; Fletcher 1-0-10-0.

England in struggle for second place

Wellington, Jan 24 — England and New Zealand remained locked in contention for second place in the women's World Cup after scoring overwhelming victories today. Both have 18 points, but New Zealand have played only seven matches to England's eight. Australia lead the table with a maximum 20 points from five matches.

Sue Goatman, 63 not out, and Chris Watmough, 54 not out, shared in an unbroken second-wicket stand of 95 in England's nine-wicket win over the International XI today. An opening partnership of 72 between Nicki Turner (42) and Leslie Murdoch (30) led New Zealand to an eight-wicket win over India, who were dismissed for 78.

Goatman and Megan Lear gave England a good start to their innings with an opening partnership of 54, and then Watmough joined Goatman in the flourishing stand which the International XI were unable to break.

SCORES: International XI 145 (S. Rattray 68; C Hodges 4 for 32); England 149 for 1 (35 4 overs) (S. Goatman 63 not out, C. Watmough 54 not out); India 78; New Zealand 80 for 2. Saturday England 119; Australia 120 for 4. — Reuter.

Racing

Gaye Chance is new favourite for Schweppes Gold Trophy



Death in the afternoon: Davies after Celtic Ryde's fatal fall

By Michael Seely

All the tragedy, heroism and bad luck that are an inherent part of the National Hunt scene was underlined during one short, sunny January afternoon on Saturday. What had promised to be the most exciting and informative day's sport of this interrupted season turned sour in one way or another.

Celtic Ryde's dying fall in Haydock Park's Champion Hurdle Trial was not only a sickening sight to watch but came as a shattering blow to Peter Cundell and this brilliant hurdler's owner, Mrs Hayward. And Little Owl's failure to complete the course in the Fulwell Chase at Kempton Park only further confused the Cheltenham Gold Cup situation.

The bright spot of the afternoon was the victory of Bregawn over Night Nurse and Sunset Cristo in the Peter Marsh Chase on the Lancashire course. Michael Dickinson's fears about Bregawn's fitness proved groundless as this improving eight-year-old went smoothly clear of his rivals in the closing stages.

If Bregawn is none the worse for this race he must have an outstanding chance of winning the Great Yorkshire Chase at Doncaster. Political Pop is the stable's other possible runner in next Saturday's feature in which Peter Easterby might also run Little Owl and Prominent King.

However, Night Nurse stole the honours of the Peter Marsh. The dual champion hurdler jumped the Haydock fences brilliantly, his fencing being an ideal combination of boldness and caution.

Not surprisingly Night Nurse's odds have further shortened for the Gold Cup, the top price on offer being a generous 13-2 with the Tote. The old warrior may have his next race in the £20,000 Freshfields Holiday Handicap at Kempton on February 6.

Let Hywel Davies give the epitaph on Celtic Ryde. "Win? He would have skated up. He was running away and jumped clean out of my hands". The race was won by by Gaye Chance from Starfen, Sam Morshead sending Mercy Rimell's seven year old clear at the second flight from home:

After Mr Moonraker's poor display behind knighthood in the Lanzarote Handicap at Kempton, Gaye Chance is the new favourite for the Schweppes Gold Trophy and is still on offer at 14-1 for the Champion Hurdle with the Tote. "Only if the weights go up too much would I consider not running Gaye Chance at Newbury" said Mrs Rimell.

The hero of the day was Shellburst who showed the utmost gallantry in an exciting finish with Prominent King and Great Developer in the Premier Long Distance Hurdle. Shellburst hobbled out of the unsaddling enclosure on three legs. "I felt it go at the last hurdle on the far side of the course," said Davies.

Finally it was marvellous to see Walter Easterby, the 90-year old uncle of Peter representing his nephew who is still on holiday in Tenerife. "I got kicked by a mare and had three ribs broken last year, but I'm alright now", said this irrepressible old character, his eyes sparkling with sheer joy at the pleasure of being alive on such a glorious day. "I eat well and drink little and am looking forward to my 100th birthday". And so say all of us.

State of going (official): Leicester — soft. Tomorrow: Nottingham — chase course good: Hurdles soft Chepstow — heavy inspection 2pm tomorrow.

Kent quits Chichester for Hongkong

Derek Kent, one of the country's most successful trainers, is to hand in his licence to take over stables in Hongkong. In an unexpected announcement to the Press Association he said he would be going to Hongkong before the start of the season in September.

Kent, who trains in Chichester, is the "Marco Polo" of trainers, having bought extensively in New Zealand and South America and has won valuable races in four countries.

"My jockey, Peter Haynes, who has been with me since leaving school, will relinquish his licence. He will take over my stables at Chichester and it is expected that my owners and staff will stay with him", Kent said. "Ihave no regrets. Racing in England has been food to me and I am looking forward to this challenge to make good out there."

Kent has had more than 200 winners on the Flat and in National Hunt and some of his successes have been in the United States, France, Belgium and Italy. His greatest triumphs were in the United States where he won two Colonial Cups in South Carolina with Grand Canyon. "I rate Grand Canyon the best I have trained and he could have won the Cheltenham Gold Cup if he had stayed sound", Kent said.

☐ The Grand National entry, Loving Words, emphasised his challenge for the race with an emphatic victory in the four-mile, one-furlong Brooke Bond Oxo National Chase at Warwick on Saturday. Somerset-trained Loving Words, ridden by Richard Hoare, was on the heels of the leader, Strombolus, until taking up the running seven furlongs from home. Once ahead, the nine-year-old had only to stay on his feet to win.

Bujoji ran on well to take second place from Hard Outlook, with Glen Berg fourth. Only four of the 23 strong field completed the course; the 7-2 favourite, Pillager, was pulled up early in the race.

Inspection at Chepstow

A 2pm inspection will be held at Chepstow today to determine prospects for tomorrow's meeting. Snow, which has been slow to clear, is still on the course.

☐ The jockey, Gary Littlewood, made a disastrous start to his riding career at Catterick Bridge on Saturday, ending up in the local military hospital with two broken collarbones. Littlewood, aged 22, a nephew of the former Flat jockey, Geoff Littlewood, fell at the first flight on Betrothed and was knocked unconscious.

☐ The Kildare trainer, Mikhael O'Brien, has booked Tommy Carmody to ride Tacroy in the Tote Double Chase

Leicester programme

1.00 CROXTON PARK HURDLE (Div. 1: novices: £690: 2m) (25 runners)

1	000100	CANNON OF MILTON (D) (G Cannon & Sons) J Bosley 8-11-9	Mr M Bosley 7
2	0-	ANGLO ALLIANCE (D Haines) R Hartop 6-11-2	M Floyd
7	uf	CAYPHOON (R Andrew) B Richmond 8-11-2	M Murphy
8	0/430-p	CHAIR OF KILDARE (W Whitbread) S Mellor 7-11-2	P Blacker
9	0	FLYING FISHNET (Capt J George) J George 6-11-2	C P Blacker
10	0-	FLY MORE (W Whiston) W Whiston 6-11-2	R F Davies
11		FUTURE SAUCYS (H Lee) R Juckes 6-11-2	P Carvill 4
12	00	GREY BUMBLE (A Sykes) D Elsworth 6-11-2	J Davies 7
13		HARD FROST (Mrs J Clinton) P Bevan 6-11-2	T Wall 4
19	0p	ROYAL FORD (Mrs G Bowles) W Wharton 7-11-2	S J O Neill
20	pp/0	STARSHOT (S Flint) M Cousins 7-11-2	J Hansen 7
24	00	WILLOW RED (B) (M Ritzenberg) G Thorner 6-11-2	B R Davies
25		ARDENT SPY (R Vockins) Mrs P Bain 5-11-0	R Kington
26	p	BOURNE'S CHAMPION (Lady F Hanmer) H Hanmer 5-11-0	H Davies
29	pp-	LAST MOUNTAIN (C Hitchings) C Hitchings 5-11-0	R Hyett
31		PIANOSO (Mrs E Richards) H O Neill 5-11-0	G Gracey
32		ROYSIA (F Jordan) F Jordan 5-11-0	C Smith
34	011	ALLIED CARDIFF (CD) (Miss L Blum) G Blum 4-10-7	J Barlow
35	0010	TOP REEF (J Fry) J Jenkins 4-10-7	M Harrington 4
36	0	ALFIE DICKINS (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 4-10-0	C Astbury
38		CELTIC BEAUTY (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 4-10-0	C Brown
43	33	ON A CLOUD (Ld Northampton) D Nicholson 4-10-0	P Scudamore
44	0p	PAWS AND JAWS (P Hampshire) H O Neill 4-10-0	M Hammond 7
46		RAPID LAD (S Borsberry) J Spearing 4-10-0	A Webb
48	043	SAME DATE (Metal-Woods Ltd) S Mellor 4-10-0	P Hobbs

7-4 On A Cloud, 3 Allied Cardiff, 7-2 Same Date, 8 Top Reef, 14 Cannon of Milton, Chair of Kildare, 20 others.

1.30 BROOK OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £594: 2m) (20)

1	p0-	RED MISCHIEF (F Colon) F Colon 6-12-7	M Stephenson 5
3	233302	THE DOWNS (P Harrington) H O Neill 6-11-13	M Hammond 5
6	0000	GO LIGHTLY (Lt- Col J Scott) N Crump 5-11-0	DOUBTFUL
9	0000	SHIRLEY GROVE (J Kenny) A Birch 4-10-12	K Burke 5
12	03-0002	TRENT VALLEY (J Payne) P Felgate 5-10-7	K Sims
13	b3301	GUYWOOD (LDB) (K Sykes) P M Taylor 4-10-6	V McKevitt
16	0033000	BRAHMS AND LISZT (J Parish) W Charles 6-10-5	F Grimes
17	000	MISS TOMISKA (M Clifford) P Pritchard 4-10-5	—
18	00000-0	FYLDON (M.Mendall Ltd.) O Brennan 5-10-5	M Brennan
19	0u0-0f	WHITE'S UMBRELLA (B Hibberts) P Bevan 5-10-5	T Wall
20	000	BUDDA (N Holman) J Jenkins 5-10-5	—
21	000	QUAGLINO (Mrs M Oxley) J Bosley 4-10-5	R Chapman
22	023044	LITTLE TYRANT (C Francis) B Richmond 5-10-5	P Corrigan 5
23	24020-	KASCINA (H O Neill) H O Neill 5-10-5	M Carberry 5
25	010300-	THE SURVEYOR (Mrs M Power) R Hollinshead 6-10-5	D Carcary 5
26	f00	MISTEREFF (B) (E Warren) P Pritchard 5-10-5	—
27	0p-0300	HANDSOME STRANGER (Mrs B Robinson) M Lambert 5-10-5	DOUBTFUL
29	00p0f-p	SICILIAN GOLD (K McCourt) M Chapman 5-10-5	G Charles-Jones
30	b0030p-	LOST LINE (B Pearl) D Elsworth 5-10-5	J Davies
32	b00	HADLEY ROCKET (J Lawson) R Juckes 5-10-5	A Williams 5

5-2 Guywood, 3 The Downs, 6 Trent Valley, 8 Brahams and Liszt, Budda, Little Tyrant, 12 Kascina, 14 others.

2.00 COTTESMORE CHASE (Novices: £2,844: 3m) (19)

4	200-01p	400 NOCTE (CD) (Dr R Brimblecombe) N Henderson 7-11-6	DOUBTFUL
6		ALDSWORTH ARTHUR (Capt P Percy) N Henderson 10-10-12	B R avies
8	4401-33	APPLALTO (Miss N Carroll) R Armytage 8-10-12	A Webber
9	/11-000	BURROUGH HILL LAD (R Riley) Mrs J Pitman 6-10-12	P Tuck
10	44400-p	BUSKRULLAGH (P Waring) R Perkins 11-10-12	S Keightley 4
11	22-0000	CELTIC RAMBLER (N P D Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 7-10-12	S Morshead
14	1302/0-	COUNT TEN (A Dickinson) M Dickinson 10-10-12	G Graham
16	/p-0p4f	DON DOMINIQUE (P Sheppard) P Sheppard 10-10-12	Mr J Bryan 7
17	0-02421	DRUMCONDRA (J Tanton) D Nicholson 7-10-12	P Scudamore
18	000-p01	GALLINAZO (R Bacci) D Nicholson 7-10-12	P Carvill 4
19	4100-43	GAME BID (Mrs M Benmon) Rex Carter 8-10-12	Mr W Benmon
24	f0f-00f	MATEY (B) (P Jordan) W Clay 9-10-12	M Elliott 4
25	30-000f	MIGELITTO (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 10-10-12	G Charles-Jones 7
26	310	MOUNT ALLEN (C C C Racing Ltd) W Wharton 7-10-12	S J O Neill
27	00-pu30	NINTH ADDITION (H Norman) P Felgate 7-10-12	D Atkins
28	41	SCOT'S SALUTE (Mrs B Eve) N Crump 6-10-12	C Hawkins
30	0014-p0	TAMBEAU (H Johnson) P Pritchard 8-10-12	Mr M Munn 7
32	3000-0u	WILLIAMSON (Mrs M Easton) Mrs M Easton 8-10-12	R Champion
33	p4pp02	YELLOW COLL (Miss J Horwood) J Bosley 9-10-12	A Webb

11-4 Applalto, 5-2 Drumcondra, 7 Scot s Salute, 8 Burrough Hill Lad, 10 Celtic Rambler 14 Game Bid, 16 Yellow Coll, 20 others

2.30 RUGBY CHASE (Handicap: £1,491· 2m) (5)

3	10/0-34	BAMBER'S SECURITY (D) (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 10-11-1	S Morshead
7	20-0240	SKEGBY (Bowne Jean Ltd) O Brennan 8-10-8	M Brennan 7
8	1ff2p-p	FIXED PRICE (D) (Mrs B Kearney) Mrs M Rimell 8-0-2	Mr A Sharpe 7
10	22f-340	COLE PORTER (D) (Exors of Mrs H Banks) M Banks 7-10-0	G McCourt
14	000-000	FRENCH ART (B) (Mrs N Bycroft) N Bycroft 10-10-0	D Wilkinson

7-4 Skegby, 9-4 Fixed Price, 5-2 Bamber s Security, 8 Cole Porter 33 French Art

3.00 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,271: 2m) (16)

2	0-00043	PRINCE OF BERMUDA (CD) (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-11-7	Mr N Babbage 7
5	1033-00	SHARP DEAL (D) (V Kilkenny) N Henderson 5-11-6	B R Davies
6	30142-0	SNOW BLESSED (D) (Heaton Enterprises) R Johnson 5-11-5	D McCaskill 4
8	0004-00	PENSCYNOR (D) (F Chapman) M Lambert 6-11-1	D Dutton
12	010000	GALA LAD (D) (Independent Twine) N Bycroft 8-10-10	D Wilkinson
13	001404	LUXURIATE (D) (Gumoa Grill Stukes) I Wardle 5-10-10	M Williams
15	0000-44	LIBOI (D) (Mrs D Blackburn) Mrs R Lomax 10-10-7	J F O Neill 7
16	10/30-0	GERALDO (D) (T Hough) H Fleming 7-10-7	C Bell 7
21	313000-	FEARLESS SEAL (D) (Sir G Glover) R Hollinshead 5-10-3	C Astbury
22	0000-00	FOB (CD) (Mrs J Mugglestone) A Birch 11-10-2	K Burke 7
24	010-000	VARTKEZ (CD) (R Taylor) C Mackenzie 5-10-0	M Barrett 4
25	233C34	DEAR OCTOPUS (DB) L G Carlotti) G Ripley 6-10-0	R Goldstein
27	1301-p0	KING'S PICCOLO (D) (A Thompkins) W Musson 5-10-0	A Coogan
30	0/00-04	STEEL FLIGHT (D) (J Pringle) M Cousins 9-10-0	J Hansen 7
31	3/03000	SALUTE THE LAW (D) (F Coxon) W Clay 11-10-0	M Elliott 4
34	f0p-030	FREEBERT (D) (A Dickinson) W Clay 8-10-0	—

7-2 Luxuriate, 9-2 Prince of Bermuda, 11-2 Sharp Deal, 7 Liboi, 8 Snow Blessed 10 Dear Octopus, 12 Gala Lad, 14 Salute the Law, Penscynor, 16 others

3.30 CROXTON PARK HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) (25)

2	32-3012	PLAY THE KNAVE (C de P Berry) P Bailey 5-11-7	M Floyd
4		COB NUT (W Tustin) Mrs M Rimell 8-11-2	T Heath 7
5	034-	FUNNY SPRING (Mrs D Zurcher) G P-Gordon 7-11-2	S Smith Eccles
12		KNAPP FLIGHT (R Bailey) V Soane 8-11-2	G McCourt
16		WILD LONE (Mrs D McGillycuddy) N Crump 6-11-2	C Hawkins
17	00f-	CHEVINGTON (P Hopkins) J Gifford 5-11-0	R Rowe
18	00	COUL KANDA (C Garratt) C Miller 5-11-0	R F Davies
20	0p-1	HIGHLAND LINNET (Miss S Ford) B Richmond 5-11-0	M Murphy
21	000	HYPNOTHERAPIST (Mrs S Constable) P Pritchard 5-11-0	Mr J Pritchard
22		JUAN PESCADO (J Webber) J Webber 5-11-0	Mr P Webber
23	0	LISADORN (F Murphy) O Brennan 5-11-0	M Brennan 7
25	0	MORAYSHIRE (Mrs M Holmes) W Musson 5-11-0	A Coogan
26	p00-	MY BOY BOY (Miss J Kennedy) H O Neill 5-11-0	G Gracey
30	0403	STAGGERERS LADY (J Ramply) W Wharton 5-11-0	S J O Neill
31	000	STEEL TRADER (G Massey) D Nicholson 5-11-0	P Scudamore
33	1	ROBIN WONDER (F Hunt) D Elsworth 4-10-7	C Brown
34		BRAVE GEM (Arkle Supplies) M Chapman 4-10-0	G Charles-Jones 7
35	0	BRISBANE (P Smith) M Cousins 4-10-0	J Hansen 7
36		COPT AGAIN (Mrs V Cooke) R Hollinshead 4-10-0	C Astbury
38		DOUBLE REVENGE (N Stephens) J Spearing 4-10-0	S Johnson 4
39		GRINDERS (Needhams Butchers) E Carter 4-10-0	P A Charlton
40	0	HAVON AIR (Mrs P Badger) J Spearing 4-10-0	DOUBTFUL
42	2	MOLTEN METAL (K Knox) Mrs P Bain 4-10-0	Steve Knight
44	4	MR FRESHNESS (Kew House Retail) E Carter 4-10-0	DOUBTFUL
47		TARA'S CHIEFTAIN (S Dunne) J Jenkins 4-10-0	M Harrington 4

6-4 Play The Knave, 7-4 Robin Wonder, 6 Molten Metal, 8 Funny Spring, 12 Morayshire Staggerers Lady, 16 others.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 On A Cloud. 1.30 Trent Valley. 2.0 Celtic Rambler. 2.30 Cole Porter. 3.0 Dear Octopus. 3.30 Play The Knave.

Kempton results

1.30 1, Du Maurier (6-1); 2, Master Andrew (5-1); 3, Oscar Wilde (5-2 fav). 22 ran.

2.0 1, Venture to Cognac (5-2); 2, Great Dean (66-1). Little Owl 4-11 fav. 3 ran.

2.30 1, Knighthood (10-1); 2, Roadster (9-2); 3, Kilbrittain Castle (8-1). Mr Moonraker 5-2 fav 14 ran. NR: Broadsword.

3.0 1, Ran Hard (6-5 fav); 2, Ten Bears (9-1); 3, Critical Times (3-1). 5 ran. NR: Fauloon.

3.30 1, Henry Kissinger (3-1); 2, Dramatist (9-2); 3, Lucky Call (11-2). Rathconrath 7-4 fav. 7 ran.

4 0 1, Lord Leighton (33-1); 2, Blake (5-1); 3, Cheka (11-2). 4, Recycled (3-1 fav). 22 ran. NR Ashleigh Boy, Ivory Thrust.

Catterick Bridge

12 45 1, Alick (3-1); 2, Royal Rosseberry (9-1); 3, Avalanche (20-1). Starlight Lad 2-1 fav 8 ran

1 15 1, Fallig Schnell (25-1); 2, Cuence (33-1); 3, Great Surveyor (7-1); 4, Paddy One Row (33-1). Keswick 6-2 fav. 24 ran. NR Sir Gwenchy.

1 45 1, Midnight Love (11-8 fav); 2, Gordon's Lad (25-1); 3, Cockle Strand (20-1). 15 ran.

2 15 1, Precipienno (11-4 fav); 2, Come On Steve (33-1), 3, High Steward (14-1); 4, King Appollo (14-1). 24 ran.

2.45 1, Mister Ketchup (14-1); 2, Abersing (33-1); 3, Averaun (9-4 fav). 12 ran

3 15 1, Onapromise (2-1 fav); 2, Marine Cadet (11-2), 3, Keren Park (8-1). 11 ran.

3 45 1, Rushmoor (10-11 fav); 2, Geordie Lad (12-1); 3, Gray Heat (33-1). 21 ran. NR: Ryecroft, Saucy Tartan.

Warwick

1 45 1, Allten Glazed (8-1); 2, Original Step (8-1); 3, Couplings (9-4). Solid Rock 2-1 fav. 22 ran.

2.15 1, Rag Dancer (16-1); 2, Drink Deep (20-1); 3, London Haze (12-1); 4, Slicakey (8-1). Champagne Charlie 4-1 fav. 19 ran. NR: Magnolia Lad.

2.45 1, Loving Words (9-1); 2, Bujoji (66-1); 3, Hard Outlook (25-1); 4, Glen Berg (4-1). Pillager 7-2 fav 23 ran NR: Prestbury.

3.15 1, Jo Colombo (3-1 jt-fav); 2, Beacon Time (5-1); 3, Galileo (6-1). Ulmar 3-1 jt-fav 9 ran

3 45 1, Furry Rock (9-4 fav); 2, Restless Shot (10-1); 3, Partango (16-1) 18 ran.

4 15 1, Marcus Agrippa (10-1); 2, Citadel Roc (13-2), 3, Reay s Song (8-1); 4, Dingbat (14-1). Desert Hero 3-1 fav 21 ran.

Haydock Park

1 0 1, Basil's Choice (11-2); 2, Jimbrook (4-5 fav), 3, Celtic Brew (12-1). 15 ran

1 30 1, Gaye Chance (7-2); 2, Starfen (4-1); 3, Bee Sting (20-1); Celtic Ryde evens fav 7 ran.

2.0 1, Bregawn (11-2); 2, Night Nurse (9-4 fav); 3, Sunset Cristo (100-30) 8 ran NR Saint Fillans.

2 30 1, Shell Burst (4-1); 2, Prominent King (8-1); 3, Great Developer (8-1) Our Bara Boy 11-4 fav 12 ran.

3.0 1, Final Argument (11-1); 2, Wellfort (7-4); 3, Mr Kilulla (8-1). Realt Na Nona 4-6 fav 5 ran.

3.30 1, Duc De Bolebec (14-1), 2, Little Bay (5-4 fav); 3, Clayside (11-4). 5 ran.

Boxing

Not so much for love as for the money

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correpondent

Good egg though Ken Buchanan may be, saving the bacon of hard-boiled promoters by coming in as a last-minute replacement, the former world lightweight champion is looking more and more vulnerable at the age of 36. And that is something a man in his business cannot be.

I have never come across a boxer who looks more human than a fighting machine and with whom I find myself becoming more and more involved during a bout. What a beautiful performer he was. Sometimes he gives glimpses of the past: a neat little sidestep, a sharp little left hook. It is like walking past a Georgian window and loooking straight through to a walled garden beyond. Then it is gone. Back to the jab-jab-jab. The watcher starts thinking about his personal life.

Like "Mother" tattoed on a sailor's arm, he has "Karen" and "Mark" and the cross of St Andrew on his tartan trunks. He fights on because he is still hungry. "Money means more to me than my life", Sidney Greenstreet once said in a film. "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" said it better: "You can be young without money but you can't be old without it."

It is just as well that when he comes in as a substitute for Ricky Beaumont at the National Sporting Club, London, he meets George Feeney, of Hartlepool, who was to have met Beaumont in a final British lighweight title eliminator, but Beaumont caught flu. Feeney, like his younger brother, John, the British bantamweight champion, is one of England's most elegant boxers and has a temperament to match.

Sponsors for BAE

The National Westminster Bank have agreed a three-year sponsorship scheme worth £25,000 with the Badminton Association of England. The money will be used for a regional coaching scheme and £8,500 will be set aside for the first year.

Motor racing

Prost power prevails as driver power fails

From Keith Botsford
Johannesburg, Jan 24

The South African grand Prix, won two years ago by Rene Arnoux in a Renault and last year by Carlos Reutemann, of Williams, was brilliantly won yesterday by Alain Prost, the short, jockey-legged French Renault driver.

Prost, who had started fifth on the grid, overtook Arnoux, his teammate, on lap 15 and led the race until lap 40 when a rear tyre, so worn as to be useless, separated from its wheel and Prost had to make his way into the pits on a bare wheel. The Renault team made a lighting change on all four wheels and Prost rejoined the race a lap and well over a minute back, lying seventh.

The young French driver had told his pit team that he was going to drive a calm and safe race. His real intentions were, however, soon obvious. In his first lap back he made up some 20 seconds and from there on he was an irresistible force, driving through the rest of the field as though it did not exist. On lap 68 he overtook Arnoux who, with blistered hands and fast-wearing tyres, was in no position to resist and won by a handsome margin

While it is true that the 6,000ft altitude at the Kyalami track helped the turbo-charged Renault blow the rest of the field into something like absolute stillness, it was not merely the superiority of his car that won the race for Prost: clearly there was a superiority of technique and determination as well. After all, five other turbos had lined up at the front of the grid.

The world champion, Nelson Piquet, had his brakes lock on lap four and ploughed into the catch-fencing at the end of Kyalami's long straight. Gilles Villeneuve blew his engine at Clubhouse on the next lap and his Ferrari team mate had an engine fault, as did Riccardo Patrese in the second Brabham.

Carlos Reutemann drove his usual consistent and dogged race and finished in second place; Arnoux had to be content with third. Keke Rosberg, of Finland, in the second Williams, managed a promising fifth in his first drive for his new team just behind Niki Lauda, who inaugurated his comeback with belated attack that took him up into fourth. John Watson, his McLaren team mate, took sixth and Michele Alboreto, with an excellent drive in a not very competitive Tyrrell, only just missed being in the points.

No sooner was a fast, clean and exciting race being celebrated by the contestants and the 100,000-plus crowd than a pall was thrown over the whole affair by the news that the stewards, claiming that the driver's licences had been reinstated only as part of a temporary "truce" after the drivers' strike, had suspended the licences of all but two of the 31 drivers

Regrettably, this move was all too foreseeable. The drivers had held the grand prix up to ransom with their strike and the authorities obviously could not tolerate this attack on their power. The drivers had made the mistake of believing that Jean-Marie Balestre, the FISA president, had agreed to their demands for a revision of their licences. They thought they had won and all was forgiven.

The drivers promptly made an appeal against their sentences, that will eventually wind up in the FIA appeals commission. Next Thursday in Paris FISA'S formula one commission will study the drivers' demands.

SOUTH AFRICAN GRAND PRIX: 1, A Prost (France), Renault, 1hr 32min 08.40sec; 2, C Reutemann (Argentine), Williams, 1:32:23 34; 3, R Arnoux (France), Renault, 1:32:36.30; 4, N Lauda (Austria), McLaren, 1:32:40 51; 5, K Rosberg (Finland), Williams, 1:32:54.54; 6, J Watson (GB), McLaren, 1:32:59 39; 7, M Alboreto (Italy), Tyrrell, (one lap behind); 8, E de Angelis (Italy), Lotus, one lap; 9, E Salazar (Chile), ATS, two laps; 10, M Winkelhock (WG), ATS, two laps; 11, B Giacomelli (Italy), Alfa Romeo, three laps; 12, J Mass (WG), March, three laps; 13, A de Cesaris (Italy), Alfa Romeo, four laps, 14, D Daly (Ireland), Theodore, four laps; 15, R Boesel (Brazil), five laps; 16, S Borgudd (Sweden), Tyrrell, five laps; 17, C Serra (Brazil), Fittipaldi, five laps; 18, D Pironi (France), Ferrari six laps; 19, J Laffite (France), Talbot Ligier, 23 laps; 20, D Warwick (GB), Toleman, 34 laps; 21, R Patrese (Italy), Brabham, 59 laps; 22, E Cheever (US), Talbot Ligier, 66 laps; 23, G Villeneuve (Canada), Ferrari, 71 laps; 24, N Piquet (Brazil), Brabham, 74 laps; 25, N Mansell (GB), Lotus, 77 laps; 26, J-P Jarier (France), Osella, 77 laps.

Cyclocross

Wreghitt has stamina as well as skill

By John Wilcockson

By winning his fifth successive senior title yesterday in the national cyclocross championships at Sutton Coldfield, Chris Wreghitt, from Loughborough, showed that this winter he has added much-needed stamina and speed to his undoubted skill. His winning margin of 1 min 47 sec over the second-placed Paul Watson, from Milton Keynes, was more than a minute greater than in 1981.

Wreghitt and Watson moved to the front of the opening one-mile loop before setting out on their full 10 laps of a 1.5-mile circuit in Sutton Park. Eric Stone, one of the few professionals among the 78 starters, had led briefly but quickly dropped back through the field.

Behind the two leaders a race-long battle for the bronze medal was fought between five riders. In the first two laps Stephen Barnes, from Leeds, and Stephen Douce, from South London, both aged 18, set the pace.

At half-distance Wreghitt was one minute clear of Watson, who in turn was 11sec ahead of Noble. Douce and Barnes were still tracking Springer in fourth place but an untimely puncture for Barnes delayed him by almost a minute and Douce was visibly losing heart.

Late alterations to the course made this one of the longest championships on record — another factor in Wreghitt's favour. In the three months he has spent in Switzerland he has acquired the relaxed suppleness that is the hallmark of a true champion.

The selectors announced that Wreghitt, Watson, Springer and Douce would represent Great Britain at the world championahips at Lanarvily in Brittany on February 20. Noble and Ledger are reserves.

FINAL RESULTS: 16 miles: 1, C. Wreghitt (GS Strada-Manfilia), 1hr 22min 24sec, 2, P Watson (Anglia Sport-Hiretl), 1 24 11; 3, M Springer (Bournemouth Arrow), 1.24.37; 4, C. Ledger (Chesterfield Coureurs), 1.25.08; 5, M Noble (Halesowen A and CC), 1.25.31; 6, S. Douce (CC Basingstoke), 1.26.10; 7, E. Stone (Andrews BMW), 1 27.31; 8, J Kershaw (Wightman-Gate), 1.28 04; 9, S. Barnes (Seacroft Wheelers), 1.28 52; 10, C. Young (Bradford RCC), 1.29.52.

Basketball

Television will want more excitement than this

By Nicholas Harling

Solent 127 John Carr Doncaster 91

With many more results of this nature Channel Four might yet renege on their agreement to beam an hour's basketball live every week from November. The last thing the new television company need, if they want to keep their viewers in suspense, are games which are decided long before halftime, such as Saturday's Asda National Cup final was in Solent's favour, at Leicester.

If ever a team had an excuse, however, John Carr Doncaster did. Injuries and illness, which had threatened to leave the team severely depleted, prevented their coach, Morris Wordsworth from naming his squad until 10 minutes before the start. In the event, only one regular Bycroft, was missing, but some of the others performed well below their capabilities.

Two who did themselves justice in spite of ankle injuries were Everett Doncaster's new American, and Day their captain. Day who normally reserves his best performances for semi-finals, took all the responsibilities and played like a man possessed even when the result of his club's fourth successive cup final was a formality. Had his shooting matched his determination, Day, the game's top scorer, would have finished with many more than his 31 points.

In spite of Day's contribution, Mr Wordsworth was deeply disappointed. "It was humiliating," he said, "we were embarrassed to lose by a score like that. We can't wait until February 6 when we meet them again in the league to put the record straight."

In the circumstances, Doncaster did remarkably well to keep in contention against the first division leaders for as long as they did. They even had the audacity to take a one-point lead seven minutes before the interval, but the effort of reducing a seven-point deficit had obviously drained their frail resources, and they were 15 points adrift at the interval.

Solent took their first important trophy much as they pleased, Saiers proving so irresistible under the boards tha he collected more rebounds (19) than points (16) The consistency of Tatham, which earned Solent's guard the most valuable player of the match award, the shooting of Johnson and Pemberton and splendid support of Walton, Philp and belatedly, Burns, were other reasons why Doncaster could not cope.

Tom Wisman, Solent's flamboyant coach, immaculate in a dinner suit, although it was mid-afternoon, said: "We could not afford to believe the stories about Doncaster's plight. We wanted to prove we could win a championship. I had kept on telling them they had won nothing yet. Now, I'll have to find a new way of psyching them up for Wembley". Wembley, on March 12 and 13 are the dates for the National Championship play-offs for which Solent must now be overwhelming favourites.

Athletics

Long season begins with early tortures at Cosford

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

A nine-month season, starting on Saturday with the indoor Cosford Games and ending in Australia with the Commonwealth Games, will be impossibly long for some but may help to bring Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe together for at least one race. Hopes of a three-event, mid-season series are receding because of Ovett's injury, but Brisbane is still a possible meeting place for the Olympic champions.

Ovett is recovering from leg muscle damage. Reports of a setback seem exaggerated but Frank Dick, the national director of coaching, who has heard nothing from the athlete will be seeing him this week. He may discover that to the great dismay of those hoping to profit from the Ovett-Coe rivalry, Ovett has decided that if he runs at all this season, it will be over 5,000 metres.

Meanwhile, Coe trains quietly. He has decided not to run in next weekend's AAA indoorr championships at Cosford but will appear in the Golden Shoe road race over nearly five miles in Vigevano near Milan on Easter Monday.

For those brave enough to begin their season this early, the Cosford meetings, sponsored by Philips, provide an oasis of competition, albeit with dangers. A tight 200 metres track and 60 metres spring surface tortures unprepared muscles. Lingey Macdonald, a bronze medal winner in Moscow, would not risk running flat out in the inside lane on Saturday, so losing the 200 metres to Ruth Patten, formerly Kennedy, who was running her first serious race since damaging Achilles tendons a week before the Olympic trials in 1980.

Another surprising winner was Steve Caldwell, of Bolton, who beat Chris McGeorge, the young challenger to Ovett and Coe, over 800 metres. McGeorge had been "spiked" the previous evening but said his injury was not to blame. The season is too young for him. Quite the reverse for 20-year old Diana Elliott from Leicester. She set a British indoor best of 1.90 metres in the high jump

The coming season could see Allan Wells being challenged over 100 metres by a fellow Scot, Cameron Sharp. Ironically, after training in freezing conditions outdoors at Meadowbank, Sharp went to Cosford and slightly strained a hamstring in a 60 metres semi-final. Nevertheless he had recorded 6.69 seconds which compared favourably with Well's best of 6.68 seconds.

MEN: 60m: H. King (Bracknell) 6 77sec. 60m Hurdles: M Hollom (Wolverhampton & Bilston) 7 9. 200m: L. Tulloch (Sale) 21 400m: P Dunn (Liverpool) 48 3 800m: S Caldwell (Bolton) 1m 4 3s 2,000m steeplechase: P. Barrett (Southall) 5:32 3 3,000m: R Callan (Leicester) 8 0 6 1,500m: R Hackney (Aldershot) 3.46 8. Triple Jump: A Moore (Birchfield) 16 05m (52ft 8in) Pole Vault: J Gutteridge (Windsor) 5 m (16ft 5in) Shot: I Lindley (Wolverhampton) 16 63m (54ft 6½in)
WOMEN: 60m: W Hoyle (Hounslow) 7.37 60m Hurdle: J Livermore (Birchfield) 8.3. 200m: R Patten (Notts) 24 1 400m: L Forsythe (Wolverhampton) 54 2 1,500m: J Laughton (Derby) 4 23 6 3,000m: J Rose (Ashford) 9 34 6 Long Jump: G Regan (Cardiff) 6m (19ft 8¼in). High Jump: D Elliott (Leics) 1m (6ft 3in) Shot: V. Redford (Wolverhampton) 14.81m (48ft 7in).

Law Report January 25 1982

Tax avoidance scheme fails

Pilkington Brothers Ltd v Inland Revenue Commissioners

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered January 21]

A tax avoidance scheme designed to provide Pilkington Brothers Ltd with group relief from corporation tax by purchasing surplus capital allowances from a shipowning company in the Furness Withy Group did not achieve its object. The scheme did not succeed in attracting company group relief under the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 because it failed to circumvent all the restrictions on that relief imposed by the Finance Act 1973.

The House of Lords so held (Lord Wilberforce and Lord Russell dissenting) in allowing a "leapfrog" appeal by the Crown from a decision of Mr Justice Nourse (*The Times* December 23, 1980; [1981] 1 WLR 781) that had allowed an appeal by the taxpayer company, Pilkington Brothers from the special commissioners and had held that a series of transactions designed to provide the company with group relief from corporation tax under section 258 of the 1970 Act was not denied to Pilkington by the restrictions imposed by the Finance Act 1973 and in particular by section 29(1)(b)(ii) of that Act.

In 1974 Manchester Liners Ltd, a member of the Furness Withy Group of shipowners, put a proposal to Pilkington to enable them both to benefit by utilizing capital allowances arising from the purchase of a container ship. Manchester wanted a new ship; by simply commissioning and paying for building it, first-year allowances would have considerably exceeded the group's tax liability. The proposal would be advantageous to Pilkington by reducing their liability to tax by the purchase of Manchester's excess allowances at a discount.

The scheme involved making use of two dormant subsidiaries of Pilkington, Hello TV and Villamoor. Manchester had a subsidiary, Golden Cross Line, which traded as a carrier. In 1974 both Hello TV and Villamoor amended their objects to carry on business as general investment holding companies. Villamoor's two issued shares were redesignated as A shares and two more ordinary shares designated as B shares were issued for cash to Manchester. Golden Cross's articles of association were also amended.

The results of those arrangements were that: (i) Manchester together with Pilkington had equal shareholdings and equal voting rights in Villamoor; (ii) Pilkington had all the shares and voting rights in Hello TV; and (iii) Hello TV and Villamoor had equal shareholdings in Golden Cross, Hello TV having twice as many votes but no preponderance of voting power because of an article requiring resolutions to be approved by both Hello TV and Villamoor.

Under a sale and purchase agreement dated September 30, 1974, Manchester agreed to sell half their shareholding in Golden Cross to Hello TV and half to Villamoor, those two companies thereby being placed in a deadlock situation with regard to the control of Golden Cross.

The scheme at no time required any amendments to be made to either Pilkington's or Manchester's articles of association.

By a further agreement of September 30, 1974, Golden Cross contracted to buy a containerized cargo vessel and containers at a basic price of £11,070,000. Finally there was the execution of a group relief agreement dated December 31, 1974, under which for accounting periods ending March 31, 1975 to 1977, Golden Cross would claim capital allowances to produce sufficient "available loss" not exceeding £13m for companies in the Pilkington group and that such companies would pay Manchester 87½ per cent of the corporation tax thereby saved.

The court had been told that the scheme was to effect a saving to Pilkington of corporation tax at 52 per cent of £6.76m. Accordingly, had it succeeded, Pilkington would have paid £5.915m to Manchester and retained a saving of £845,000 for themselves.

Section 258 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 provides for company group relief for trading losses and other amounts eligible for relief from corporation tax.

The Finance Act 1973 provides by section 29(1): "If, apart from this section, two companies (in this section referred to as 'the first company' and 'the second company') would be treated as members of the same group of companies and — (a) in an acccounting period which ends on or after March 6, 1973 . . . (b) arrangements are in existence by virtue of which, at some time during or after the expiry of that accounting period . . . (ii) any person has or could obtain, or any persons together have or could obtain, control of the first company but not of the second . . . then, for the purposes of the enactments relating to group relief, the first company shall be treated on and after March 6, 1973, as not being a member of the same group of companies as the second company".

Mr S. A. Stamler, QC, Mr C. H. McCall and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr C. N. Beattie, QC and Mr C. J. F. Sokol for Pilkington.

LORD BRIDGE said that the Crown's *primary* contention now was that arrangements were in existence by virtue of which at all material times persons together (being the Pilkington shareholders) had control of Pilkington but not of Golden Cross. Mr Beattie sought to controvert that contention on the ground that section 29(1)(b)(ii) was concerned only with arrangements which provided for some future change affecting the two companies to which the subsection referred. That submission had not been dealt with by Mr Justice Nourse who had decided in Pilkington's favour on another ground.

In support of his submission, Mr Beattie relied first on the side-notes to sections 28 and 29, second on the phrase "at some time" in the opening words of subsection 1(b), and third on the evident concern exclusively with future events of paragraph (b)(i) and (ii).

However, even assuming that side-notes were entitled to any weight in the construction of the enacting words of a statute, it was clear that they could not here sustain the weight of Mr Beattie's far-fetched argument.

As to the two points made on the language of section 29(1) itself, they could not prevail over the express language of (b)(ii) which plainly contemplated either a present or future state of affairs. Moreover, if present unity of control was not a necessary qualification for group membership, it was impossible to discern any sensible legislative purpose in making arrangements for a future separation of control a ground for disqualification.

Mr Beattie's second submission was founded on the circumstance that the agreements between Pilkington and Manchester and the three subsidiary companies involved alterations in the structure and control of those subsidiaries as part of the scheme devised for the purpose of constituting Golden Cross a 75 per cent subsidiary of Pilkington; the control of Pilkington on the other hand, by its shareholders through its articles of association, was unaffected by the scheme.

Thus it was said that while the arrangements contemplated by section 29(1)(b)(ii) embraced the provisions of the scheme establishing the new company structure of Hello TV, Villamoor and Golden Cross, they could not include the articles of association of Pilkington, which were the only arrangements affecting the control of Pilkington.

On that submission his Lordship was unhesitatingly driven to the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Mr Justice Nourse for three main reasons. First, the definition of "arrangements" as meaning arrangements of any kind predisposed against limitation being imposed on the ordinary meaning of the word unless forcibly driven to do so by the context.

Second, the word "arrangements" was in the plural; there was no justification for applying to the plural the concept of a combination for a singular purpose derived from the dictionary definition of a singular "arrangement". The arrangements to be considered were such as were in existence and it mattered not when they came into existence. The whole sentence was concerned with those arrangements which determined the control of both the companies whose entitlement to be treated as members of the same group was in issue.

To construe arrangements as excluding those which regulated the conduct of the affairs of either of the companies in accordance with the wishes of its controlling shareholders was to negate the plain meaning of the statutory language.

Third, the provision was intended to introduce a requirement that the two companies claiming membership of the same group of companies should be under the same control. The construction adopted by the judge had the startling consequence that the only kind of scheme setting up a group of companies which would be liable to disqualification under section 29 (1) (b) (ii) would be a scheme specifically designed to embody the very disqualifying features at which the provision was directed. Such a construction would deprive the provision of any practical operation as limiting the circumstances in which group relief was to be available.

The appeal should be allowed and the determination of the commissioners restored.

LORD FRASER agreeing with Lord Bridge, said importance should be attached to the fact that the question to which section 29(1)(b) directed attention was whether arrangements were in existence by virtue of which certain consequences might follow, and not whether such arrangements came into existence for the purpose of setting up the group structure. It was immaterial that the voting control of Pilkington was with the shareholders before the question relating to the group structure arose.

The result to which the paragraph led did not seem so surprising as to suggest that it ought to be construed in some more restricted way. Clearly it could not be regarded as an obvious construction since it was not at first adopted by the Crown. But once it had been pointed out it seemed to be irresistible.

The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Brandon agreed with Lord Bridge and Lord Fraser.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that he would adopt a simple approach: were there arrangements in existence by virtue of which any persons (the Pilkington shareholders) had or could obtain control of the first company but not of the second? The arrangements had to produce the whole result — positive and negative. Now it was known what arrangements had been made in 1974: they produced the group structure, including the deadlocked companies. Those arrangements did not bring paragraph (b) (ii) into play because Manchester was not in control of Golden Cross.

The Pilkington shareholders had no part in those arrangements, they were not consulted. Could one then add in, as arrangements, those made by which these shareholders were able, ultimately, to control Pilkington, arrangements which had nothing to do with the creation of the group structure? His Lordship did not think so. The subsection was directed to arrangements for setting up the group structure as existing in 1974 and to none other.

Furthermore Mr Justice Nourse was correct to reject the Crown's *alternative* argument that *either* Pilkington and Manchester, or the shareholders of Pilkington and of Manchester, jointly controlled Golden Cross but not Pilkington.

Since the argument remained one largely of impression, expansion of it would be profitless. In general his Lordship agreed with and adopted the reasoning of Mr Justice Nourse and would have dismissed the appeal.

LORD RUSSELL said that the solution to the appeal depended on the impact on the facts of section 29(1). It referred to two companies which would otherwise qualify as members of the same group and then proceeded in stated circumstances to require that on and after March 6, 1973 the first company be treated as not being a member of the same group as the second company.

Before Mr Justice Nourse the Crown produced a brand new contention. That was that the shareholders from time to time in Pilkington were persons who together controlled Pilkington but did not control Golden Cross.

It was true that the Revenue, though of all organizations it should know the scope of what was intended by the fiscal legislation, sometimes missed a trick. But the circumstance that this new point was not raised before the commissioners at least gave rise to some uncertainty as to its validity.

Undoubtedly the Pilkington shareholders were persons who had control of Pilkington and did not have control of Golden Cross. But the crux of the case was whether that situation was one which was the outcome of arrangements that were in existence.

What were the "arrangements" referred to in this obscure paragraph? Of course "arrangements" was a word of wide import. But was it to include the memorandum and articles of association of Pilkington just because they embodied an arrangement between the Pilkington shareholders inter se and with Pilkington? His Lordship did not think so.

The grouping scheme did not involve the internal structure of Pilkington: nor did it concern in any way those who at the time of the scheme or thereafter might be shareholders in Pilkington. Who those shareholders were, and the internal structure of Pilkington as an "arrangement" were matters of total irrelevance to the complicated arrangements involved in the grouping scheme and to the existence of the resultant intended group. The reference to "arrangements" was not to be regarded as extending to something — the internal structure of Pilkington — so totally irrelevant to the group situation which otherwise existed and which section 29 (1) (b) was designed to narrow in stated circumstances.

The decision of Mr Justice Nourse should be upheld and the appeal dismissed.

His Lordship added that speaking for himself he would have been happier had the case not been allowed as a "leapfrog" appeal, when their Lordships would have had the benefit of the opinions of the Court of Appeal.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche.

Hearing leave to appeal

Tor Line A/B v Alltrans Group of Canada

Before Mr Justice Bingham

[Judgment delivered January 20]

Mr Justice Bingham in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division said that in general the court would strongly discourage attempts to convert applications for leave to appeal into full appeal hearings, and it was very undesirable that there should have been any doubt over the correct practice in the matter.

Mr David Johnson, QC and Mr Michael Tugendhat for Tor Line; Mr Stephen Tomlinson for Alltrans.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in the first instance there should be an application for leave. When that application was heard the grounds of challenge to the arbitrator's award should have been specified.

The hearing of the application was not intended to be of a length and depth necessary to lead the judge to a final conclusion but only to enable him to form a provisional view whether the arbitrator was wrong, or a strong prima facie case had been made out that he was wrong, or whatever the case may be.

For that purpose full argument and citation of authority was not called for. It made nonsense of the authoritative guidelines if full-dress hearings took place at the stage of seeking leave, and the business of the court would become seriously overloaded if that became the regular practice.

There might be exceptional cases where the point of law was so short and clear and self-contained that a final decision could be taken on the application for leave and any further hearing would be futile, but such cases had to be rare.

Since there had been full argument and citation of authority in the present case, and since the *Supreme Court Practice* gave some warrant for the belief that applications should be combined and as the practice might not have been entirely clear before, it would not be right to put the parties to the expense of a further hearing.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Ingledew, Brown, Bennison & Garrett.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LEGAL NOTICES

No 15 of 1977
In the Liverpool County Court In the Matter of FAINROSE Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Dated this 15th day of January 1982.
K MATTHEWSON
Official Receiver and Liquidator
Barratt House
North John Street
Liverpool L2 6SZ

No. 00297 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of F. IVORY Limited
Dated 13 January 1982.
L. R. BRADBERY, FCCA Liquidator.

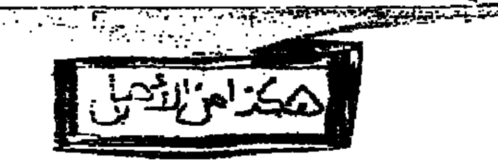
In the Matter of SUNGLAZE WINDOWS Limited
Dated this 15th day of January 1982.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH INSTITUTE



Commercial property by Baron Phillips

Record 'To Let' signs but building goes on

Industrial development and activity is continuing despite rising vacancy rates — factories and warehouse buildings standing empty with King & Co are estimated at a total of 120m sq ft.

According to the latest review of the market from south coast agents L. S. Vail, South Hampshire has the largest total of vacant industrial buildings in memory. Much of the empty property is, however, unsuited for modern industry.

In little over a year the agents report that the amount of empty industrial space available for tenants has grown by about 50 per cent although over the last 18 months the figure jumped by 250 per cent. Vail has 2.25m sq ft of new and second-hand factory and warehouse accommodation on its books while it estimates that the total vacant space in the Solent Corridor is around 3.25m sq ft.

Vail thinks this growth cannot be blamed solely on the recession. Much of the space was in the pipeline 18 months ago and the bulge followed the allocation of more industrial land in the South Hampshire Structure Plan. Even so, the agents claim, there are areas of relative shortages and high demand.

"There is an urgent need for good quality and new industrial development of greater flexibility which will meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements of high technology industry", say the agents.

Vail feels that there must be a greater move towards the science park concept of industrial development which leans towards low density and high landscaping qualities where units contain a higher proportion of office content.

Already, there are moves in this direction. Plans for the area's first science park have been laid by Windover Projects, who are proposing a £6m scheme in a 47-acre wooded site, to the west of junction 8 of the M27. The development would provide jobs for 1,500 people.

Southampton University wants to develop a 20-acre site at Chilworth Manor with as many as 14 research and development units.

Yet the agents warn against too much Ministry of Defence land finding its way to the market in the wake of the run-down of the Naval Dockyards at Portsmouth. Vail reports that although Portsea Island has suffered from land starvation for years, there is now an adequate supply of serviced industrial land.

A spin-off from the present glut of industrial property in the Solent area is that it has persuaded many previously intractable institutional landlords to be more flexible in their attitude to prospective tenants.

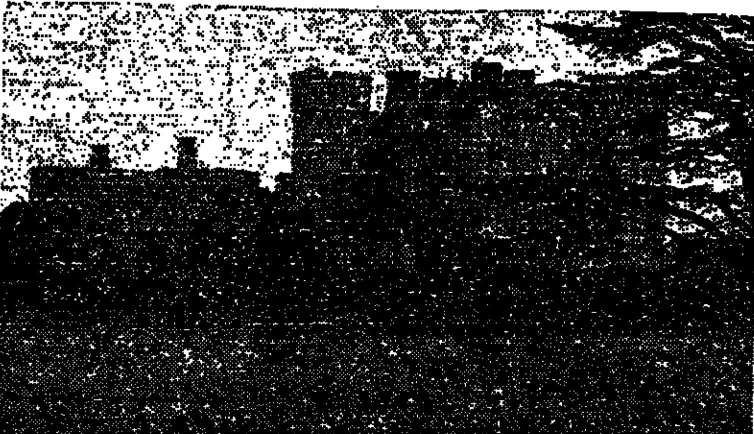
□ Richard Ellis and Michael Laurie & Partners report the final letting on the Electricity Supply Nominees 300,000 sq ft Merton Industrial Park. The final unit of 32,400 consisting of warehouse and office accommodation has been leased by George Pryce, a subsidiary of Willsdown Holdings, although the commercial element is being sub-let. Rent is £120,000 a year while the offices are on the market at £35,000 a year.

□ The Grandvista group, part of Equity & Law Life Assurance Society, has acquired a large development site in Munich and is to start on a 506,000 sq ft office scheme costing about £25m. The site is in the new office area of Neu-Perlach and adjoins the proposed new headquarters building of a major German insurance company. Also several other large institution and companies have undertaken developments in the area.

Despite recession, there has been a fairly buoyant office market in Munich. Take up of office space totalled about 1.5m sq ft in 1980 and just under 1m sq ft last year. There is a lack of new space coming on to the market which leads local agents to believe that there will be further increases in rental levels. Zadelhoff Deutschland, in association with John F Morgan, and Schauer & Scholl acted for Grandvista in the acquisition and are joint letting agents for the development.

□ A £2m land reclamation deal, reckoned to be one of the largest developments in the Bournemouth and Poole area, will provide about 600 homes on the 73-acre Bear Wood site. The estate will be developed jointly by Dare Developments, a Dare's Estates subsidiary, and Comben homes.

Finances have been arranged for 100,000 sq ft of offices being project managed by Ronald Lyons' Arunbridge Estates on the Olympic Way, Wembley, development. The scheme forms part of one of the largest suburban developments in the London area and will eventually lead to more than 300,000 sq ft being constructed on the site. Michael Laurie & Partners and Knight Frank & Rutley have organized the funding.



Tarmac is selling its Rowton Castle property in Shrewsbury through Knight Frank & Rutley. The castle has planning consent for use as a conference centre but it is thought the 11,500 sq ft could be used as a company headquarters building. The accommodation consists of extensive reception rooms, 19 bedrooms, five bathrooms and stands in about 28 acres.

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". . . GOD be merciful unto us and bless us . . . that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations." —Psalm 67: 1, 2.

BIRTHS

HODGES.—On January 22nd at the William Harvey Hospital, Ashford, to Alison and Patrick, a son.

HUDSON.—On January 21st in Beverley to Carol (nee Siggins) and Richard—a daughter.

KEMENY.—On January 1st, to Toni (nee Riviere) and Paul—a son (John Denys).

YORKE.—On January 13 to Morag (nee Dow) and Robert, a son (Andrew Patrick).

DEATHS

BUCKLEY, OONAH PAMELA.—widow of John McLean Buckley. Peacefully on 22nd January, in hospital. Memorial service in London later.

DE BEER.—On 21st January, suddenly at her home, Dora Hallenstein, aged 90, of 31 Brompton Square, London SW3, formerly of Dunedin New Zealand. Funeral private.

DIBLEY, MAGGIE. — Formerly Klingers (nee Ernst) on 22nd January, peacefully at home.

KITTO.—On January 21st, peacefully, H. D. F. Kitto, husband of the late Ann, and father of Jane and John, in his 85th year. Funeral: Canford Crematorium, Bristol, Wednesday, 27th January at 12.40 pm. No flowers, but donations to League of Friends, Bristol General Hospital, c/o Thomas Davis Funeral Directors, Southville Lodge, Southville Road, Bristol, BS3 1DJ.

LYELL.—On 20th January, Agnes Caroline, aged 33, at home. Beloved wife of Harold and mother of Jean. Funeral St. Luke's, Kidderpore Ave., 27th January, noon. No flowers or letters by request.

McDONNELL, PATRICK (Pat) M.—Suddenly at Allentown, Sacred Heart Hospital, Pennsylvania on 3rd January, 1982, aged 67 years. Remembered with love by Joy, Kay, Patrick and Coral and two granddaughters.

REED.—On 21st January, 1982, peacefully, Penelope Reed (nee Dudley Ward), wife of the late Sir Carol. Funeral service Chelsea Old Church, Old Church Street, S.W.3, at 11.30 a.m., Monday, January 25th, followed by private burial. All inquiries please to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 26 Connaught Street, W.2. 01-723 3277.

SIMPSON, LILIAN.—Aged 70, on 17th January, 1982, peacefully at University College Hospital, Gower Street. Funeral service at Holy Cross Church, Cromer Street, London WC1., 10 am 27th January, 1982.

STUBBS.—On January 19th, 1982, suddenly at home, John Profit, dear husband of Iris, loved and loving father of John, Joanna and Gabriele and devoted and much loved grandfather of his eight grandchildren. Funeral service at Hollingbourne Church on Friday, 29th January at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only but donations will be welcome for the Canterbury Cathedral Restoration Fund, c/o the Dean and Chapter Office, Canterbury Cathedral, 8 The Precinct, Canterbury.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GLOVER.—A memorial service for Col. Sir Douglas Glover, T.D., will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Friday, 26th February, at 12 noon.

O'DONOVAN.—A Memorial Mass will be held for Patrick O'Donovan at St. James Church, Spanish Place, London W.1, on Thursday, February 18th, at 6 p.m.

THOMPSON, GERALD CONRAD.—Late of 9 Bushbys Park, Formby, Merseyside. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Church Rosemary Lane, Formby, on 30th January, 1982, at 11 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

AITCHISON.—In loving memory of Flt. Lt. H. L. J. Aitchison, killed in action, July 1943. R.I.P.

SILBERSTON, LOUIS, F.Z.S.—Loving memory of darling father. Gertrude Shilling, 22nd January, 1949.

WILDE, MAX SIMON.—25th January, 1976. Loved and remembered by Rosie.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

PEARCE, W. H., C.B.E.—The family of the late William Harvey (Bill) Pearce, wish to thank all kind friends and colleagues for their letters of sympathy, flowers and donations to the Wessex Body Scanner Appeal.

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ESTATE OF WALTER HORACE SIMPSON deceased late of 6 Hunts Cottages, Donnington, Newbury, Berkshire. Born 1st November 1914. Died 3rd November 1981. Will Florence May Simpson (formerly Phillipps) (who in 1914 lived at 491 Old Kent Road, London), mother of the above-named, or her issue, and Walter Horace Simpson, father of the above-named, or his issue, contact Messrs Charles Lucas & Marshall, Solicitors (Ref. RCSJ), 28 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire, when they may hear of something to their advantage.

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W.14. Very reasonable flat in good central position. Newly decorated. 2 bedrooms, recep., K & B. Suit fam. or 2 sharers. Avail 1 year. Well recommended at £90 p.w.

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229 0033/9966

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NW1. Regent's Park town house, beautifully furnished, fully equipped, CH, 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 recpts, cloaks, garage, garden. Lovely home £160pw for one year lease.—586 0498.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON, SW7. Attractive 2 bed, lounge, separate dining room, furnished flat, to let from mid-Feb. £100 p.w. Tel: 402 7120.

KENSINGTON HIGH STREET. Just off. In quiet street superb 5th floor flat in immaculate block, with lift and caretaker. 2 dble beds, dressing room, 2 baths with showers, large, elegant recep, fully fitted kit, furnished and dec to a high standard. Long let £225 pw to inc CH and services of a maid. Tel: J. W. Ltd. 949 2482.

S.W.1,3,5,6,7,10. 5 prof. sharers seek 5 bed flat/hse main in above areas. Ring Highgrove Partnership 408 2111.

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CADOGAN LANE. Charming mews flat, 2 beds, garage available. £200 pw. Homeguide, 136 Sloane St. SW1. 235 6155.

NR AMERICAN SCHOOL NW3. Spacious family house, gdn, off street parking, 4 beds, 2 bath, etc. All machines. £300 pw. Homeguide, 136 Sloane St. SW1. 235 6155.

FINSBURY PARK, N4. Fully furnished, 2 dble rooms, large kitchen/dining room, bathroom, telephone, own entrance. £65 pw. Refs required. 01-800 1571.

EALING COMMON, W.5. Attractive 3 bedroom flat with recep. kit and bath. £135 p.w. incl. gas c.h. and electricity.—Samuel & Co. 373 1152.

PROF. COUPLE.—Own super suite and share U.S. exec's large period house. £50.—720 8921.

SUSSEX SQUARE, W2. Modern own house with garage, 4 bedrooms, 2 recepts., kitchen and 3 bathrooms. £400 p.w. O.T.O.P.K.L. 839 2245.

MARBLE ARCH. 2 bed flat, short let. £75 p.w. Pref. prof. person. 01-283 4266.

GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, nr. underground, well furnished flat, suit 1-3 mature business people. 01-458 2269.

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RENTALS

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EALING. Det 3 bdrm, 1½ bath hse, 2 recep, good kit, Gdn. £130.

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S.W.5, KENSINGTON mansion flat. Two double bedrooms, drawing room, sep dining room, fitted kit with machines. Available from 1st February for minimum period 6 months. £150 p.w. 01-373 0959.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia. — Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list. Coates, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.

HARLEY STREET W1. This spacious top floor flat with lift has recently become available to let as a company flat. Located in this much sought after area it is within easy reach of Oxford Circus, Baker Street underground, Regents Park is nearby and the excellent shopping facilities of Marylebone High Street are close at hand. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., reception room, kitchen, patio. £4,000 p.a. + 5% service charge. 01-935 8075 (9.30-5.30).

LONDON N.1.—Pretty house and garden in Barnsbury available 4 wks. April 2 dbl bedrooms. £100 per wk. 01-607 2346 (eves), 01-930 0911 (days).

WIMBLEDON VILLAGE. — Large Edwardian Victorian house in private cul-de-sac. Close to village centre. Well furnished and dec throughout 3 receps, 4 beds 2 baths, well fitted and spacious kit with most machines. Utility room and heated cellar. Garage and garden. Long let. £150 p.w. Tel: J. W. Ltd. 949 2482.

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S.W.3. Spac. lux. penthouse, Lift, entryphone. £240 p.w. V.A.D. 543 2983.

RICHMOND. — Fabulous grade 2 listed house, set in super walled gardens, very tastefully furnished and dec. throughout. 3 receps, study, bedroom master bedroom and dressing room, bathroom with shower, 2 w.c.'s, well fitted kit, gas C.H. Available now for 1 year. £125 p.w. inc. services of gardener. Tel: J. W. Ltd. 949 2482.

SW12.—Spacious well furn. grd. floor maisonette, 2 bedrooms, large recept, well fitted kit, bathroom, gas CH, in conservation area, near Clapham Sth. Tube Stn. £178 p.w. Avail. now long let.—J. W. Ltd. 949 2482.

KENSINGTON, close to High St. Very pleasant 2nd floor flat with lift. Spacious, well furnished and dec accommodation. 3 dble beds, bath with shower, fitted kit, good size thru recep, with balcony, gas CH and HW. Long let £135 p.w. Tel: J. W. Ltd. 949 2482.

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WANTED for top American Banker, high quality 4/5 bed, 2 bath hse: 2 years+. Co. let Richmond/Wimbledon. Barnes area. Priory 940 4555.

PUTNEY. — Close High Street, immac, 2 bath, small house, large recep, excellent kit. £125 p.w. Priory 940 4555.

CLOSE SLOANE SQUARE.—Well equipped furnished flat; recept, k & b, 2 double bedrooms. Large patio, c.h., tel., TV. £125 p.w. Tel. 01-878 7766.

SHORT LET.—8 weeks from early Feb. Holland Park, 1 bedroom flat, c.h. inc. Company let pref. £86 p.w. Tel. 727 4680.

BELGRAVIA.—Luxury Mews hse: 2 bedrooms. Long short let (neg). Tel. 493 9666/589 8300.

TO LET.—Ground floor furnished flat Seymour St., W1. Lounge, double bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. £70 p.w. Phone 723 3622 today after 4 p.m.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Choice of 2. Both 1 dble bed, huge recep, k & b. Avail. now. £70 p.w. ono. Potters 455 6076.

NW6.—1 bed flat in P/B block. 1 dble bed, recep, k. & b. £60 p.w. Potters 455 6076.

W.8.—Fantastic views over Holland Park. Ultra mod. block. Newly dec.; 2 double bed, 1½ bath; fully equipped kit; large recept, with balcony; garage. £300 p.w. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

FLAT SHARING

PUTNEY. 2 large rooms avail. Own phone. Quiet, non-smoking, cat lover. £35 p.w. excl. 789 0243.

SE.26.—F., non-smoker, share mixed hse. O R £25 p.w. 778 2999.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—2nd girl, own room share luxury flat. £30 p.w. exc. 289 0647.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Large hse, lease 214 yrs, 4 beds, 2 recept, gdn. Offers 01-730 9958.

WEST HAMPSTEAD. Room to let in large flat. CH, own col. TV. £40 incl. Tel. evenings 455 5650.

FULHAM.—Prof house share overlooks Park or Parsons Green. Single and dble room. £32 and £45 pw. Tel. 736 3534.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.

W12. Person required to share mews flat from Feb 1st. £120 pm excl. Telephone 749 7266 eves.

PARSONS GREEN.—Prof. man 25+, share house, own room. C.H. £111 p.c.m. excl. 736 2977.

N.4.—F/M share mixed lux. flat. C.H. £100. £28 p.w. incl. 802 1698.

W.2. Non-smoking female to share flat. £150 p.m. 723 7438 home.

BATTERSEA. — 2 bedrooms in friendly luxury flat. Colour T.V., all machines. £36 & £40 p.w. 01-228 6765.

WIMBLEDON. Prof, 24+, share hse. Own room. £73 p.m. 542 3217.

SW11. Own room in CH hse. £130 pcm excl. 223 5377 pm.

STOCKWELL. Own room in lux. hse. £25 p.w. excl. 733 3551 before 8 a.m. or after 10 p.m.

OLYMPIA, W.14. Share artist's house. Gdn. Own room. Phone. £40 p.w. incl. 603 8308 (o.m.).

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N.16.—Person share house. Own room, C.H. £85 p.c.m. Mr Lumble, 727 8020, ext. 280.

CLAPHAM. — Own room, spacious house. £105 p.c.m. 228 6776 (eves.).

KENSINGTON, W8. — Large bed-sittingroom in quiet flat, c.h. For prof. male, 25 plus, non smoker. £28 p.w. 937 5341.

BARNES/SHEEN.—Girl reqd. to share luxury house. Own room. £110 p.c.m. plus bills. 876 5330.

PROF. MALE, 24, seeks F. to share comfortable, well appointed Highgate flat. Own room. £30 p.w. incl. 341 2879, after 6 pm.

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Fine well proportioned mid Victorian family house.

4 floors consisting of dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, utility room, drawing room, 5 beds, 2 bathrooms, studio or nannie's room with stunning views over London.

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S.W.5.—Own room in 2-room flat, £30 p.w. incl. 373 9924.

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THIRD PROF F., mid 20's, [illegible] Clapham Common, [illegible] house, non-smoker, own room, gdn., TV, open [illegible] p.c.m. 788 1447.

FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional [illegible] sharing.

GIRL WANTED to share [illegible] SW11. £30 p.w. 228 [illegible] eves.

CLAPHAM F.—On small [illegible] £30 p.c.m. inc. 674 3136 [illegible]

N.W.5.—One large room in [illegible] flat, share kit bath, £90 p.c.m. Male/female non-smoker. [illegible] 0228, Stephen 267 7922 (eves).

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N.W.1.—Single couple for shared house, all mod. cons. £36 p.w. 267 4871.

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BATTERSEA.—Own room, superb house. Share one other. All mod. cons. (gas, electric, heating, incl. £39 p.w. [illegible] (H), 920 6381 (W).

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HOUSEKEEPER/COOK required for single person, to live in, for country house, Central Perthshire. Clean driving licence essential. Box No 0835 G, The Times.

COOK—trained Cordon Bleu or similar required part time 9.30 to 2, 5 days per week for professional office in Covent Garden to provide lunch for approx 20 staff and partners. Ring Miss Sharpen on 836 9527.

OVERSEAS STAFF—Specialist tour operator to Crete requires a representative with practical villa maintenance skills plus a number of villa cleaning staff for employment in Crete from early March to end Oct. Interested applicants should apply promptly in writing giving a contact tel no. and enclose c.v. and recent photograph. Interviews to be held at our offices below on 4/5 Feb. JUST CRETE, 6 Wood Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warks.

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For details ring 01-278 9161

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.03 For Schools, Colleges: Going to Work 9.33 Working in a real estate office 10.00 You and Me. For four-and five-year olds (not Schools) 10.15 Music Time 10.38 History: The Greeks 11.00 Travelling by stage coach 11.23 The Story of Chen Ping. 11.42 The Future for Industry? High Technology 12.07 Closedown 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with sub-titles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the items is Ian Lyon's Travelchoice in which he discusses travel deals around Britain 1.45 Camberwick Green Narrated by Brian Cant (r) 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 Living Images 2.40 The Geordy Lamp 3.00 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. Casseroles and Braised Dishes (r) 3.25 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hearing impaired (r) 3.53 Regional news.

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel in Five is a Crowd.
4.25 Jackanory. Jan Francis reads part one of Bravo Baltasar.
4.40 Playhouse: The Blacksmith's Son by Ben Steed.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for Young people.
5.10 Blue Peter with news of the 1982 World Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Dr Who. Episode three of the four-part Four to Doomsday.
7.20 The Rockford Files. Immediately after seeing his girlfriend home she disappears leaving the private detective in a mystified lurch.
8.10 Panorama introduced by Robert Kee. The world of chemical warfare plus a look at the Polish crisis from the Russian point-of-view.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Last of the Summer Wine. Three old Yorkshiremen take to building cycles when they realise they cannot afford to buy second-hand machines.
9.55 Police. The Reading Pop Festival brings the Drug Squad into play alongside E Division of the Thames Valley Constabulary.
10.40 Film 82 presented by Glyn Worsnip. He reviews Body Heat, starring William Hurt and Fort Apache, the Bronx, with Paul Newman.
11.10 Big Jim and the Figaro Club. Early post-war comedy featuring a gang of builders and their dreaded foreman (r).
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Speak for Yourself, Confidence building for an Open Evening at your child's Middle School (r).
12.05 Weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/ Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.01 Pili Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.45 Campus Gampau (part 4). 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. 12.05 am News and Weather. Scotland 11.00 am 11.20 For Schools: Let's See: Messages. 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.10-11.40 Albidh. 11.40 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. England 6.00-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Managing the Micro with Brian Redhead (r). 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice for parents who are to attend an Open Evening at their child's Middle School. 11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Lola Young and Ben Thomas. 11.25 Play it Safe! Jimmy Savile with advice on avoiding accidents involving children (r). 11.35 Write Away. 11.50 Closedown. 2.00 A Child's Place. Children's rights (r). 2.25 Maths Help. Laurie Buxton of the ILEA with revision up to 'O' Level standard. 2.40 Other People's Lives. The Kayapo Indians of Central Brazil. 3.05 The Computer Programme. The world of information Science. 3.30 The Peter Principle explained by Dr Laurence J. Peter (r).

3.55 Film: Ruthless* (1948) starring Zachary Scott and Sydney Greenstreet. The story of a ruthless magnate who sows the seeds of his own destruction.
5.40 Undersea Kingdom*. Part six: Atlantis Destroyed.
6.00 Maggie. Drama series about a teenaged Glaswegian girl (r).
6.25 Mr Smith's Favourite Garden. Pondside plants.
6.50 News with sub-titles
6.55 Riverside. Fashion, music and art trends for young people.
7.30 The Genuine Article. Spotting fake sculpture.
7.55 Porridge. Fletcher's joy at Officer MacKay being sent on a course is short-lived when he finds out who is to replace him.
8.25 Grace Kennedy. The popular singer has among her guests Helen Reddy and Sundance.

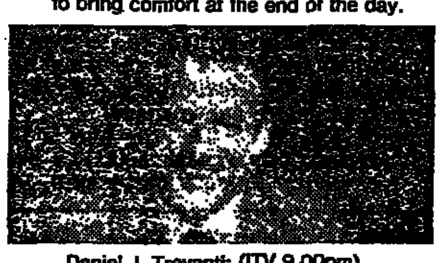
9.00 Three of a Kind. The last of the series featuring three funny people — Lenny Henry, Tracey Ullman and David Copperfield with their special guest Hank Marvin.
9.30 Horizon: The Sea Behind the Dunes. The fauna of Pleasant Bay in New England. Narrated by Paul Vaughan.
10.15 West Country Tales: The Sabbatical. The first of seven plays based on viewers' tales of the unexplainable. Tonight a vicar takes a holiday in a quiet village.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world including an extended look at one of the major stories.
11.30 Télé-Montage. Marianne Lawrence introduces a Swiss television report on immigrant workers in the Swiss hotel industry. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Picture Box. 9.47 How thread is used. 10.04 A Dentist at home. 10.21 Part three of Macbeth. 10.48 Dance for the hearing impaired. 11.05 The need for exercise and sleep. 11.22 Living in Cirencester and Swindon. 11.39 A personal view of the Church of England. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Do it Herself. Handywoman advice for ladies. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 About Britain. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas talks about one of the pioneers of rock climbing, Owen Glynne Jones. 2.00 Money-go-Round with a preview of a Private Members' Bill designed to impose stiffer penalties for contravening the Food Law. 2.30 Film: Hunters of the Reef (1978) starring Michael Parks. The race between two salvage vessels to raise a wreck situated off the Florida coast.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse.
4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton reports on the work of the PDSA.
4.45 The Book Tower. Stephen Moore with a book on family trees.
5.15 Mr and Mrs. Married couples in a quiz to see how much they know of one another.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! The first of three programmes designed to help smokers give up their dangerous addiction.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Wish You Were Here . . .? Chris Kelly goes ski-ing in the Austrian Tyrol; Judith Chalmers visits Alassio; and Ed Stewart tells about his family fly-drive holiday to Florida.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Let There Be Love. Comedy series about a man who falls for a widow with three children.
8.30 World in Action. Deals on Wheels.

9.00 Hill Street Blues: The Last White Man on East Ferry Avenue. An embittered old man causes trouble for police chief Furillo when he shoots a young Hispanic after being taunted by him.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The Looking Glass War (1969) starring Christoper Jones, Ralph Richardson and Anthony Hopkins. John Le Carre's story about the work of the British Secret Service during the Cold War. The department sets out to prove that the Russians have a long-range missile base in East Germany.
12.25 Close with Gillian Reynolds reading a piece to bring comfort at the end of the day.



Daniel J. Travanti: (ITV 9.00pm)

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Complexion of the Colonel" by James Kennaway.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Horsham, West Sussex.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful. Comedy series.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "In the Days of My Father" by Paul Levitt.
4.35 Back in Ten Minutes. Tony Soper takes a walk by the River Dart in Dartmouth.
4.45 Story Time: "Marital Rites" by Margaret Forster in 10 parts (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Just a Minute (new series). A new panel game.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 Play (s/b) "Variation on the Snow Queen" by Valerie Windsor.
9.00 French's Without Tears. Chris Kelly investigates Britain's popular pastime — amateur dramatics.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather Forecast.
10.00 For Schools.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
11.00 For Schools
1.55 Programme News.
2.00 For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert† Purcell, Arnold, Arne, Warlock: records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Offenbach, Francaix, Saint-Saens, Franck.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer† Max Bruch; records.
10.00 Music for Organ† Guilmant; records.
10.35 Settings of Robert Burns† Song recital: Schumann, Britten arr. Colin Matthews, Robert Franz, trad. arr. Cedric Thorpe, trad. arr. George McPhee, Francis George Scott.
11.15 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra† Concert: Mozart, Shostakovich, Lutoslawski.
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert† Chamber music recital from St John's, Smith Square, London: Janacek, Berg, Brahms.
2.00 Matinee Musicale† Concert: Elgar, Faure, Mendelssohn, Berkeley, Malcolm Arnold.
3.00 The Songs of Mussorgsky† (series) Recital.
3.30 New Records† Mozart, Knussen; Tchaikovsky, Saint-Saens.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure† with Michael Berkeley.
7.00 Aspects of the Blues (series) Illustrated talk by Francis Smith (4) "War".
7.30 L'Isola Disabitata† Opera in two acts by Haydn (sung in Italian) including. 8.15-8.20 Interval reading.
9.15 The Distance, The Shadows. Readings of a selection of poetry by Victor Hugo. . . The programme is introduced by Harry Guest, translator of the first substantial selection of Hugo's poetry to appear in English for over eighty years. The extracts are read in English and French by Oliver Pierre and Gary Watson.
10.05 Enesco† Sonata No.3 for Violin and Piano; records.
10.30 Jazz in Britain† featuring Research.
11.00 News.
11.05 Alkan† on records.

Glyn Worsnip: Radio 4 8.45am and BBC 1 10.40pm

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 TerryWogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttleton.† 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. Ray Moore presents a melange of music sounds and voices to test your knowledge of the cinematic world. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† From midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jenson. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The London Bach. 8.30 The Rewards of Music. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from An Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Word in Edgeways. 10.15 I Spy Fiction. 10.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Pageant of the Past. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 2.15 The End of the Affair. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Red and the Black. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Europa. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Paradise. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.28 News. 10.35 Ladies Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Peter Thomson. 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Sapphire (Nigel Patrick, Michael Craig) Scotland Yard solves the murder of a coloured music student. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Left, Right And Centre: Presented by Jon Lander. 11.10 News. 11.15 Paris By Night. 11.45 Something Different. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Horse's Mouth. (Alec Guinness, Kay Walsh) Ex-convict artist finds himself very much in vogue. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Cause for Concern. 10.35 Let There Be Love. 11.00 Palace Presents: Jack Jones and guest David Soul. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRANADA

as Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Jolly Bad Fellow. Comedy about a scientist and television personality who has too strong a lust for life. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Mr Merlin. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Best Sellers: From Here To Eternity, part two. 12.20 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Stolen hours (Susan Hayward, Michael Craig) rich socialite with a year to live grabs her chance of happiness. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound of . . . Wynford Evans. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 Robert Burns — A celebration. 11.00 Entertainers: Elkie Brooks. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Sandwich Man (Michael Bentine, Norman Wisdom) comedy about pigeon-fancing sandwich-man. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.0 Palace Presents: Michael Legrand and Rolf Harris. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Alan alda. 12.30 pm Reflection.

HTV WEST

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Blythe Spirit: (Rex Harrison, Constance Cummings). Coward comedy Delightful. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.28 News. 10.30 Survival. 11.00 Hazel O'Connor. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Mr Magoo. 4.45-5.15 S 7er. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 11.00-11.30 World In Action.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News News. 2.30-4.15 Film: The Healers (John Forsythe). Two days in the lives of the staff and patients of a medical research institute. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Two Of Us. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.32 News. 10.35 Ladies Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Peter Thomson. 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55 Postscript. 12.01 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Green for Danger. (Alistair Sim, Trevor Howard) Murder at an emergency wartime hospital. 5.15 Radio Episode 1. 5.30-6.30 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Hazel O'Connor. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Full Life. With Lady Longford. 11.00 Film: Killing Game. (Ed Byrnes) Eccentric millionaire kidnaps a man and forces him to gamble his life. 12.25 am Company followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Floods Of Frear. (Anne Heywood, Howard Kell) Convicts and warder trapped by floods in a lonely house. 4.10-4.15 Love-American Style. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's A Vet's Life. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 There's Life North Of Watford. 11.00 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00 Film: The Healers (John Forsythe). Two days in the lives of staff and patients of a medical research institute. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Scotland Today 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk 8.00-8.30 Burns — A Celebration 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 Let There Be Love 11.00 Late Call 11.05 Film: Colour Scheme (George Baker). Ngaio Marsh story of an alleged murder and a missing suspect. 12.35am Closedown

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 2.30-4.15 Film: True as a Turtle (John Gregson, June Thorburn). Trouble for honeymooners on a cruise 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 Welcome Back Kotter 11.00 Face Your Future 11.25 Bedtime, Closedown

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: 9.20 am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 2.30-4.15 Film: In Search of Gregory (Julie Christie). Girl pursues a man she has never met 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 News 6.02 Mr and Mrs 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 News 10.32 Briefing 11.15 Lou Grant 12.10am Other Side 12.15 Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE



Nicky Picasso: BBC 2 6.55pm

● BBC South West's series West Country Tales begins a seven week networked transmission tonight. The tales have been filtered from the many that were sent in following a request for true-life, unexplained, stories experienced by viewers. THE SABBATICAL (BBC 2 10.15pm) has been adapted for television by Josephine Poole from a story sent in by a clergyman who wishes to remain anonymous. The setting is a close-knit West country village where a priest is sent for an enforced rest by his Bishop after being deemed to have a fixation with the devil. We are introduced to the village in an Under Milk Wood style and although there is some script spoken by the small cast the tale is told in narrative form and this seems to work rather well. Keith Barron plays the devil-obsessed vicar, Anthony Shaw, with convincing torment culminating in his frightening incarceration in a redundant church. John King's direction is brisk throughout and leads to a wonderfully eerie ending.

● Horizon's cameras visit THE SEA BEHIND THE DUNES (BBC 2 9.30pm), a natural history portrait of a year in the life of the protected coastline of Pleasant Bay on the Cape Cod peninsula. The bay is a 7,500 acre tidal inlet which is home for millions of organisms, nearly all dependent on one another as a source of food. Close-up underwater photography captures the jungle-like brutality of crabs as they eat one another and above the water seagulls lie in wait to dine on the millions of alewife that struggle up the shallow streams to their breeding grounds to lay their eggs. Jellyfish, looking like flying saucers, have close encounters of their own on their way to maturity and we see the annual horseshoe crab orgy in which hundreds of males, seduced by an excretion from the females, converge on the hapless houris. Fascinating photography gives us a rare insight into a world full of cruel creatures.

● In 1976 Colin Blakemore was the youngest-ever Reith Lecturer when he gave his talks on the Mechanics of the Mind. Six years on he returns to the microphone as the presenter of SCIENCE NOW (Radio 4 10.30pm), a weekly programme in which he reviews the latest developments and discoveries from laboratories around the world.

Entertainments Guide

Jewish zealots resist Sinai evacuation plan

From Christopher Walker, Sharm el Sheikh, Jan 24

Militant Jews opposed to the final withdrawal from occupied Sinai have extended their campaign from the Mediterranean town of Yamit to this Red Sea resort. *Sharm el Sheikh* is the second-largest Israeli outpost in the 12,000 square-mile area, which is due to be evacuated by April 26.

Unhindered by Israeli troops manning a permanent road block on the single desert road into the town, more than 40 religious students have arrived from the north, and set up a makeshift college in two abandoned factory buildings close to the big naval base.

Most of the new arrivals are males in their late teens, who wear *knitted skull caps and* share a passionate belief that Ophira (the Jewish name for Sharm el Sheikh) is part of the biblical land of Israel. Their infiltration into abandoned blocks of flats in the clifftop town was organized by the extremist Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai Campaign.

As women prepared food in *metal pots, one protester,* Mr Yitzhak Lehman, a prospective rabbi from Jerusalem, told me: "We are here to see that this land remains Israeli after April. We believe that, if enough people follow our example, Mr Begin will have the excuse he needs to call off the April retreat."

The students pointed out that nearly one million Israelis have signed a petition calling for the withdrawal from the remaining one-third of the Sinai to be cancelled.

Mr Lehman—who travelled south with his wife and young child—said that all the protesters had been interviewed by the police, but were subsequently released to continue their protest. No attempt has *been made to cut electricity,* water or telephones to the buildings they are occupying.

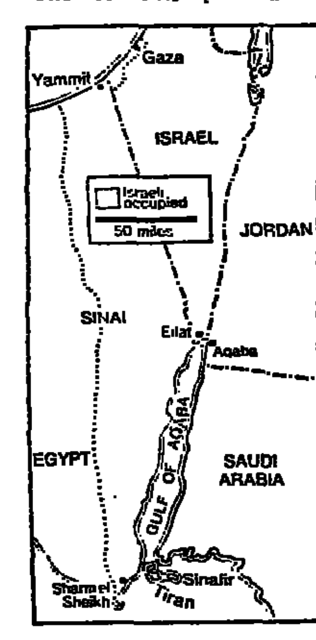
Isolated at the southernmost tip of the Sinai peninsula, the new activists in Sharmel Sheikh are conscious of their logistical problems. Their cause—which most political observers expect to fail—has been highlighted by the massive operation now under way to remove as much Israeli property from the Sinai as possible. The spectacular 150-mile road to Eilat is crowded with heavy lorries carrying civilian and militant equipment northwards.

Under a deal signed recently in Cairo, Egypt will also receive intact many of Israel's impressive tourist and residential facilities, built at a cost of $17,000m (£9,000m). At the *former holiday village of* Neviot, I found a tough-looking Israeli guard called Zion patrolling the fenced-off facilities, in an effort to protect them from Beduin and hippie marauders.

In Sharm el Sheikh, reminders of Israel's impending departure are everywhere leaving a depressed, run-down atmosphere which has added to the bitterness of the 500 settlers who still remain. The gradual death of the town will be speeded up in early February, when all domestic telephone lines are to be cut.

But, despite the bitterness, a majority of residents appear resigned to handing over their homes to Egyptians whom they will probably never see. Many were *openly hostile to the activities* of the anti-withdrawal activists, whom they dismissed as religious fanatics.

The failure of the Govern*ment to take action against* the new militants in Sharm el Sheikh or the total of more than 1,000 illegal squatters already installed around Yamit, has brought Mr Begin under increasing criticism from the Labour opposition for his tolerant attitude.



Nick Rogers



Dartmoor sheep come in from the cold

As the temperature plunged and Dartmoor disappeared under several inches of snow, Mr Tony Stevens, a sheep farmer, (above centre) set about removing the thick woollen coats from his 1,000 breeding ewes (Craig Seton writes).

It is the second winter on Berry Farm, at Petrockstow, near Okehampton, Devon, that the animals have lost their protection when they would seem to need it most; but Mr Stevens is impressed by a practice which has been common in Scandinavia for centuries and is catching on in the South-west.

He is housing his ewes for the critical winter period before lambing, and by shearing he reduces the animals' bulk thus creating 20 per cent more space.

Helping him is Mr John Huxstable (above right), a professional shearer from Barnstaple, Devon.

New line of inquiry into rail dispute

Continued from page 1

general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who also made a *thinly* concealed criticism of Aslef's refusal to accept the proposal for binding arbitration. They will discuss the possibility of stopping Sunday pay for members of *NUR* and the Transport and Salaried Staffs Association if the dispute continues.

The cost of the Sunday strikes is estimated at £1,250,000 per weekend and British Rail is likely to decide at tomorrow's *board meeting* that it cannot afford to continue paying workers not directly involved in the dispute on Sundays, which are worked as overtime for payments of time and *three* quarters.

Sir Peter said yesterday that while British Rail would not end the Sunday payments in a "stupid or arbitrary way" it needed to apply "the tourniquets" to prevent the railways "*bleeding to death*".

Mr Weighell, whose union has accepted flexible rostering on behalf of about 60,000 guards, said yesterday that he was "fed up to the back teeth" with the dispute.

British Rail is not expected to discipline the drivers involved in the blacking since it effectively agreed to run the trains from King's Cross without the newspapers on *board rather than not run* trains at all. Aslef branch members at King's Cross had threatened to strike if disciplinary action was taken.

News International said yesterday that virtually no copies had failed to reach their destinations as a result of the dispute.

Poland to backdate martial rule legality

Continued from page 1

Pax, the catholic political organization is to be revived after being suspended, though Mr Riszafd Reiff, the chairman, who tried to broaden the groups *support,* has been ousted.

The main point of General Jaruzelski's speech, party sources say, will be to end the domestic uncertainty surrounding martial law. The naked *fear of the first* few weeks has been replaced by a generalized insecurity about what is permissible and what is not. This affects every sector of Polish life, is still effectively paralysing some parts of the economy and has led to great unrest in cultural circles.

Nine plays have been dropped from the Warsaw theatre repertoire, including one about the Warsaw ghetto, and production on several *films* has been halted. One called *The Interrogation.*

The universities, too, are still having problems. The rector of Warsaw University *for example has been expelled* from the party fro his liberal beliefs but it is proving impossible to find a replacement for such a politically delicate post.

General Jaruzelski has been seen only rarely since he first proclaimed martial law in a television broadcast: in his meetings with ambassadors he has appeared stiff and formal and has usually read from a script. Tomorrow's speech will thus be the first opportunity in more than a month to reassure the nation that he is still essentially a moderate interested in dialogue, that he appreciates the personal problems caused by martial law but that the military rule will continue until "social order" has been restored.

A tangible example of the leadership's obsession with internal security emerged at the weekend.

Sixty militia trucks were ostentatiously parked in front of the Dom *Chlopa* hotel in central Warsaw. Inquiries at the hotel, where the receptionist is now an armed soldier, revealed that a battalion of riot police had been stationed there. At least five hotels in central Warsaw are now being used as billets for militia, riot police or soldiers.

This reflects not only a concern about security during the Sejm meeting but also anxiety about the reaction to food price rises, due on February 1, and the resumption of undergraduate classes on February 4. Both events, the security authorities seem to believe, *could prove* to be rallying points for the underground Solidarity movement.

The Sejm will issue a declaration this week that retroactively legalizes martial *law which was proclaimed* on the weekend of December 12-13 after the approval of the Council of State had been secured. But, technically, the Sejm as the *supreme* legislative body (in the constitution at least), should have approved the proclamation although at that stage it was unlikely to have done so. Instead, the Sejm session was suspended.

Now the Parliament will declare martial law to be legally binding and paper over the fact that the original proclamation was unconstitutional.

The Sejm will also consider a broad range of legislation most of which was drafted before martial law. Significant victims of martial law are the trade union bill (which now has a very low priority in the legislative programme and *would have guaranteed* the right to strike), the concept of workers' self-management, and the higher education bill—which will be debated but which will drop some of the *more radical clauses on* the election of staff and rectors.

Concessions rejected, page 4
Land of queues, page 8

'Fiddling' claim drivers get police protection

The two young *Aslef men at* the centre of the train drivers' fiddling allegations are being given police protection. But a British Rail spokesman said *yesterday that there had been* no threats of violence and denied that the venue for an inquiry into the allegations was being kept secret. The inquiry is to be held in private at *Waterloo today.*

The Southern Region spokesman also denied reports that the two railmen, Mr Max *Wallace,* aged 22, and Mr Geoffrey Leighson, aged 23, had been taken from their homes to a safe place in Hampshire.

Mr Wallace and Mr Leighson *claimed that colleagues* were drinking, dancing and sleeping when they should have been on duty.

Southern Region said that once their evidence had been *heard, their allegations* would be investigated. A preliminary statement is expected in a day or two.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement

Princess Alexandra attends charity fashion show by Hanae Mori, in aid of the Mental Health Foundation, at Japanese Embassy residence, Kensington Palace Gardens, 6.20.

Exhibitions

Andy Warhol: Portrait screen prints, 1695-80, Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology, Cheltenham, 9.30 to 6.

Bird art exhibition by Ameri*can, Canadian and British artists,* Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.

Beatrix Potter in Scotland, Aberdeen Art Gallery, James Dun's House, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Alice, exhibition of characters from Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass, Centre Hall, Glasgow Art Gallery, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Old Master drawings by Willem van de Velde the Elder and Younger, Sotheby's, Torquay, Rainbow, orquay, 10 to 4.30.

Oils, watercolours, stone carvings and photographs, by Dan Richardson, Caroline Binch and Mark Badger, Islington Central Library, 2 Fieldway Crescent, N5, *9 to 8.*

Life in Cities, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10 to 5.30.

Talks, lectures

The Legacy of impressionism, by Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1.

Anglo-Saxon glass, by Anne Pearson, British Museum, 11.30.

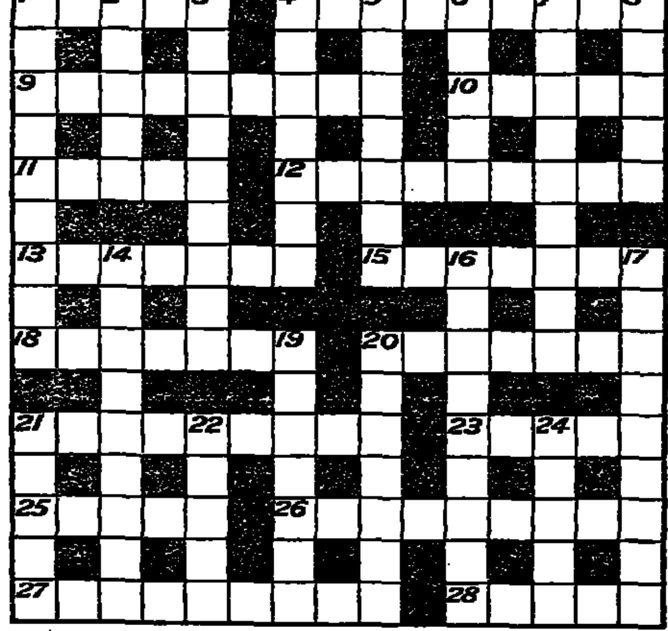
Daumier (1), Boudin (2), Photographs et Crinolines (3), National Gallery, 1.

The evolution of the Triptych, by Lady Mary Rose Beaumont, Ian Birksted Gallery, 37 Great Russell Street, W1, 6.30 to 7.30.

Music

Voices of the famous, a concert introduced by John Amis, *Berwick High School Hall.* Werwick-up-Tweed, Northumberland, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,738



ACROSS

1 Insert key in this and turn — makes sense (5).
4 Supreme horse from Brazil? (9).
9 Thick slices of bread passed *over by guests* (9).
10 Order to enter note of proceeding (5).
11 Endless dairy produce in Montana? (5).
12 Decoration makes club peevish (4-5).
13 Perhaps name successor in speech (7).
15 Gets up late for examination, perhaps (7).
18 Plans a town in Wiltshire, it's said (7).
20 Calm and peaceful flier (7).
21 Menaces the RA for altering figures (9).
23 Confused noise from child learner (9).
25 Put money in confectionery works (5).
26 Not entirely a scab, it seems, this Indian? (9).
27 Satisfied with short story Dent reprinted (9).
28 Bobby Warner's character? (5).

DOWN

1 Bed is put up and Dora arranged other furniture (9).
2 Shady sort of writer? (5).
3 It's in bad form to be so insipid (9).
4 Proposition put before girl (7).
5 King is given fish dish (7).
6 Was employed for a spell? (5).
7 Invariably give rum? Only if in cocktail (9).
8 Follow us to the river (5).
14 Recreation followed by a motorist? (9).
16 Not properly done — crude (4-5).
17 Card shows score has not risen (9).
19 Simple to enter firm — supply a drink (7).
20 Housewife's favourite conserve? (7).
21 Subject to Bobby coming about one (5).
22 Passage in which Rabelais' *levity appears?* (5).
24 Lines written on unknown part of New York (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,737 will appear next Saturday

Nature notes

The birds that survive a cold spell quickly recover and luckily they are the majority. The dawn chorus is steadily growing stronger, with more and more song thrushes, missel thrushes and robins joining in. This week *the first chaffinches should be* heard, some of them only producing the opening notes of their song in the first few days. All the titmice are singing now: the blue tit is the commonest in Britain, and the great tit not far behind in numbers, but the less *familiar* coal tit is probably as numerous as the great tit. It is found more often in conifer plantations than in mixed woods and gardens; its song is a quick, vigorous trill, like bubbling water.

Herons are beginning to gather round their old nests; the males utter a loud, honking pairing-call, and point their bills at the sky when a female shows interest. Among the flocks of black-headed gulls, more and more can be seen with their dark brown hood almost complete.

Other survivors are the dry, brown leaves on some young oak trees, which have survived all the assaults of the frost and snow. They will only be pushed off when the new leaf-buds begin to swell. DJM

Church music

Chichester Cathedral: Tomorrow, Mike Neville (organ) 1.10

St Mark's, Regent's Park: Tomorrow, London Ripieno Singers and Orchestra, 8 pm.

St Paul's Cathedral: Jan 29, Mark Bletchly (organ), 12.30 pm.

Free Church Centre, St Ives, Cambridgeshire: Jan 29, Folk, concert by Jancis Harvey, 7.45 pm.

Peterborough Cathedral: Jan 30, Orchestral concert, 8 pm.

Bedford School Chapel: Jan 31, Bedford School Chamber Orchestra, 8.15 pm.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 winner: 18ZS 261489, winner lives in Dorset. £50,000 winner: 7AN 495431 (*South Humberside*). *£25,000* winner: 15KK 530272 (Camden, London).

The papers

The **Daily Mirror** comments today that the Aslef train drivers do have a case that needs answering, and so do British Rail. "But those who use the railways have a better one. They have suffered enough," it writes.

"Ray Buckton refuses to go to a fresh arbitration unless the result is not binding on his union. As National Union of Railwaymen leader, Sid Weighall, has pointed *out, this does not show much faith* in their case."

Sunday papers

The 18-year-olds who will be affected by government spending cuts in polytechnics and colleges of higher education were born under the Conservative administration of Mr Harold Macmillan, **The Observer** recalls. One of the proudest promises of those years was that all those who had two A-levels would have a place and a grant for higher education.

The Sunday People claims that one of the main lessons of the sudden furore about the treatment of rapists and their victims is that newspapers are usually better than politicians at assessing public opinion. "Newspapers and television dug up the shameful facts that created national outrage; not the politicians".

The sudden readiness of ministers to consider the imprisonment of all convicted rapists worries **The Sunday Times**. "*A populist law passed in haste* is usually repented at leisure. The mandatory sentence is almost completely unknown to the English system". The newspaper accepts that judges should doubtless be better educated, but *opposes* the introduction of mandatory prison sentences

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	85.25	81.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
France Fr	11.44	10.84
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	128.00	119.00
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2440.00	2340.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.93	4.67
Norway Kr	11.46	10.86
South Africa Rd	2.03	1.87
Spain Pta	193.00	184.00
Sweden Kr	11.01	10.43
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.93	1.86

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *The FT* Index rose 8.1 to 567.2 on Friday evening.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 3.24 at 845.03.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern silver, 2; watercolours and drawing, 2; Oriental ceramics, 2. **Phillips, Blenheim Street**: furniture, carpets, objects, 11; oil paintings, 2. **Sotheby's, Bond Street**: Russian works of art, 11; books; modern first editions and presentation copies, 11.

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Rail

Each region of British Rail expected to run "normal" to "very near to normal" services today on commuter and long-distance routes after yesterday's strike by Aslef drivers. Manchester particularly hoped to run normal local and Inter-City trains.

Pre-recorded message on latest situation on 01-246 8030.

Roads

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and roadworks, call 01-246 8031.

Scotland: **A75**: Temporary signals in use at Threave Bridge near Castle Douglas, also south of Greetown and at Carsluith (Dumfries and Galloway). **A74**: Two-way traffic on one carriageway at Johnstonebridge, Dumfriesshire. *A7: Repairs four miles south of* Hawick, Roxburghshire.

North: **A56**: Roadworks in connexion with the M531 cause delays at Hoole roundabout, Chester. **A181**: Temporary signals on Wellfield by-pass, county *Durham.* **A684**: *Long delays* at Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire.

Wales and West: **M4**; Various lanes closed between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham). **A46**; Temporary signals in use at Swainswick between Bath and *Stroud (Avon).* **A394**; Hold-ups at Long Rock (between Penzance and Marazion, Cornwall). Temporary signals operating.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Sealink ferries to Guernsey are suspended because of a strike of quay staff.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Air

British Airways announced that their Australian seat sale had been a record breaker and most flights to Easter were full. More than 9,000 return tickets to Australia have been sold in three weeks, and there are only 2,000 left. The sale cuts the cost of a Superapex return flight to Perth to £399 and to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane to £450.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meeting at Leicester (1.0).

Football: Two fourth division games and three Scottish Cup matches.

Rackets: Army championships at Queen's Club.

Squash Rackets: British under-23 Open championships at Wembley Squash Centre.

Anniversaries today

Edmund Campion, Jesuit martyr (canonized in 1970), was born in London, 1540; **Robert Boyle**, natural philosopher, Lismore Castle, in Ireland, 1627; and **Robert Burns** in Alloway, Ayrshire, 1759. **Dorothy Wordsworth** died at Rydal, Cumberland, 1855.

Weather

Pressure will be low in the N with a trough of low pressure over E parts at first.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Midlands: Dull and misty with drizzle, sunny intervals developing; wind SW light to moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

East Anglia, E, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rain or drizzle with hill fog at first, becoming mainly dry with bright intervals developing; wind SW moderate locally fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Central S, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Patchy hill and coastal fog with a little drizzle in places, bright intervals inland; wind SW moderate locally fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals, perhaps rain later; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy throughout with hill fog patches, rain at times; wind SW fresh locally strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rain will spread SE to all parts followed by brighter showery weather. Showers will turn wintry in the N and E. Colder with night frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind W light or moderate, occasional drizzle; sea smooth or slight. Irish Sea: Wind W moderate locally fresh, occasional drizzle; sea slight locally moderate.

Sun rises: 7.49 am
Sun sets: 4.37 pm
Moon rises: 8.10 am
Moon sets: 4.54 pm
New moon: 4.56 am.

Lighting up time

London 5.07 pm to 7.18 am
Bristol 5.17 pm to 7.23 am
Edinburgh 5.01 pm to 7.49 am
Manchester 5.08 pm to 7.34 am
Penzance 5.34 pm to 7.35 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	d	6	43	Guernsey	fog	8	46
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	fog	5	41	Jersey	c	7	45
Bristol	c	7	45	London	s	7	45
Cardiff	fog	7	45	Manchester	c	4	39
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	c	8	46
Glasgow	d	6	43	Ronaldsway	d	8	46

London

SATURDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.05in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.2hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,023.6 millibars, rising.

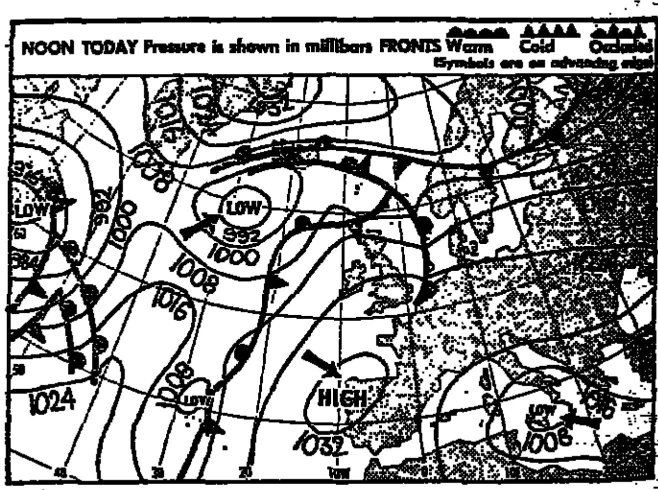
YESTERDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.7hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,025.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

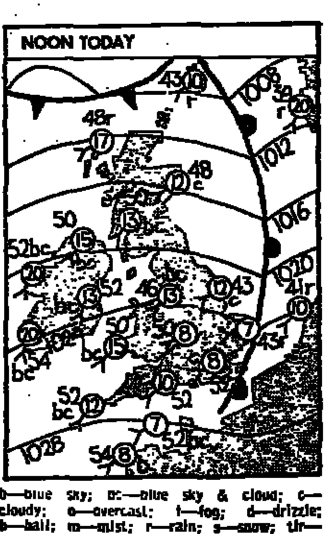
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: (Jan 26) 5.11-5.12; ENE*; 25ENE; ENE and 6.44-6.47, WNW*; 60N; E. Cosmos 1286: 17.48-17.51; NW; 60NNE; ESE and 19.25-19.29; W; 20SW; SSW. Salyut 6: 17.49-17.54, W; 45SW; ESE and 19.25-19.26; WSW; 20WSW; WSW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.





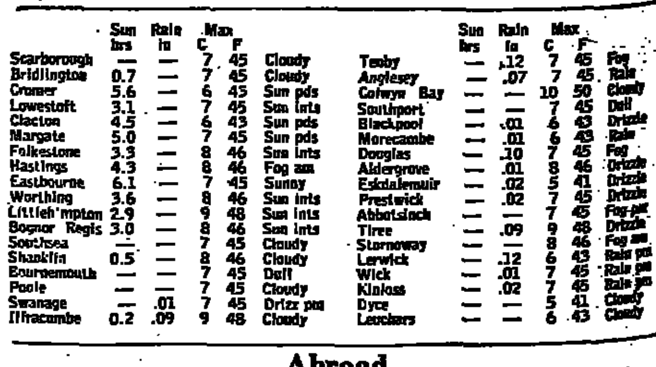
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.52	6.8	2.16	6.8
Aberdeen	1.30	4.0	1.54	4.2
Avonmouth	7.24	12.5	7.42	12.4
Belfast	11.16	3.3	11.32	3.1
Cardiff	7.09	11.6	7.27	11.5
Devonport	5.57	5.3	6.18	5.1
Dover	11.12	6.2	11.33	6.4
Falmouth	5.27	5.1	5.48	4.9
Glasgow	12.58	4.6	1.19	5.0
Harwich			12.07	3.8
Holyhead	10.33	5.4	10.54	5.2
Hull	6.34	6.8	6.41	7.2
Ilfracombe	6.07	8.8	6.24	8.7
Leith	2.49	5.2	2.59	5.3
Liverpool	11.26	9.1	11.46	8.8
Lowestoft	9.49	2.3	9.48	2.4
Margate			12.27	4.5
Milford Haven	6.27	6.7	6.45	6.5
Newquay	5.17	6.7	5.55	6.6
Oban	6.02	3.9	6.17	3.8
Penzance	4.52	5.4	5.14	5.2
Portland	7.07	2.0	7.26	1.8
Portsmouth	11.35	4.4	—	
Shoreham	11.21	5.9	11.48	5.9
Southampton	11.05	4.4	11.57	4.4
Swansea	6.32	9.0	6.50	8.9
Tees	3.50	5.0	3.57	5.3
Walton-on-the-Naze			12.03	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Tenby	—	.12	7	45	Fog
Bridlington	0.7	—	7	45	Cloudy	*Anglesey*	—	.07	7	45	Rain
Cromer	5.6	—	6	45	Sun pds	Colwyn Bay	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Lowestoft	3.1	—	7	45	Sun ints	Southport	—	—	7	45	Dull
Clacton	4.5	—	6	43	Sun pds	Blackpool	—	.01	6	43	Drizzle
Margate	5.0	—	7	45	Sun pds	Morecambe	—	.01	6	43	Rain
Folkestone	3.3	—	8	46	Sun ints	Douglas	—	.10	7	45	Fog
Hastings	4.3	—	8	46	Fog am	Aldergrove	—	.01	8	46	Drizzle
Eastbourne	6.1	—	7	45	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	—	.02	5	41	Drizzle
Worthing	3.6	—	8	46	Sun ints	Prestwick	—	.02	7	45	Drizzle
Littleh'mpton	2.9	—	9	48	Sun ints	Abbotsinch	—	—	7	45	Fog pm
Bognor Regis	3.0	—	8	46	Sun ints	Tiree	—	.09	9	48	Drizzle
Southsea	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Stornoway	—	—	8	46	Fog am
Shanklin	0.5	—	8	46	Cloudy	Lerwick	—	.12	6	43	Rain pm
Bournemouth	—	—	7	45	Dull	Wick	—	.01	7	45	Rain pm
Poole	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Kinloss	—	.02	7	45	Rain pm
Swanage	—	.01	7	45	Drizz pm	Dyce	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	0.2	.09	9	48	Cloudy	Leuchars	—	—	6	43	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	12	54	Cologne	c	1	34	Madrid	s	10	50	Rome	s	12	54
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Copenhagen	sn	-1	30	Majorca	f	12	54	Salzburg	sn	1	34
Alexandria	f	18	64	Corfu	r	10	50	Malaga	s	17	63	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	c	13	55	Dallas				Malta	r	9	48	San Francisco			
Amsterdam	c	3	37	Dublin	d	8	46	Melbourne				Santiago			
Athens	r	8	46	Dubrovnik	f	10	50	Mexico City				Seoul	c	4	39
Bahrain				Faro	s	15	59	Miami				Singapore			
Barbados				Florence				Milan	sn	0	32	Stockholm	f	-12	10
Barcelona	f	9	48	Frankfurt	c	1	34	Montreal				Strasbourg	fog	1	34
Beirut	s	18	64	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	sn	-9	16	Sydney	f	15	59
Belgrade	c	-3	27	Geneva	c	3	37	Munich	c	0	32	Tangier			
Berlin	sn	-1	30	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Nairobi	s	27	81	Teheran			
Bermuda				Helsinki	c	-10	14	Naples	s	11	52	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Biarritz	r	11	52	Hongkong				New York				Tenerife	f	21	70
Boulogne	c	3	37	Innsbruck	sn	1	34	Nice	s	12	54	Tokyo	c	11	52
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Istanbul	c	4	39	Oslo	s	-5	23	Toronto			
Boston				Jeddah	f	30	86	Ottawa				Tunis	r	11	52
Brussels	c	2	36	Johannesburg	f	24	75	Paris	f	2	36	Valencia	c	10	50
Budapest	f	-2	28	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Prague	d	-1	30	Vancouver			
Cairo	c	18	64	Lisbon	f	10	50	Reykjavik	c	2	36	Venice	f	5	41
Capetown	s	23	73	Locarno	f	1	34	Rhodes	f	16	61	Vienna	c	-2	28
Casablanca	f	15	59	Los Angeles				Riyadh	f	26	79	Warsaw	c	-2	28
Chicago				Luxembourg	c	1	34	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	c	1	34